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CALENDARS.

Instructions to Editors.

The Master of the Rolls desires to call the attention of the Editors of Calendars to the following considerations, with a view to secure uniformity of plan in the important works on which they are engaged:—

He is anxious to extend, as far as is consistent with proper economy and despatch, the utility of the Calendars of State Papers now publishing under his control: 1st. As the most efficient means of making the national archives accessible to all who are interested in historical inquiries; 2nd. As the best justification of the liberality and munificence of the Government in throwing open these papers to the public, and providing proper catalogues of their contents at the national expense.

The greater number of the readers who will consult and value these works can have little or no opportunity of visiting the Public Record Office, in which these papers are deposited. The means for consulting the originals must necessarily be limited when readers live at a distance from the metropolis: still more if they are residents of Scotland, Ireland, distant colonies, or foreign states. Even when such an opportunity does exist, the difficulty of mastering the original hands in which these papers are written will deter many readers from consulting them. Above all, their great variety and number must present formidable obstacles to literary inquirers, however able, sanguine, and energetic, when the information contained in them is not made accessible by satisfactory Calendars.

The Master of the Rolls considers that, without superseding the necessity of consulting the originals, every Editor ought to frame his Calendar in such a manner that it shall present, in as condensed a form as possible, a correct index of the contents of the papers described in it. He considers that the entries should be so minute as to enable the reader to discover not only the general contents of the originals, but also what *they do not* contain. If the information be not sufficiently precise, if facts and names be omitted or concealed under a vague and general description, the reader will be often misled, he will assume that where the abstracts are silent as to information to be found in the documents, such information does not exist; or, he will have to examine every original in detail, and thus one great purpose will have been lost for which these Calendars have been compiled.

As the documents are various, the Master of the Rolls considers that they will demand a corresponding mode of treatment. The following rules are to be observed :—

1st. All formal and official documents, such as letters of credence, warrants, grants, and the like, should be described as briefly as possible.

2nd. Letters and documents referring to one subject only should be catalogued as briefly as is consistent with correctness. But when they contain miscellaneous news, such a description should be given as will enable a reader to form an adequate notion of the variety of their contents.

3rd. Wherever a letter or paper is especially difficult to decipher, or the allusions more than ordinarily obscure, it will be advisable for the Editor to adhere, as closely as is consistent with brevity, to the text of the document. He is to do the same when it contains secret or very rare information.

4th. Where the Editor has deciphered letters in cipher, the decipher may be printed at full length. But when a contemporary or authorised decipher exists it will be sufficient to treat the cipher as an ordinary document.

5th. Striking peculiarities of expression, proverbs, manners, &c. are to be noticed.

6th. Original dates are to be given at the close of each entry, that the reader may know the exact evidence by which the marginal dates are determined.

7th. Where letters are endorsed by the receivers and the date of their delivery specified, these endorsements are to be recorded.

8th. The number of written pages of each document is to be specified, as a security for its integrity, and that readers may know what proportion the abstract bears to the original.

9th. The language of every document is to be specified. If, however, the greater part of the collection be in English, it will be sufficient to denote those only which are in a different tongue.

10th. Where documents have been printed, a reference should be given to the publication.

11th. Each series is to be chronological.

12th. The Prefaces of Editors, in explanation of documents in the volume, are not to exceed fifty pages, unless the written permission of the Master of the Rolls to the contrary be obtained.

⁂ Editors employed in foreign archives are to transcribe at full length important and secret papers.

CALENDAR

OF

STATE PAPERS,

COLONIAL SERIES,

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

CALENDAR

OF

STATE PAPERS,

COLONIAL SERIES,

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES,

1669–1674.

PRESERVED IN

HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

EDITED BY

W. NOEL SAINSBURY,

ASSISTANT KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS,

HON. MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AND OF THE HISTORICAL
SOCIETIES OF MASSACHUSETTS, MAINE, NEW YORK, MARYLAND,
PENNSYLVANIA, CAROLINA, GEORGIA, VIRGINIA, ETC.

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HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

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PREFACE.

This volume of the Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies, is in continuation of the previous volume of the same series ending with the year 1668, and comprises six years of our Colonial History, from 1669 to 1674, abstracted from 1,433 documents in the National Collection of the Public Records.

The American Colonies, 11 of which were in course of settlement and development during these six years, and Our Possessions in America, in the West Indies, and in Africa, form the principal contents of this Calendar. There are also many papers which relate to the French and the Dutch West Indies and to South America.

Attention was drawn in the Preface to the last volume of this Calendar, to the valuable collection of "Shaftesbury Papers," relating to the early settlement of Carolina, which was presented to the Public Record Office, by the late Earl of Shaftesbury. About 150 of these "Shaftesbury Papers" are abstracted in this volume, and illustrate very fully the progress of the settlements in Carolina during this period.

Carolina.

By Articles of Agreement signed by all the Lords Proprietors, they undertook to contribute 500*l.*, to be laid out in shipping, arms, ammunition, tools, and provisions for the settlement of Port Royal, and a further sum of 200*l.* per annum for the next four years (54). A fleet of three ships was, consequently, sent out in August 1669, at a cost of 3,200*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* (55), viz., the Carolina, Henry Brayne, master; the Port Royal, John Russell, master; and the Albemarle, Edward Baxter, master (99. I.). The list of passengers on board the Carolina contains the names of some of the most prominent settlers in the new Colony, many of them taking out with them from five to 10 servants, the total number of passengers being 92 (97. I.). The Albemarle arrived three days after the other ships, but broke her cables and was lost on the rocks (124). The Port Royal was also cast away and lost near the Bahamas, but although Florence O. Sullivan, who went out as Surveyor of the new settlement, wrote to Lord Ashley that all were lost but the master and two or three men (250), the "humble declaration of John Russell, late master of the "Port Royal" (434), in his circumstantial account of the loss of his ship, records that after beating about for six weeks, and being driven to the greatest extremities, all their people were put safely ashore, by the help of their boat, and ultimately "got transportation" to Bermudas (*see also* p. 622). Early in 1671, the John and Thomas arrived at Albemarle Point from Barbadoes, with 42 passengers (433, 471. I.), and on 14th August of the same year, the Blessing landed 96 passengers at Ashley River (541, 612, p. 280). Joseph Dalton, a passenger on the Carolina, wrote to Lord Ashley from Charles Town, upon Ashley River, in January 1672 (736), an "essay of affairs in this place" and on the nature and properties of the country, in which he says that 337 men, 71 women, and 62 children or persons under 16 years of age, was the full number of persons who had arrived since the first fleet from England and up to that date, whereof 43 men, 2 women, and 3 children had died, and 16 were absent, leaving a total of 406 then in the colony, 278 of whom were men able to bear arms.

Conditions of encouragement by grants of land and other "concessions" (918) were held out by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to all who would settle in their Colony, whether from Ireland or elsewhere, likewise to the English Planters in Surinam, who were willing to remove to Port Royal (41), which induced "multitudes," and many "considerable men" (688) from Barbadoes, New England, and other parts, to fit out for Carolina (473). Six hundred industrious people from New York also resolved to settle at Ashley River, the Governor and others being much troubled at the inclination of the people of New York that way (p. 279), and many removed from Antigua "weary of the hurricanes" (1388), and from the Bermudas (p. 278).

On 6th May 1674, further Articles of Agreement were signed by the Lords Proprietors, who then undertook to subscribe each 100*l.* per annum, for seven years, to supply Carolina with clothing and other necessaries, until the inhabitants, by the product of vendible commodities, were able to draw a trade of merchandise to themselves (1270). Governor Sayle, very soon after his arrival in the Colony, urged upon the Lords Proprietors the want of a godly and orthodox minister "which I and many others have lived "under as the greatest of our mercies" (202), and he strongly recommended one Sampson Bond, of long standing in Exeter College, Oxford, who was "in my late country "of Bermudas, under whose powerful and sole edifying "ministry, I have lived about eight years past, . . . and "I have written to him to come and sit down with us, "which is the most hearty request of the Colony in "general." In another letter (246), Governor Sayle again dwelt upon the great want of an able minister in the Colony by whose means, he said, corrupted youth might be much reclaimed, the people instructed, and the Sabbath and service of God not neglected. The prosperity of the Israelite, Sayle warned the Lords Proprietors, decayed when their prophets were wanting, "for where the Ark of God " is there is peace and tranquillity." The "good, aged, Governor," who was at least 80 years of age, died of a consumption on 4th March 1671, very much lamented "by " our people, whose life was as dear to them as the hopes " of their prosperity" (433, 474). The Rev. Sampson Bond remained at the Bermudas many years after Governor Sayle's death.

The original or first set of the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina in 111 articles, a little volume of 75 leaves, bound in vellum, entirely in the handwriting of John Locke, and full of corrections by him, is dated 21st July 1669 (84). The Fundamental Constitutions, known as the second set, and dated 1st March 1670, consisted of 120 articles, which were to "remain the sacred and unalter-" able form and rule of government of Carolina for " ever," but a third set is dated 12th January 1682, a fourth set 17th August 1682, and a fifth and last set 11th April 1698 (157).

All the Lords Proprietors of Carolina did to promote the welfare of their Colony, and the progress of its rapid growth and development, may readily be traced in these "Shaftesbury Papers" by the help of the General Index, which is so constructed that full details will be found of all our other Colonies and Possessions referred to in this Calendar.

Virginia. The prosperity of Virginia is evidenced in the accounts received from the Colony during the six years of this Calendar. By 1673 twenty regiments of foot had been raised, and as many troops of horse, without making use of any slaves, or few English servants. Virginia yearly raised a greater revenue to the Crown by customs than any

Plantation under his Majesty's dominions, therefore, as "they may justly hope for" so the Governor and Assembly petitioned for a sufficient supply of arms and ammunition, for they had not arms for every tenth man (1118).

Sir John Knight told the Earl of Shaftesbury, then Lord Chancellor, that Virginia paid 150,000*l.* revenue in customs for tobacco alone imported into England, which would in a few years probably increase to 250,000*l.*, "so "that Virginia is of as great importance to his Majesty "as the Spanish Indies to Spain, and employs more ships "and breeds more seamen for his Majesty's service than any "other trade" (1159). The Governor reminded the King that soldiers will not serve for tobacco, because the merchants give them so little for it that a year's salary will hardly clothe them. Locke has noted that corn was worth in September 1674, 150 lbs. of tobacco per barrel (1428).

Convicts sent to Virginia.

The transportation of convicted felons and other prisoners to Virginia was a subject of frequent complaint. It was not unusual for a convict to be discharged from prison on giving security for his or her transportation to Virginia or some other Colony (11–14), and the influx of these felons became so great a grievance that an order of the General Court, held at James City, was issued, setting forth the danger to the Colony caused by the great numbers of felons and other desperate villains being sent over from the prisons in England, "the horror yet remaining of the "barbarous designs of those villains in September 1663, "who attempted at once the subversion of our religion, "laws, liberties, rights, and privileges," and prohibiting the landing of any "jail birds" from and after 20th January 1671, upon pain of being forced to carry them to some other country (175). This order was approved by the Home Government, as appears by a despatch from Thos.

Ludwell, the Secretary of Virginia, to Lord Arlington, thanking the Secretary of State, in his country's behalf, for his Lordship's assistance in the confirmation of said order, prohibiting the importation of "Newgateers." "The safety of this country depends upon the continuance "of it," wrote Secretary Ludwell, "so many insolent "villanies having been committed by men of that sort that "greater numbers would hazard the peace of it" (590).

There is a notable exception to this condemnation of "Newgateers" in the person of one William Sherwood, who became a respected inhabitant and in a letter to Secretary Lord Arlington's private secretary says, he "cannot "without shame look upon the foul act which was the "cause of his being in Virginia." Williamson has endorsed this letter "one of those who robbed me whom I saved" (564).

Massachusetts and Maine.

The disputes between the Governments of Massachusetts and Maine are the main features in the papers relating to these Northern Colonies, abstracted in this volume, out of which, however, no inconsiderable portion of the history of the several Provinces of New England can be gleaned. The petitions of Ferdinando Gorges to the King and Council (150, 439) throw considerable light on this controversial subject, and led to "New England affairs" being brought before the Council for Plantations (184, 512, 566, 753) who, after a full hearing, ordered that the King should be moved to send Commissioners over, which was agreed to, and Commissioners were accordingly appointed, and their instructions prepared. Colonel Cartwright, one of the Commissioners who had been sent over some years before, told the Council at their meeting in June 1671, that he had sent a narrative of former proceedings in New England to the King at Oxford in 1665. He also informed the Council that the Ministers in New England having no settled salary would, he believed, be contented if the Government might be changed. He affirmed that the country was healthful and fruitful, and provisions plentiful; that they had store of good horses, and, doubtless, lead and copper mines, and that the number of people fit to bear arms might probably double in ten years. In 1652 they began to coin money with a palm branch on one side, and Salem (their greatest town save Boston) on the other; that they still continued to coin money, but put the date of 1652 upon it, so as not to seem to trespass on the King's prerogative. [*N.B.—This is worth the notice of coin collectors.*] Their total forces by land were nearly 50,000, viz., Massachusetts, 30,000; Connecticut, 14,000; New Hampshire, 1,800; Maine, 1,000; Plymouth, 1,000, and Providence, &c., 1,000; and he conceived there might be about 200 sail belonging to New England. The "differences in the several Provinces of New England" were, however, no nearer being settled in 1674 (1420) than they had been six years before, excepting as regarded the disposing of lands. "The Mas-"sachusetts, though affecting an universal authority, will "allow the Proprietors Gorges and Mason, if they had "their right to the Massachusetts, power to have free "disposing of the land" (1397).

New York.

"There is a place," wrote a correspondent of Sir Joseph Williamson's from Barbadoes, "much cried up of late, "taken from the Dutch, now called New York" (126), the Governor of which Colony, Francis Lovelace, told Williamson their conveyance [of letters] was so slow, "like "the production of 'ellephats' once almost in two years," and that if he did but know in what darkness they live "as if we had as well crossed Lethæ as the Atlantic Ocean," he could not but take compassion and solace them (285). A year later, in October 1671, Governor Lovelace thanks the

Under Secretary of State for that light of intelligence he vouchsafes to favour them with, without which they were in Egyptian darkness. "It is some satisfaction," he says, "to hear what is acted in the theatre of their native "country." He then goes on to describe New York as smiling in a hopeful and thriving condition, their harbour being fuller with shipping than ever was known since the discovery was made, but he adds, "a little countenance from "their mother would refresh them much" (646). By the following year, however, a spirit of immigration, chiefly among the English colonists, set in, and 200 families were ready to remove to the new and prosperous Colony on Ashley River in Carolina, and 600 industrious people resolved to go thither from New York (664, 746).

Colonel Francis Lovelace had succeeded Richard Nicolls as Governor of New York (under the Duke of York) in August 1668, and it was under his Government that the Colony was retaken by the Dutch on 30th July 1673, either "by treachery or negligence" (1138), with the loss of one man on each side. The Dutch fleet consisted of 20 ships, and the army landed of about 800 men. Only seven of these ships came from Holland, the rest were prizes. They were not exactly privateers, though commissioned by the States to make spoil where they could. They had previously, it seems, brought 100 Frenchmen off from Surinam and burnt it, leaving none there. Governor Leverett of Massachusetts gives a full account to Secretary Lord Arlington of the surrender of New York, which will be found abstracted at pp. 520–525. A full and circumstantial account of the taking of New York, which is not printed in *Documents relating to the History of New York* (11 *Vols. 4to*), is to be found in a letter from Richard Wharton, written from Boston to one of his kinsmen. Wharton was owner of large tracts of territory in Maine and New Hampshire, and he subsequently became a member of the Council of New York, when Major Andros was the Governor. Colonel Lovelace was away in Connecticut at the time, through whose neglect and the treachery of Captain Manning, who was left Commander-in-Chief, New York was surrendered to the Dutch, who had private intelligence of the weakness and disorder of the place. The garrison soldiers were mostly drawn out, the guns dismounted or the carriages rotten or unserviceable, and the people dissatisfied with the oppression of their rulers and ready to revolt, on which invitations and encouragements they were emboldened to bring up their ships against the town, and, finding no resistance, landed about 500 men, who in a straight and long street marched up to the fort, and were saluted with only one gun, and on their approach the English flag was struck and the gates set open, so that without the least dispute or complaint the English marched out and the Dutch marched in to the fort (1144). Many proposals were submitted to the English Government for the "retaking of New York," notably by Wm. Dyre, Sir John Knight, and Lord Culpeper, together with the opinion and humble advice of the Council for Trade and Plantations to the King, which was most probably drawn up by John Locke (1145, 1159, 1164–1166); but neither of these was adopted, for in the following year a formal cession of the whole territory was made to England by the States-General by Treaty, and on 1st July 1674 the Duke of York commissioned Major Edmund Andros his Lieutenant and Governor for his province of New York (1311).

Nova Scotia.

Sir Thomas Temple, in letters to Secretary Lord Arlington (24, 25) describes in detail his purchase of Nova Scotia for the sum of 16,260*l.*, of which he was for some years the resident Governor, but was, in August 1669, commanded by

Charles II. forthwith to restore to the French King, in pursuance of the Treaty of Breda (95), and he hopes God may inspire his Lordship's heart to do a charitable deed to a friendless person in distress, "a rare thing, I confess, at Court." In a letter to the King, written 18 months later (384), he recounts "the whole truth of his heart" and his own sad condition consequent upon the King's commands to surrender his country to the French, which he says is annexed to the Crown of Scotland, as the records in Edinburgh Castle show, and is of infinite more value than St. Christopher's. He beseeches the King to take his 12 years' faithful services into consideration, and points out his reason for first coming to Nova Scotia, which he says George Kirke, the Master of the King's House, can testify. Sir Thomas Temple describes his design more fully in his letter to Secretary Lord Arlington, written two years before his said letter to the King, wherein he says that the true reason of his coming into those parts was to fly Cromwell's fury for having laid a design for his late Majesty's escape when he was at his trial, which Mr. Kirke, if he be alive, will inform his Lordship, Sir Thomas, had very nearly effected, having made a brother of his, Colonel Edmund Temple, for one night, Captain of the guard of the King's person. This coming to Cromwell's ears, Sir Thomas was privately advised by his kinsman, the then Lord Fienes (in great favour with Cromwell), to absent himself till the times might be more propitious, and his good friend and uncle, old Lord Say, then advised and assisted him to purchase Nova Scotia. This "design" for the escape of Charles 1st, which it will be remembered is graphically depicted in a popular novel of the present day, is undoubtedly an historical fact, otherwise it is scarcely probable that Sir Thomas Temple would relate the circumstance to Charles II. and to his Secretary of State.

King Charles 1st.

Another interesting reference to Charles 1st will be found in Jo. Newington's address, written in 1670, to Jas. Drawater, merchant, at Jo. Lindupp's, at the Bunch of Grapes, in Ship Yard, by Temple Bar (282). Newington says all the news he can write about is that one Hugh Peachell, who has lived in Barbadoes almost 20 years with many persons of good esteem, and lately with Colonel Barwick, has gained much money, yet it was observed none thrived less than he. That falling sick some three weeks since he was much troubled in his conscience, but would not "utter himself" to any but a minister, who being sent for, Peachell acknowledged himself to be the person that cut off the head of King Charles, for which he had 100*l*. He received such comfort as the divine, one parson Leshley, could afford him, and, with much seeming penitence, died in a quarter of an hour. "This I may report for a real truth," Newington says, "and think that one Mr. Hewel, " condemned for the same and now in Newgate, would be " glad to be acquainted with this."

Newfoundland.

The controversy as to whether Newfoundland should be an English Colony under a "settled government" or be used simply as a station for the great fisheries carried on there, which is the subject matter of numerous papers in the previous volume of this Calendar, is brought to a conclusion in this volume. The arguments for a settled government tendered by Captain Robertson to the Duke of York, together with his Reply to the Answer of the West Country Gentlemen to his own proposals about Newfoundland, will be found abstracted Nos. 368, 369. But the address of the merchants, owners and masters of ships, and the inhabitants of the western parts to the King prays for "additional powers about the Newfoundland fishing only." They declared that in process of time loose persons stay in the country, who tend to destroy the trade and are useless in all respects. That in consequence the fishermen's houses are torn down, timber is burnt, and the seamen are debauched, and the French, in their seamen and shipping, by their fishery, do much increase. Upon this address the King issued an Order in Council directing all parties concerned to give their attendance at the Board, when they were fully heard, and his Majesty's Council for Plantations were ordered to consider the best ways and means whereby the fishing trade in Newfoundland may be regulated, advanced, and protected and secured from foreigners, and managed for the increase of seamen and the advantage of his Majesty and his subjects. The Council thereupon made their report to the King upon the whole matter in controversy, and offered, as their opinion and advice, that his Majesty, by way of addition to his former charter, should grant certain rules and orders for government of the said fishery. That all his Majesty's subjects should enjoy the freedom of taking fish in any of the rivers in Newfoundland provided they submitted to the orders established for the fishery. That no stranger should be permitted to take bait or fish, and no inhabitant to burn or destroy any wood or plant within six miles of the sea shore, nor take up any stage before the arrival of the fishermen out of England. And that masters of ships were to bring back all seamen and others, and none to be suffered to remain in Newfoundland. Fines and forfeitures were to be levied upon all offenders, and encouragement given to the inhabitants of Newfoundland to go to Jamaica or other foreign plantations. The King, by an Order in Council, approved this report, and the Attorney-General was directed to prepare a Bill for his Majesty's signature to pass the Great Seal accordingly (362. I.–V.).

Barbadoes.

The imposition of an additional duty on sugar was the subject of heated debates in both Houses of Parliament during the Session of 1671, and a "full account of all passages in this business" was transmitted by a Committee of the "Gentlemen Planters [of Barbadoes] in London to the Assembly of that island" (519). This Committee "applied themselves" to the Council for Plantations, as well as to several leading members of the House of Commons, to show how ruinous any additional duty on sugar would be to the settlement of Barbadoes, nevertheless the Bill passed the Commons. The Committee then put in their Addresses to the Upper House, knowing the Lords "to be "unconcerned and of more discerning judgment than the "generality of the Commons," and undoubtedly would have had the same [ill] success as in the Commons had not the Governor of Barbadoes, William Lord Willoughby, who was then in London, and one of the Committee, with great efficacy convinced the Lords of the mistake the merchants were "running them upon." So the Lords returned the amended Bill to the Commons who "flew into a heat," voted the Lords had no right to abate of any aid granted to the King, and both Lords and Commons adhering strictly to their privileges, the King prorogued Parliament. A full account of this debate will be found in the Lords' Journal [Vol. XII., April 12–22.]

The King was not "over well pleased" with the loss of his Bill (for laying an additional duty on foreign commodities) "which was occasioned wholly by the dispute on sugar." There are many papers on this subject abstracted in this Volume, all of which may readily be referred to by means of the General Index. Certain it is that the representations of the Gentlemen Planters of Barbadoes of the ruinous effects any additional imposition would have upon the chief produce of that island were strictly accurate inasmuch as there is evidence in a petition from the Assembly to the King in Dec. 1671, that *through the apprehension* of customs on sugars being increased, upwards of 4,000 inhabitants within three years had deserted the island, many being led through great encouragement to settle in foreign plantations (674. I.)

William Lord Willoughby.

William Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes wrote for the last time to the Council for Plantations on 7th March 1673 (1044). At a meeting of the Council on the 5th of the following month it was announced that the Governor's "indisposition of health" had caused him to appoint Sir Peter Colleton Deputy Governor and President of the Council (1065, 1068). Governor Lord Willoughby "lay sick" only a few days and departed this life on 10th April 1673 (1098, 1104). Sir Peter Colleton announced the death of the Governor and his own appointment as Deputy Governor and President of the Council to the Privy Council in England, and at same time enclosed detailed statements of the inhabitants and the public stores in the island, as well as lists of the most eminent planters and the number of acres possessed by each one (1101. I. II. III.). By these statements it appears that the population of Barbadoes in 1673 was 21,309 whites and 33,184 negroes, but as a report was current that these lists were taken in order to a tax on negroes, Sir Peter Colleton was of opinion that one-third of the negroes was not given. Of the white population, 8,435 were women, and 3,600 boys, of which one-half may be English, and the rest Scotch, Irish, French, Dutch, and Jews. More than half the estimated number of negroes were boys and girls, while the women numbered nearly 1,700 more than the men, the numbers being 11,914 women and 10,236 men. All the names of the most eminent planters in Barbadoes will be found on pp. 496–7, with the number of acres possessed by each planter, which range from 200 to 1,000 acres, the average number held by each planter being 300 acres.

In connexion with Barbadoes there is a curious specimen of spelling in a letter from a Quaker, one Lewis Morris, to Secretary Lord Arlington (635). The diction is unique and so characteristic that it has been printed *verbatim et literatim.* We may, while on the subject of letter writing, refer to the Earl of Shaftesbury's letter "to his very affec- "tionate friend, Sir John Yeamans." As the last line is in Locke's handwriting, and the letter book from which it is taken contains many letters in his handwriting though all were sent in the name of his employer, the Earl of Shaftesbury, it may be inferred that this volume was Locke's letter book and that the letter in question was written by the Great Philosopher. It is a masterpiece of composition, and has been printed in full (861). It is well known the deep interest that Locke took in the settling of Carolina, which is fully evidenced in the "Shaftesbury Papers" as the contents of this Calendar show, but it has never been suggested that he contemplated a visit to what might be called in those days "that distant region." Yet he must have thought of doing so sometime in the year 1673, which we gather from a letter addressed to him at Lord Shaftesbury's residence in little Exeter House in the Strand (1103). In this letter Sir Peter Colleton tells Locke that he has been long expecting to hear news from him from New England, and Lord Willoughby and himself had projects of taking Carolina in their way (from Barbadoes) and visiting Locke there. But, adds Sir Peter, it has pleased God to dispose things otherwise. Lord Willoughby is dead, Locke in employment in England, and himself tied by the leg with an office in Barbadoes until the King pleases to release him. Locke was appointed Secretary to the Lords Commissioners for Foreign Plantations on

John Locke.

14th October 1673, with a salary of 500*l*. per annum, and his 10 years' experience of Colonial affairs, especially as regards Carolina, must have materially added to his usefulness at that Board.

Twenty-two years later he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners, and it is worthy of remark that several literary and scientific men of this and a later period were rewarded with seats at the Board of Trade and Plantations, to mention only, besides Locke, the names of Waller and Newton. Pepys was made Secretary to the Admiralty, while Addison became Under Secretary of State, and Steele held the office of Commissioner of Stamps, besides other appointments.

Jamaica.

At the close of the year 1668 Jamaica was in a very thriving condition, and growing rich by privateering and the produce of the country, and the Governor, Sir Thos. Modyford, had the character of a prudent and obliging person (Cal. 1661–8, No. 1892). Six years later, in 1674, Governor Sir Thos. Lynch reported to the Home Government that the island had improved to a marvel, and the people were as contented as Englishmen could be (1389). A survey had been made of Jamaica in 1670 by "the "extraordinary diligence" of Thos. Tothill, the King's Receiver-General, which showed that at that date there were above 209,000 acres granted by patent to the inhabitants, there being 717 families, estimated at about 15,000 persons, and the prosperity of the island is evidenced in an abstract of the commodities produced. There were 57 sugar works, producing yearly 1,710,000 (? lbs.) weight of sugar, 47 cocoa walks yielding 180,000 lbs. of nuts, and 49 indigo works, producing 49,000 (? lbs.) weight of indigo per annum, besides pepper, salt, and other products. No island abounded in cocoa more than Jamaica, "and the profit is such that if it keep up the moiety of "the price it will be of far more gain to the planter than "indigo, cotton, ginger, or sugar." Great stock of cattle, 60 tame cattle had in six years increased to 6,000, and sheep, goats, and tame hogs in plenty, "so that all danger "of want is past, and in a short time they hope to furnish "the ships homeward bound" (270, 271, 375).

The revenue of Jamaica in the year 1670, arising from duties on wines, spirits, &c., quitrents, and fines and forfeitures, was 1,870*l.* per annum, while the necessary disbursements for support of the Government, which included 1,000*l.* salary to the Governor, 400*l.* to the Deputy Governor, 200*l.* to the Major-General, and 80*l.* to the Chief Judge, and other salaries, amounted in all to 1,960*l.*, and with incidental expenses for the fort, to nearly 3,500*l.* (264. I.).

Governor Modyford's Answers to the Queries of the Lords for Trade and Plantations, abstracted pp. 302–307, contain a complete history of the island, and show besides the numbers of ships under the command of Admiral Morgan, those which arrived at and traded with the island, the "trained bands," with names of the captains and number of privates, which were in all 2,386 men and officers, also a horse regiment with 222 men and officers, the "establishment of Jamaica," which was settled in 1663 at 2,500*l.* per annum, and the ammunition, guns, and stores, and how disposed of.

One John Style, a fellow student with Lord Arlington at Christ Church, continues in this volume his correspondence with the Secretary of State, with letters of considerable interest. He had been a resident in Jamaica since 1665 [1023, *previous Vol.*], and wrote on most matters that concerned the island, which he affirmed would maintain more people than England (7). He complained of the great number of "tippling houses," and that there were not more than 10 men resident to every licensed house that sold strong liquors, and of the wickedness of those who called themselves Christians. "Were the most savage heathens " here present," wrote Style, "they might learn cruelty " and oppression, the worst of Sodom, or the Jews that " crucified our Saviour might behold themselves matched " if not undone" (138). As opposed to this we have the Governor's statement that the King was "piously pleased" to pay five ministers 100*l.* each until a law for the maintenance of the ministry was passed. In 1671 Mr. Howser, "a Switzer," Mr. Maxwell, a Scotchman, Mr. Lemmings, an Englishman, and Mr. Zellers, another Switzer, all orthodox men of good life and conversation, preached every Sunday; but Mr. Pickering is dead, and there is none to supply his place, "but, alas," writes Governor Modyford, "these five do not preach to one third of the " island, and the plantations are at such a distance that " it is impossible to make up congregations, but they " meet at each other's houses as the primitive Christians " did, and there pray, read a chapter, sing a psalm, and " home again, so that did not the accessors to this island " come so well instructed in the articles of our faith, " it might well be feared the Christian religion would " be quite forgot" (p. 305).

Jamaica was divided into 15 parishes, but "many a " parish had as yet no church" at the close of the year 1671, when the Governor said that he could not give any account of the number of the dead, as few were brought to the parish church to be buried (p. 304). Within a year, however, this state of things was altered, for the Council of Jamaica, in September 1672, ordered that in all parishes where there were ministers either the parson or sexton was to keep a true account of all burials and christenings, "which has been much neglected," and once a year deliver it to the churchwardens to make entry in the parish book; and that in all parishes without ministers, and where the inhabitants live at such distances from the parish church that they cannot conveniently bury there, "and possibly the rites of burial are not used," all masters of families be obliged in such cases to give account of the death and birth of any in their families to the next Justice of the Peace, and he to deliver it to the churchwardens, who are to enter it as aforesaid, so that a certain record be kept throughout the island for the future (933).

Gambling in Jamaica.

Gambling seems to have been a crying evil in Jamaica. "Through the immoderate use of unlawful gaming many "mischiefs daily arose," both in maintaining idle and disorderly persons and in coercing and debauching many young gentlemen and others to the loss of their time and fortunes, so that few escaped a prison or being made servants in a very short time. In order to put a stop to these abuses it was ordered by the Council of the island that all persons keeping public-houses of gaming, or permitting it, should, on conviction, be fined 10*l.* or more, that common gamesters should pay double the money they had won, as well as those winning money at any game by fraud or false dice, and that bonds, bills, and promises to pay money lost at play or in betting should be utterly void; but "it was not intended," by this Order of Council, "to restrain masters of families and others "known to be men of at least 2,000*l.* estate in the island "from innocent diversion in said games" (645). The remarks in a paper addressed to Governor Lord Vaughan some years later are appropriate to this subject. Public manly sports, says the writer, instead of cards, dice, and tables, should be brought into fashion among the young gentry, as riding at the ring, tilting on horseback, shooting, running, wrestling, and the like, and prizes should be given to the victors by way of encouragement. A good collection of books should be gotten at the public expense, and disposed "in the most conspicuous places" for such of the gentry as are studious to read, since there is nothing more ridiculous than ignorance in a person of quality. That idleness be utterly discountenanced as unworthy of a man and most unworthy of a gentleman, and certainly the father of expensive vices, and the undoubted mother of poverty and shame. That penalties be set on men's vices, especially upon swearing, "that unpleasant, "unprofitable piece of irreligion," and upon intemperance, that shame of society, so that at least it may be brought to the state it was formerly, when those that were drunk were drunk in the night. That Government would do well to make the laws few and plain, and the execution certain and severe. If the law be good it ought to be executed, if ill, repealed. Besides the laws designed for the redress of immoralities must receive their true value from the example of the Court. Shame is a greater restraint upon vice than penalties or pain itself, therefore the Governor ought to begin the reformation at his own house (1425).

Governors of Jamaica.

During the six years comprised in this volume, there were three Governors of Jamaica. Sir Thomas Modyford was recalled in January 1671, having been Governor seven years (377). A petition to the King to continue him Governor, which was numerously signed, was read by the King in Council, but rejected (331). He was sent home a prisoner and committed to the Tower, because of his proceedings with the Privateers, and giving them commissions and encouragement to attack the possessions of Spain, in the West Indies. We are told that the Privateers gave him 20*l.* for every commission, "which, in all, may "amount to about 400*l.*," and all their presents and his gains by them, directly or indirectly, Charles Modyford said, never exceeded 500*l.* The King's fifteenth of prizes, brought in by Privateers, amounted to 600*l.* or 700*l.*, but were expended on fortifications (573. I.). The considerations which moved Sir Thos. Modyford to give his consent for fitting the Privateers of Jamaica against the Spaniards, and showing how his Majesty's interest may be strengthened in the West Indies by coming into a nearer friendship with the Buccaniers of Hispaniola, with his reasons why Privateers should not be discontinued in the West Indies, and many other propositions presented to the Privy Council, are abstracted in this volume, and furnish a full and complete record of his conduct in relation to the Privateers (276–281 and 577–578).

Sir Thos. Lynch arrived Governor in June 1671 (552), and in August following he sent Sir Thos. Modyford home a prisoner on board the Jamaica Merchant, wrote a full account of his proceedings by that ship to the Secretary of State, and enclosed an elaborate report on the present state of the Government of Jamaica, this 20th August 1671 (604), which was followed by a further report to the President of the Council for Plantations, two months later (640).

When Lord Vaughan was appointed Governor of Jamaica, in April 1674 (1258–9), the Earl of Carlisle had been first nominated, the Council consisted of 12 persons, all of whom are named in his Draft Commission (1251), and the Assembly of 19 members (1233). Captain Brayne, refusing to stand for an Assembly man, was committed to prison without bail during pleasure (1224). The last abstract but one in this volume is of a map of Jamaica, showing the boundaries of the parishes as fixed in 1674, and also the mountains, harbours, rivers, islands, &c. The churches are also delineated, and many houses and plantations are numbered (1432). A full description of the Great Seal of Silver is given by Governor Lynch at p. 250, who made several Orders in Council for the better regulating the delivery of letters, which was complained of as "a grand mischief" to every person or merchant, as any man opens as he pleases, stiffless (*i.e.* without ceremony), and it was urged that the establishment of an office for receipt of all letters, both coming in and out, "would well satisfy the people" (331, 633, p. 268).

Henry Morgan and the Buccaniers.

It was in consequence of the receipt by Sir Thos. Modyford of a commission from the Queen Regent of Spain which the Governor of Curaçoa sent to the Governor of Jamaica, in which her Governors in the West Indies were commanded to make open war against his Majesty's subjects, and because the Spanish Governors granted commissions and were levying forces against the English, that it was ordered by the Council of Jamaica that a commission be granted to Admiral Henry Morgan to be Commander-in-chief of all ships of war belonging to that harbour, and to attack, seize, and destroy the enemy's vessels (209). Admiral Morgan had been 11 or 12 years in the Indies, and, "from a private gentleman by his " valour has raised himself to now what he is." He and his old Buccaniers knew every creek, and the Spaniards' mode of fighting, and be a town never so well fortified, and the numbers never so unequal, if money or good plunder be in the case, they will either win it manfully or die courageously. One of the first places taken by Capts. Prince and Harris was Granada, in the river of Nicaragua, without any considerable loss, when each man shared between 30*l.* and 40*l.* (293). Governor Modyford told Secretary Lord Arlington that but 120 men entered the town undiscovered, and by their usual wiles got the best of the town prisoners, plundered till noon, which they say yielded but 7 lbs. in silver and 12*l.* in money per head, which is nothing to what they had five years since, but the town is much decayed, and the principal men gone to Guatemala, as being more secure. A singular challenge from Signor Pardal, "the vapouring [Spanish] Admiral of "St. Jago," to Admiral Morgan, was nailed to a tree near the west point of Jamaica, but Pardal being soon after found by Capt. Morrice, he was attacked in a bay at the east end of Cuba, and killed by a shot in the throat (310, 310. I. II.) On their way to Panama, the Buccaniers took Providence, where they found 300 men in garrison, who yielded next day, but only 60 slaves and 500*l.* in plunder (483, 494). Admiral Morgan had previously taken possession of Rio del Hacha (359).

Taking of Panama.

There are several accounts of the taking of Panama (483, 504–506, 542), but Admiral Morgan's "true account "and relation of this my last expedition against the "Spaniards" is the fullest and the best, and shows there was hard fighting and great slaughter before they got possession of the city. Finding that Chagres Castle blocked the way, it was determined to attack it, which was done by Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bradley, with 470 men, who, after fighting in the trenches from 3 till 8 the next morning, stormed the castle. The enemy refused quarter, which cost them 360 men, while Bradley's loss was 30 killed and 76 wounded, himself amongst the number, who died 10 days after. Leaving 300 men to guard the castle, they started up the river with 1,400 men in seven ships and 36 boats. The enemy had set on fire their first entrenchments before quitting them, "as "they did all the rest without striking a stroke." The Admiral was there forced to leave his ships and boats, with 200 men to guard them, and to betake the rest of his men to the wild woods. They routed the enemy two miles from Venta Cruz, a very fine village, where all goods are landed and embarked for Panama ; but this, as all the rest, was found to be on fire and the enemy fled. They began their march next day, the enemy constantly galling them with ambuscades and small parties, so they had to march four abreast. At length they reached the desired place, where they saw " a good parcel of cattle and horses," which served all their men, and came in sight of the enemy, with 2,100 foot and 600 horse. Next morning Admiral Morgan drew up his men " in the form of a tertia." The vanguard of 300 men was led by Lieut.-Col. Lawrence Prince, the main body, 600 strong, by Major John Morris, the right wing by Morgan himself, the left by Col. Edw. Collier, and the rearguard of 300 was commanded by Col. Bledry Morgan. One Francesco de Harro charged with the horse so furiously that he could not be stopped till he lost his life, upon which the horse wheeled off and the foot advanced, but met with such a warm welcome and were pursued so close that the enemies' retreat came to plain running, though they worked a stratagem seldom heard of, that is attempting to drive two droves of 1,500 cattle into their rear. In the city they had 200 fresh men, two forts, all the streets barricaded and great guns in every street, but instead of fighting commanded it to be fired and blew up the chief fort, which was done in such haste that 40 of their own soldiers were blown up. In the market place some resistance was made, but at 3 o'clock they had quiet possession of the city, although on fire, with no more loss in the day's work than five killed and 10 wounded, and of the enemy about 400. They endeavoured in vain to put out the fire, but by 12 at night all was consumed but two churches and 300 houses in the suburbs. " Thus was consumed the famous and ancient city of " Panama, which was the greatest mart for silver and gold "in the whole world, for it received all the goods that "came from Spain in the King's great fleet and delivered "all the gold and silver that came from the mines of "Peru and Potozi." Here they stayed 28 days, making daily incursions on the enemy for 20 leagues without having one gun fired at them "in anger," though they took 3,000 prisoners and kept cruising and fetching prisoners who had fled to the islands. They marched back with all their prisoners to Chagres Castle, where the plunder, amounting to 30,000*l*., was divided, the castle fired, and the guns spiked, and then began their voyage to Jamaica, where some are arrived and the rest daily expected. The reason there was no more wealth was, the prisoners said, because they had two months' notice and had laden two great ships of 350 and 700 tons with money, plate, gold, and jewels (504). At a meeting of the Council of Jamaica, Admiral Henry Morgan received "many thanks" from the Council, after hearing a relation of his voyage for the execution of his commission, and they approved very well of his action therein (542. I.). But Morgan's proceedings were severely condemned by the English Government, and he was sent home prisoner, and a pamphlet containing a relation of "the late attempt upon Panama" was by the King's warrant ordered to be suppressed (1061). Sir Thos. Modyford had told the Council for Trade that there was much reason for a standing force of Privateers, or somewhat equivalent, to give Jamaica seasonable intelligence and to be prompt to resist the first attempts of an enemy, the island being "circled with enemy's countries" (p. 303). Governor Lynch computed the Buccaniers to be near 3,000 strong, themselves say above 4,000, in 1671 (p. 247). The following year Henry Morgan was sent to England a prisoner on H.M.S. Welcome by Sir Thos. Lynch (p. 323), Lawrence Prince,

" one of the most famous of the Privateers," being appointed by Lynch, Lieutenant in one of the King's ships, " so that " the Spaniards should see they were willing to serve his " Majesty " (p. 299). To speak the truth of Morgan, wrote Governor Lynch to the Secretary of State, he's an honest, brave fellow, and has both Sir Thos. Modyford and the Council's commission and instructions, which they thought he obeyed and followed so well that they gave him public thanks, which is recorded in the Council books (p. 299). Major Banister also told Secretary Lord Arlington that Admiral Henry Morgan was sent home to appear, as it is suspected, on account of his proceedings against the Spaniard. He said he did not know what approbation he might find in England, but that in Jamaica he received " a very high and honourable applause for his noble " service therein," both from Sir Thos. Modyford and the Council that commissioned him, and Major Banister hoped he might without offence say, " he is a well deserving " person and one of great courage and conduct, who may, " with his Majesty's pleasure, perform good public service at " home or be advantageous to Jamaica if war should again " break forth with the Spaniard " (789). The disappearance of the " Admiral " from the scene of his many exploits was followed by a general break-up of the whole body of privateers towards the close of the year 1672, if Governor Lynch's report to the Council for Plantations is to be relied upon, where he says planting in Jamaica is heartily and successfully intended, and to his own wonder, and he hopes to their Lordships' satisfaction, he has reduced all the Privateers, so that now there is not one English pirate in these Indies, unless some few in French vessels (954).

St. Christopher's.

There were at least 10,000 planters and inhabitants of St. Christopher's before the French invasion in 1666, which reduced them to about one-third, when it was calculated two-thirds of the land formerly possessed by English was uninhabited (292). For the more speedy replanting of which it was the advice of the Council for Plantations to the King in 1674 that such malefactors as are by law to be transported may be sent to St. Christopher's (879), and the Governor entreated the King to send Englishmen out of prisons for small debts for defence of the island, "because it cannot defend itself but by English" (p. 291). St. Christopher's had been taken by the French in April 1666, but by the Treaty of Breda, France engaged that restitution should be made of the English part. Many difficulties arose before the actual restitution took place, to determine which Commissioners were appointed on three several occasions, in February 1668, March 1670, and March 1671, and the final "Act of Surrender" to England was dated $\frac{5}{15}$ July 1671 (583–585). The negotiations on both sides, which were long and complicated, may all readily be referred to by means of the Index, and the Report of two Conferences of the Council for Plantations with Sir Charles Wheler, who was then Governor of St. Kitts, contains a full account, in 12 pages, of all that had taken place (977).

Surinam.

The Colony of Surinam, which had surrendered to the Dutch fleet in February 1667, was retaken by Lieut.-Col. Henry Willoughby and Sir John Harman in the following October, and became once more an English possession, but, as we have seen in the last volume of this Calendar, it was again given up to the Dutch in 1668, in accordance with certain Articles of the Treaty of Breda. Disputes arose respecting the restitution between the Dutch Governor and the English settlers, and the King appointed Commissioners for the settlement of these disputes and for bringing off his Majesty's subjects, their families, and estates from Surinam (320–325), though the "perverseness" of the Dutch Governor forced Major Bannister to leave above half the English and those who had the best estates in the Colony (485). Soon afterwards Governor Vorsterre sent home a dismal account of the state of the Colony after Major Banister had taken off two ship loads of English. He says, by death and sickness, the number had fallen to 200 men only, and there were 50 or 60 sick, and they have nothing to eat but rotten bacon, peas, and "gruts" (920). Finally, in October 1674, in consequence of an Article in the Treaty of Westminster, wherein his Majesty had taken particular care that his subjects in Surinam should have liberty to depart whenever he should send for them, and three years after Major Banister had left Surinam, the Council for Trade and Plantations reported to the King that three ships should be forthwith made ready to bring off the 300 English still there, with 1,100 or 1,200 slaves, besides household stuff. These numbers were made up (by Locke) of 20 persons who had sugar works and 675 negroes, and of 26 persons who had provision plantations and 382 negroes, besides several poor people, who may have 60 or 70 negroes, so that there may be about 300 Christians, male and female, the total being 1,397 (1249, 1364, 1368, 1375, 1427). Advices received at Jamaica by Governor Lynch computed the number of English left in the Colony at very much less. He wrote home that there were not above 40 English at Surinam, the ill climate and illusage having killed the rest; that Major Bannister left 100 there, and of all he brought thence to Jamaica there were but four dead (p. 624). We find, by an agreement for the sale of two plantations in Surinam, that 1,600 acres of land sold for 600,000 lbs. of muscovado sugar (1380).

The Royal African Company.

The Company of Royal Adventurers trading into Africa, having sustained great losses during the late wars, treated with certain persons to enable them to pay their debts and became suitors to the King, to accept a surrender of their propriety and privileges, and to make said persons a new Corporation for carrying on the trade. The King himself was an "Adventurer" for 5,000*l.* (426). His Majesty therefore on 27th September 1672, granted a Charter of Incorporation to the "New Royal African Company," who were to enjoy all privileges in the City of London as fully as any company of merchants heretofore established by patent (934). An account of the limits and trade of the Royal African Company shows that their limits began at Sallee in South Barbary, near Tangier, and ended at the Cape of Good Hope, where the East India Company's limits take place. This "account" contains a particular relation of their several factories, where they were situated, and the trade carried on by each. The "slaves" were sent to all his Majesty's American Plantations, which could not subsist without them, and other commodities were brought into England, the gold coined in his Majesty's Mint, and all other goods always sold publicly at a candle (936).

Negroes.

In a list of ships freighted by the Royal African Company, with the names of their commanders, the places to which they were bound, and the number of negroes they carried, by far the largest number of negroes was sent to Jamaica, which received seven ships with 2,320 negroes; five ships carried 1,720 negroes to Barbadoes; two ships, 650 negroes to Virginia; and three ships took 530 negroes to Nevis (1215). The price of negroes was fixed at 17*l.*, or 2,400 lbs. of sugar, in Barbadoes and in Surinam (341, 1132. II.), but "found not that good acceptance by "the planters as was hoped for," although Sir Thomas Lynch, the Governor of Jamaica, wrote in January 1672, that three days ago 400 negroes were bought at 22*l.* per head, and he believed 1,500 would have sold (p. 316). Therefore in a declaration of the Duke of York, Governor, and the rest of the Royal African Company, in December 1672, they resolved and declared that they would deliver negroes from 12 to 40 years old at 15*l*. per head at Barbadoes, at the Leeward Isles at 16*l*., at Jamaica at 17*l*., and at Virginia at 18*l*. per head (985). Many died on the voyage, which is not surprising when one reads that Captain Tallers had them three months on board, that they were almost all starved and "surfeycatted," as he fed them with little else but musty corn (946). According to Sir Charles Wheler, Governor of the Leeward Islands, there were at the close of the year 1671 some 1,500 negroes in Antigua and Montserrat, worth near 40,000*l*. (678). Charles Modyford reported to Secretary Lord Arlington in January 1670, that there were at that date 2,500 negroes or slaves in Jamaica (144), while four years later, in 1674, in a paper presented to the Council for Trade and Plantations, Barbadoes is stated to have been "managed" with 5,000 English, who had purchased 70,000 negroes (1244).

Murders, robberies, and other outrages on the King's subjects were not of unfrequent occurrence by "outlying" or runaway negroes, and the murder "in cold blood" of five Englishmen was the cause of the Council of Jamaica issuing very stringent orders against these "rebel" negroes. No person was to travel two miles from home without being armed, or to give clothes or victuals, or parley with such traitors and rebels, but on the contrary, he was strictly enjoined to shoot, and, by all means possible, endeavour to destroy them, and the wives and children of those killed were to become the property of the slayers (179, 181, 844). Orders were also given by the Council of Jamaica that all masters and overseers, under a penalty of 5*l*., were to keep their negroes within their own plantations, and permit none to leave without a ticket with their numbers and names, and the merchandise they carry, and "it shall be lawful for any person to take "up and whip any negroes found out of their master's "plantations without a ticket, and return them to their "masters without respect to their distance from home" (1020). The King, in a Proclamation dated 25th November 1674, prohibits all his Majesty's subjects, except those of the Royal African Company, from trading to any of his plantations for negroes, on pain of his Majesty's highest displeasure and forfeiture of "said commodities" (1393). An Act passed in Barbadoes making negroes real estate 1214). One Nicholas Blake, a planter there, writing to Williamson in November 1669, says not a month ago he had a negro woman who was delivered of a child with five fingers and a thumb on each hand (126). Sir Peter Colleton recommended that negroes in Barbadoes should be clothed with dimity of the manufacture of that island, and that in no trade should any negroes be employed except as artificers to the masters of sugar works on their own plantations (357).

Indians.

When Governor Sayle arrived at Ashley River in 1670 he was carried ashore by the Indians, who gave the stroking compliments of the country, and brought deer skins to trade with, for which they gladly took knives, beads, and tobacco. "A pretty sort of bread" made by the women and hickory nuts were brought. When Sayle came to the hut palace, the King took the Governor on his shoulders and carried him into the house in token of his cheerful entertainment, where they had nuts and root cakes, and water, "for they use no other liquor." While there, the King's three daughters entered the palace, all in new robes of new moss, which they are never beholden to the tailor to trim up, with plenty of beads of divers colours about their necks. Governor Sayle could not imagine that the savages could so well comport themselves, coming in according to their age, saluting the strangers, and stroking them (255). Henry Woodward, in giving " a " faithful relation of his Westoe voyage, begun from the " head of Ashley river," to the Earl of Shaftesbury in December 1764, describes his reception by a concourse of some hundreds of Indians, dressed up in their antique fighting garb, through the midst of whom he was conducted to their Chieftain's house, which, not being capable to contain the crowd that came to see him, the smaller fry uncovered the top of the house to satisfy their curiosity. The Chiefs made long speeches, intimating their own strength, and, as Woodward judged, their desire for friendship with them. Their town consisted of many long houses, the sides and tops of which are of bark, and upon the tops of most are fastened long poles with " the locks of hair " of the Indians they have slain at the end. They are well provided with arms and ammunition, trading cloth, and other things from the northward, for which they truck skins, furs, and young Indian slaves. A young Indian boy was given to Woodward (1422). In Major-General Wood's relation of his discoveries across the mountains, " to the south or west seas," during two years of travel, upon which Locke has made many marginal notes, he gives graphic accounts of several tribes of Indians which he and his party visited, and many strange adventures are recorded by him in 14 pages of narrative (1347). All the names of the Indian emperors, kings, princes, sachems, and chiefs, as well as the different Indian tribes mentioned in this volume, will be found in the General Index.

Maps.

There are in this volume references to several maps of the Colonies in America as well as of the West Indies. Sir

Peter Colleton writes to "his honoured friend John Locke" that Mr. Ogilby is printing a relation of the West Indies, and wishes to get a map of Carolina, and he desires he will ask Lord Ashley for the maps of Cape Fear and Albemarle, so as to draw them into one with that of Port Royal, and he will wait upon his Lordship for the nomination of the rivers, &c. And Sir Peter adds, if Locke would draw up a discourse to be added to this map in the nature of a description, "such as might invite people "without seeming to come from us," it would very much conduce to the speedy settlement of Carolina (715). The Sieur Sanson published two maps of Carolina some years after Ogilby's map was printed, in which the several counties and some of the rivers and capes are named after the Lords Proprietors, viz., Albemarle, Ashley, Berkeley, Clarendon, Carteret, Craven, and Colleton. John Ogilby was appointed cosmographer to Charles II., and supplanted Sir William Davenant as Master of the Revels in Ireland; he was also the originator of "Paterson's Roads." His "Advertisement" at the end of this volume contains some of his contributions to cosmography and a list of the several atlases he was engaged upon. His map of Africa was published in 1670, America in 1671, and the first part of Asia in 1673, but his Description of the British Monarchy, referred to in his "Advertisement," was not published until 1675, under the title of "Britannia: a "description of the Kingdom of England and Dominion "of Wales." All these maps are to be found in the British Museum. Ogilby died in 1676, and was buried in St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street.

Augustine Hermann obtained a grant from the King in 1674 of the privilege of the sole printing of his map of Virginia and Maryland for 14 years, on the ground that he had been for several years engaged upon this map, which consisted of four sheets of paper, and that it was "a work of very great pains and charge, and "for the King's special service" (1210). John Seller held the appointment of hydrographer to the King, and his chart of the sea coast from the Land's End to the Cape of Good Hope is to be found with a dedication, in Latin, to the Royal African Company, abstract No. 937. His "English Pilot," published in 1671, Atlas Maritimus in 1675, and Atlas Celestis in 1677, are all in the British Museum.

Many names of places mentioned in this Calendar and on the old maps above referred to, are no longer to be found in modern atlases or gazetteers. It will be sufficient to quote one or two, as others will be noticed in the General Index, where are cross references to avoid inconvenience to the reader. Surinam is now merged in Guiana, while Hispaniola, or San Domingo, is called Hayti.

It is again my pleasing duty to express my best thanks to my colleague, J. E. Ernest S. Sharp, Esq., for his valuable assistance.

W. Noel Sainsbury.

9th April 1889.

LIST OF COLONIAL ENTRY BOOKS.

No.	Colony.	Date.
1	Africa - -	1672 to 1686
2	Antigua - Acts	1684 ,, 1688
3	Providence Island	1630 ,, 1650
4	,, ,,	1630 ,, 1641
5	Barbadoes -	1627 ,, 1674
6	,, -	1675 ,, 1680
7	,, -	1680 ,, 1688
8	,, -	1688
9	,, Inclosures	1678 ,, 1688
10	,, ,,	1679 ,, 1688
11	,, Minutes of Council -	1660 ,, 1686
12	,, ,,	1687 ,, 1688
13	,, Minutes of Assembly	1670 ,, 1683
14	,, ,,	1684 ,, 1688
15	,, Acts	1643 ,, 1688
16	,, ,,	1682 ,, 1688
17	Bermudas - -	1615 ,, 1686
18	,, - -	1686 ,, 1688
19	,, Inclosure	1688 July 24
20	Carolina - -	1663 ,, 1683
21	,, - -	1674 ,, 1685
22	,, - -	1682 ,, 1688
23	,, Grants of Land	1674 ,, 1688
24	,, Acts	1663 ,, 1688
25	Hudson's Bay -	1687
26	Jamaica - -	1658 Nov. 30
27	,, - -	1661 to 1674
28	,, - -	1667 ,, 1677
29	,, - -	1674 ,, 1681
30	,, - -	1681 ,, 1684
31	,, - -	1684 ,, 1687
32	,, - -	1686 ,, 1688
33	,, Inclosures	1685 ,, 1688
34	,, Minutes of Council -	1661 ,, 1672
35	,, ,,	1672 ,, 1678
36	,, ,,	1682 ,, 1688
37	,, Minutes of Assembly	1661 ,, 1679
38	,, - Acts	1672
39	,, - ,,	1674
40	,, - ,,	1675
41	,, - ,,	1677
42	,, - ,,	1678
43	,, - ,,	1681 ,, 1683
44	,, - ,,	1681 ,, 1688
45	Leeward Isles -	1670 ,, 1671
46	,, - -	1675 ,, 1681
47	,, - -	1681 ,, 1688
48	,, Minutes of Council -	1680 ,, 1688
49	,, - Acts	1668 ,, 1672
50	,, - ,,	1668 ,, 1682
51	,, - ,,	1680 ,, 1688

LIST OF COLONIAL ENTRY BOOKS—*continued.*

No.	Colony.	Date.
52	Maryland -	1632 to 1687
53	„ Acts	1640 „ 1676
54	„ Minutes of Council -	1686 „ 1688
55	Montserrat - Acts	1668 „ 1688
56	„ „	1680 „ 1688
57	Nevis - Acts	1664 „ 1688
58	„ - „	1680 „ 1688
59	New England -	1620 „ 1639
60	„ - -	1661 „ 1679
61	„ - -	1679 „ 1688
62	„ - -	1688
63	„ Inclosures	1686 „ 1688
64	„ Minutes of Council -	1686 „ 1688
65	Newfoundland -	1623 „ 1671
66	„ - -	1677
67	New Hampshire -	1679 „ 1686
68	New York -	1664 „ 1687
69	„ - -	1687 „ 1688
70	„ - -	1674 „ 1684
71	„ Grants of Land	1665 „ 1688
72	„ - Acts	1667
73	„ Patents	1686
74	New York, Commissions	1686
75	„ Minutes of Council -	1687 to 1688
76	Pennsylvania -	1681 „ 1688
77	Surinam - -	1667 „ 1674
78	„ - -	1668 „ 1677
79	Virginia - -	1606 „ 1662
80	„ - -	1675 „ 1681
81	„ - -	1676 „ 1677
82	„ - -	1678
83	„ - -	1681 „ 1685
84	„ - -	1685 „ 1688
85	„ Minutes of Council -	1680 „ 1688
86	„ Minutes of Assembly	1683 „ 1688
87	„ - Acts	1661 „ 1684
88	„ - „	1661 „ 1688
89	„ - „	1661 „ 1688
90	„ - „	1661 „ 1688
91	„ - „	1661 „ 1688
92	Plantations General	1661 „ 1672
93	„ „ -	1663 „ 1684
94	„ „ -	1670 „ 1674
95	„ „ -	1674 „ 1679
96	„ „ -	1675 „ 1677
97	„ „ -	1675 „ 1687

LIST OF COLONIAL ENTRY BOOKS—*continued.*

No.	Colony.	Date.
98	Plantations General	1677, May
99	„ „ -	1679 to 1684
100	„ „ -	1687 „ 1688
101	Lists of Acts -	1638 „ 1688
102	„ „ -	1668 „ 1688
103	„ „ -	1687 „ 1688
104	Journals of the Board of Trade.	1675 to 1677
105	„ „ -	1677 „ 1679
106	„ „ -	1679 „ 1682
107	„ „ -	1682 „ 1684
108	„ „ -	1684 „ 1686
109	„ „ -	1686 „ 1688

COLONIAL PAPERS.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

1669.

Jan. 7/17. London. **1.** Memorial of the Spanish Ambassador to King Charles II. Represents that the answer of Sec. Lord Arlington and Sec. Trevor to his paper of 8th August concerning hostilities committed by his Majesty's subjects of Jamaica is so different from what has been promised, that he is obliged to demand what was agreed upon in writing, and cannot determine upon the expedients offered till he receives orders from his Queen. But the truth of the account he gave his Majesty on the 12th December last of a new incursion of his Majesty's subjects of Jamaica upon Puerto Bello, pillaging and committing outrages scarce heard of, being now confirmed by the George and Samuel from Jamaica, by whose bills of lading it appears that besides what George Potts and other merchants received of plate, the share of every soldier was 600 (oz.) or 80*l.* at half a crown an ounce, whence it may be guessed what quantity the officers, Governor, and their confidants had; the Ambassador desires that his Queen may have full satisfaction, and the Governor of Jamaica the punishment due for an incursion so unjust and contrary to the faith of the new Treaty of the general peace. And as other vessels are arrived with part of the booty, and the number of ships designed for Jamaica is increased, he desires that just restitution be made, and convenient orders given for the future. *Annexed,*

1. I. "The Spanish Ambassador's paper" [above referred to as delivered on 12th December last]. Being an account of what happened at the taking of Puerto Bello by the English of Jamaica under the command of John Doglar, which account he sent to Havre de Grace:—On 10–20 June 1668 we landed at Puerto Velo with 422 men in 28 canoes, leaving our ships 37 leagues off the west coast. On 11th we advanced to the walls of Fort St. James, where were 30 pieces of artillery. After three or four hours hard fighting we assaulted the fort and made ourselves masters of the garrison, all of which refusing quarter were either killed, wounded, or cut to pieces. The next day we attacked Fort St. Philip, on the other side of the coast, where were 12 pieces of artillery, and after fighting three or four hours it surrendered. After remaining some

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days in said fort sickness broke out among our troops, of which we lost half by sickness and fighting, so that we were obliged to abandon these places and received 100,000 crowns from the Spaniards for retiring. Had we had 800 men we might have gone to Panama, about 18 leagues to the south of Puerto Velo, and have easily made ourselves masters of it, as also of the Kingdom of Peru. The chiefs of the Expedition were Henry Morgan, Commander-in-Chief, John Doglar, Julian John Salter, Enoch Clarke, Capt. Rudolph Court, Colliar, John James, Maurice. *French. Together* 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., Nos.* 1–2.]

1669 ? **2.** Mem. "Your Honor" [? Under Sec. Williamson] is desired to request of the King a supply of fire arms and ammunition for the Somers Islands, also a convoy for the Comp. magazine ship, John Jenkins, Commander. *Governor Sir John Heydon arrived at the Bermudas on* 15*th May* 1669, *in the magazine ship, Capt. John Jenkins. Lefroy, II.* 286. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 3.]

1669.
Jan. 13. **3.** The King to the Governor of Barbadoes. To seize the Mathew and Francis of 300 tons, Rich. Bread, Master, and the Sarah and Mary of 270 tons, Edw. Burton, junr., Master, laden in the Texel, upon the account of several Jews and others at Amsterdam, immediately they arrive in any port under his Government, and to proceed with rigour against them according to the late Acts of Navigation. *Draft by Williamson. See No.* 48. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 4.]

Jan. $\frac{13.}{23.}$
London. **4.** Memorial of M. Colbert, French Ambassador in England. The Directors of the West India Company, having seen the answer given by Sec. Lord Arlington to the French Ambassador, concerning the restitution of part of St. Christopher's to the English, represents that orders should be given to the Commissioners to enquire what is due for the maintenance of the English prisoners, and cause reimbursement to be made. If the King desires that the English should have a year for re-entering their habitations sold to the French the Company submit that a year and a half has already elapsed, and three months would suffice. The nomination of Commissioners for the execution of the treaty is absolutely necessary, and will be very advantageous to both sides, if they have full powers to act in good faith. With regard to Acadia the Directors complain of the refusal of Sir Thos. Temple to surrender Pentagouet, St. John's, Port Royal, Cape Sable, and La Have, which he says compose Nova Scotia, before St. Christopher's is surrendered to them, although expressly ordered by his Britannic Majesty to do so; the West India Company request that fresh orders be sent to him punctually to obey the first order, copy of which is annexed. *Endorsed by Williamson,* Rec. $\frac{15}{25}$. *Encloses,*

4. I. The King of France to M. De la Barre. Wrote to him on the 17th July, 31st Oct., and 11th Dec. last concerning St. Christopher's; but since then the Sieur Colbert has adjusted the whole matter with the Ministers of the King of England,

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and the King desires, whether he has received said letters or not, that he will execute precisely all that he finds in this despatch, which contains his final intentions. As soon therefore as this shall be presented to him he is to put those empowered by the King of Great Britain into possession of that part of the Island, as also of the forts, which the English possessed on Jan. 1, 1665, and re-establish those English in their goods and habitations which have not been sold to the French; but such as have been sold are not to be re established until the price paid has been reimbursed, and if such reimbursement shall not have been made within a year, no demand shall be made for same. The points of ameliorations and maintenance of prisoners to be accommodated by Commissioners to be named on either side; and the King of Great Britain has declared that the French who remain in the surrendered part of the Island shall receive equal justice with the English, provided they take the Oath of Allegiance. Said restitution to be made without delay or difficulty on pain of disobedience and rebellion. M. De la Barre is to make known his Majesty's pleasure to the Chevalier de St. Lawrence; and if De la Barre should have set out on his return home when this arrives; the Sieur de Baas, who will have succeeded, is to execute all contained herein. *Endorsed by Williamson*, French King's 4th Order for restitution of St. Christopher's. *French. Together* 6 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., Nos.* 5, 5 I.]

Jan. 13/23. **5.** Copies of the preceding memorial of M. Colbert and Louis XIV.'s letter to Mons. De la Barre inclosed. *Together* 5 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., Nos.* 6, 6 I.]

Jan. 14. Custom House, London. **6.** Farmers of the Customs to the Clerk of the Privy Council. Understanding that the Commissioners for Trade have given directions for letters to be sent to the Governors of the Plantations blaming them for their neglect, and enjoining a strict observance of the laws concerning ships from foreign ships trading there, pray that (if not perfected) a draft thereof may be sent to the farmers, which shall without delay be returned. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 7.]

Jan. 14. Jamaica. **7.** John Style to Sec. Sir Wm. Morrice. Refers to his letter of 27 Oct. by Capt. Barnard Nicholls, wherein he presented his own sad and unjustly abused condition, and that his appeal to his Majesty and Council would not be allowed, and begged for commands to the Governor here for himself to return, either to be punished or acquitted. Has since been brought to his trial, of which he sends an account. Description of the island; affirms it will maintain more people than England if it be as large as reported, viz., 7,000,000 acres, not an acre of which but yields some food for man or beast—the great increase of all things according to their kind. Lays down, according to his ability, such things as hitherto have hindered any great progress in this settlement, and

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which for ever will unless remedied. Begins from his own time in July 1665. For the first two years things went well forward, as appears by the number of patents taken out; then the old soldiers, who call themselves the conquerors of the land, took advantage of the Dutch wars to work upon pretending danger to destroy their neighbours and keep up their own boundless tyrannical power under pretence of carefulness. Martial law was set up, and courts martial called at pleasure, and planters obliged to come down 20 and 30 miles to keep guard, and not one Christian must be left at home. This was the first destruction of small settlements, and the hindrance of greater, and many were forced to sell their plantations to their lords and masters for what they could get, or else run from them and leave all. Had himself the boldness to inform the Governor of these great inconveniences, who said they should be remedied. Complains of the jurisdiction in the quarter sessions and courts of common pleas, which if continued, will prove the utter destruction of his Majesty's interest in this island—were the judges and justices men of discretion and knowledge, and not beasts, drowning the reason God hath given them with strong liquors. The first and chief is Lt.-Col. Cope, who knows not one letter in the book, yet of late hath learnt to write his name; he was long imprisoned in Dublin and elsewhere to save him from the gallows his crime deserved. Then Capt. Olefield, a man condemned to be hanged in England, but who got sent hither to labour as a servant. Maj. Ascough, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Capt. Aileman, and Capt. Lahor, whose further description may be found in Job xxx., all trained up from boys in rebellion and murder. Capt. Nelson, justice of the peace, is a stout man, one of the old soldiers and of good estate, but not being of their turn, is in all business left out. Abuses in the election of churchwardens; the vestry raise what money they please and how they please, but the enquiry what becomes of it is not to be made; "that is my crime, and I think that for it they have made me an example sufficient to deter all others." More than 500*l.* raised in the parish of St. John's under various pretences, of which he is certain the poor never had five pounds. The church not yet finished. Complains of summoning jurymen to the quarter sessions 16 and 20 miles off when there is nothing to do. States what he conceives ought to be done in order to the making the best advantage of this place and the peace and quiet of the planter, as to planting, feeding and breeding of horses, cattle, and sheep. Instances himself and two neighbours, about a mile and half a mile distant, who having fenced and secured what they had planted in two years, from a small beginning, got to such a great number that had such laws as he describes have been made they would have been able to have killed nearly a thousand fat hogs, if not more. Argues against the planting altogether with Indian commodities, which here are destructive. If this island were able to maintain itself with diet and other necessaries what would become of the New England trade. The trade now consists principally in plate, money, jewels, and other things brought in by the privateers, who sell them cheap to the merchant,

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and then are sent to New England and the Madeiras and returned chiefly in wine, brandy, and victuals. That a proportion of Christian indented servants or hired freemen should be allotted against such a number of negroes to secure the island from danger; proposes that every one that has six negroes should keep one Christian servant and one hired freeman and so on, and be compelled to allow them food, clothing, and lodging; also other regulations in reference thereto. The contrary to what he writes is justly a great hindrance to the settlement of this island. Examination of their present strength. In St. John's, about 150 men; in St. Katherine's, where is St. Jago de la Vega, about 250 foot and 60 horse; Port Royal, about 200; Lygonee, about 400; Clarendon, 160; Port Morant and Yellowes, 250; on the north side, 140, but they are mostly people run thither for shelter from creditors or masters; in all 1,580, besides some merchants and few others not appearing on duty. Dares say there are not 300 Christians upon the whole island who would not be glad to be gone upon easy terms. The dangers of settlements being so far distant one from the other, and the difficulty of guarding against such. In Col. D'Oyley's time the enemy landed and were beaten off, but it is not now as then, for there was a considerable army of young lusty men under command and pay, but now almost all are gone, or dead, or out for privateers. About 800 privateers out on that employment. Questions, if there be need of their help, whether they would afford any, when they have none or so little interest upon .land that they value it not; gold and gain is the only god they worship; they can drive the same trade with far more profit and advantage under French commissions, paying neither tenths, fifteenths, nor waiting for Admiralty Courts; they are the only able and serviceable men in this island. A second number, if shipping be saved, cannot be raised here or sent forth from hence; H. M. ships Oxford and Lilly the chief defence of this place at present from foreign power. The settlement of Jamaica will never be in a better condition without a speedy supply from England of Christian planters, not merchants, as well as servants, and bringing up negro children in the Christian religion. 10¼ *closely written pages.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 8.]

Jan. 14.
[Jamaica.]

8. John Style to [Sec. Sir Wm. Morrice]. Since he wrote has happened the blowing up of the Oxford frigate and men. Refers to his past letters, but has little reason to expect to see any fruits of his labours, for before he was imprisoned he had notice he was waylaid to be murdered going to take ship, so his return for England might be hindered. Their malice is not now less than before, but does not accuse the Governor, or think it is with his good liking; is persuaded as things stand he cannot help it because on Friday last he gave Style liberty to go home on giving good security not to go off the island, so is now going forward with English husbandry, and hopes by Christmas corn, hemp and flax. Must return to prison upon notice left at his house. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 9.]

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Jan. 18. **9.** Peter Du Moulin to Sir Edwd. Walker. In reference to his desire for an explanation of the third proposal in the address of the Council of Trade to his Majesty, touching the Plantations, is commanded to let him know that said Council took that proposal from the Act of Navigation, 12 Car. 2, wherein it is provided that no goods be brought from his Majesty's Plantations, but in ships that belong to, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners are English, on penalty of forfeiture of ship and goods, and that all ships of war or ships having commission from his Majesty be required to seize them, which Act is further explained by the Acts of 14 and 15 Car. 2, and they intend that his Majesty's ships of war should have instructions, and any other ships desiring a commission might, on giving security, be commissioned accordingly. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 10.]

Jan. 18. **10.** Mem. by J[oseph] W[illiamson] of a despatch delivered to Mr. Champante to be sent by the William and John, Samuel Weaver, Master, for Barbadoes, the 18th Jan. 1668–9. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 11.]

Jan. 21.
Whitehall. **11.** Petition of Margaret Griffith, prisoner in Newgate, convicted of felony, and desiring to be transported to Virginia, referred to the Lord Chief Justice or Mr. Recorder, who sat on her trial, to consider and report to his Majesty. *Minute.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 33, *p.* 4.]

Jan. 21.
Whitehall. **12.** Petition of John Ludlowe, convicted of felony to the value of 14*s.* 6*d.*, and desiring to be transported to some of his Majesty's Plantations, referred to the Lord Chief Justice or Mr. Recorder, who sat on his trial, to consider and report to his Majesty. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 33, *p.* 4.]

Jan. 22. **13.** Henry Wasey's acknowledgement of the receipt of a letter from Richard Elkin "by his hand directed to Lord Willobey in Barbadoes." *Endorsed,* "Against Jewes and Dutch Traders." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 12.]

Jan. 29. **14.** Warrant to the Sheriffs of London to discharge Margaret Gryffyth, convicted of felony at the Old Bailey the 14th Oct. last, on her giving security for her transportation into Virginia, to live with her brother there. ¾ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 30, *pp.* 99, 100.] *Another warrant to the same effect is dated* 3 *March, ibid., p.* 115.

Jan. ?
Whitehall. **15.** The King to Wm. Lord Willoughby and Council at Barbadoes. To cause the demands of the owners of the Pearl to be fairly examined and payment made for the expences, freight and damages of same in accordance with the Order of Council of 18th Nov. last, taking care to settle the account as low as may be within the sum already certified, and registering the orders of payment in a register to be kept for debts of this kind. *Draft with corrections by Williamson. See No.* 20. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 13.]

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16. Copy of preceding, with corrections by Williamson. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 14.]

Feb. 3.
Whitehall.

17. Sir John Trevor to Sir Edward Walker. To deliver to Peter du Moulin the papers in his custody relating to Surinam. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 15.]

Feb. 3.

18. Receipt of Peter Du Moulin for 4 papers concerning Surinam from Sir Edward Walker, viz. :—1. Abstract of the narrative sent by Major Bannister, Governor of Surinam. Aug. 2, 1668. 2. Letter from Lord Willoughby of 11th Aug. 1668. 3. Copy of Lord Willoughby's letter to Admiral Crynsens. 4. Letter of Lord Willoughby to the Lords of the Council, received 27th Oct. 1668. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 16.]

Feb. 6.

19. Mem. in the handwriting of Under Sec. Williamson concerning the restitution of St. Christopher's. Lord Willoughby never agreed nor treated with De La Barre for an equivalent. N.B. We do and must insist on reparation of damages for non-execution on the French part. Plantations: by what we have yielded of repaying first, no man will be restored, none being able to pay. French delays were upon the points of reimbursement, ameliorations and the entertainment of prisoners. *Indorsed:* Feb. 6, 1668–9. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 17.]

Feb. 10.

20. The King to Lord Willoughby, or other Commander-in-Chief for the time being, and to the Council of Barbadoes. Fair copy of draft letter dated January *See ante, No.* 15. 1½ *pp.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 31, *p.* 17–17*d.*]

Feb. 18.
Port Royal,
Jamaica.

21. Richard Browne to Williamson. Gave him account about a month since of the unhappy blowing up of the Oxford Frigate and the taking of M. La Vivon, of the Cour Volant, of 18 guns and 10 petarders, which was condemned as a Pirate; she is now called the Satisfaction, and victualled for four months, to go as a Privateer against the Spaniards in the Bay of Campeachy ; goes surgeon in her. Here is one, John Johnson Romane, of the West Friesland of Horne, ready to sail for Holland ; her consort was taken six weeks since by a French privateer, and made a man-of-war of 12 guns, which now lies cruizing about the port for this vessel, but as she is going in our company, presumes they dare not meddle with her. Here are 10 sail of ships lading for England, the products of this country. *Indorsed:* Rec. 4 May. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 18.]

Feb. 19.

22. Warrant to the Sheriffs of London to discharge John Ludlow, convicted of felony, on giving security to transport himself to some of His Majesty's Colonies or Foreign Plantations. ¾ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 30, *p.* 110*d.*)

Feb. 26.
Whitehall.

23. Order in Council. Notwithstanding some reasons and pretensions alleged by Sir Thomas Temple why Alexandria and Caledonia, Members of Nova Scotia, should not be surrendered to the French King as part of Acadia, it is ordered that Sec. Lord Arlington forthwith prepare a second order to Sir Thomas for the

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present delivery of Acadia to the French King according to the Treaty of Breda in the very same terms as the former order. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 19.]

Mar. 2. Boston, N.E. **24.** Sir Thomas Temple to Sec. Lord Arlington. His last two letters were sent by Captains John Fayreweather and John Long, with a map of Nova Scotia, the best he could get. His vessels are now returned from Port Royal, which is in the same posture as before the Monsieurs arrival, as are all the rest under his command, though these motions have put him to excessive charge. Was about to return to England when intelligence came from Nevis that St. Christopher's was speedily to be delivered to His Majesty; whereupon, considering that His Majesty sent him word in his last letter of 1 Aug. 1668 that M. Colbert was then to come to England with new overtures concerning Nova Scotia, he thought it his duty to remain till His Majesty's further pleasure were known. Has fully informed his Lordship of his sad condition, unless His Majesty, in case Nova Scotia be surrendered to the French, should make provision with the French Ambassador to reimburse Temple what he paid M. De La Tour for the purchase of his lands in Nova Scotia and Acadia, extending about 1,000 miles along the sea coast. Beseeches him to be a means to His Majesty that he may be heard in his defence as to anything Mr. Elliott hath to object against Temple. The country never yielded above 900*l.* per annum in furs and elk skins, and Elliott receives 600*l.* Has had to pay merchants 180*l.* yearly to remit it. Has already paid 2,600*l.* to Elliott in London and 700*l.* more to merchants here for returning it to Elliott there in old English money. Thos. Breedon, who Temple employed in England to make his addresses to His Majesty, on his return from Breda worked so craftily with Elliott and the Lord Chancellor that this part of the country, which is propriety and Temple's purchase confirmed under the Great Seale of England, was given to Elliott, "under the pretence that I was a delinquent and a great Cromwellist; though I made it appear to his Majesty at my arrival into England, by old Mr. George Kirke, then Master of Whitehall, that the true reason of coming into these parts was to fly Cromwell's fury, for having laid a design for his late Majesty's escape when he was at his trial; which Mr. Kirke, if he be alive, will inform your Lordship I had very near effected, having made a brother of mine, Col. Edmund Temple, captain of the guard for one night of his Majesty's person; it coming to Cromwell's ears I was privately advised by the then Lord Fiens (in great favour with Cromwell) to absent myself till the times might be more propitious, he being my kinsman; and my old Lord Say, my very good friend, and my uncle advised and assisted me in making this purchase, which, as I have declared, was thus injuriously and unjustly given to Mr. Thos. Elliott, who gave the government to Captain Breedon, he indenting to pay fine 600*l.* yearly. So soon as I was informed of the treachery I repaired into England, and finding Mr. Kirke alive he very nobly informed his Majesty of the truth, who very graciously gave me the government again; but finding the Chancellor then so great in favour, and Mr.

Elliott, their power being too great for me to struggle with, I consented to give Mr. Elliott the 600*l.* Breedon promised him, and performed it until the war, and then also he pressing for his rent as he termed it, I sent him a ship with 40,000 lbs. weight of sugar and 500*l.* bills, which was unfortunately taken in sight of Barbadoes by a Zealander, which great loss I was never able to repair, the ship being wholly my own, and indeed all I ever had in my life."

Beseeches pardon for acquainting him with his sad miserable condition. Has never had above 120*l.* a year to live upon since his last coming over, more than seven years ago; but has supported our pigmy war with the French, and preserved the King's country at his own proper charge, which has cast him into a debt of 5,000*l.*, for which he has mortgaged his very house and goods. Has never received the least comfort or assistance from the Lord Chancellor or Mr. Elliott, and has not dared to write to his Majesty, in which he now finds he committed a great mistake. His only hope is in Lord Arlington's noble disposition and favour; being altogether friendless, and receiving intelligence that Elliott intends to take away both his government and propriety, and now being near 60 years of age, infirm and broken with grief and cares, and much in debt, his intentions are to make all speed to London so soon as he receives his Majesty's pleasure concerning this country. Is sensible that this is a most impertinent letter, yet hopes God may inspire his Lordship's heart to do a charitable deed to a friendless person in distress, ("a rare thing I confess at Court,") for his Lordship spoke so obligingly when Temple took leave of the King at Hampton Court, that the very thought thereof has kept his heart up ever since. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 20.]

March 2. Boston, N.E. **25.** Sir Thos. Temple to Sec. Lord Arlington. Excuses for his having insensibly fallen into presumption and impertinent tediousness in the above (inclosed) letter, and begs his Lordship's favour to hinder Elliott from doing Temple any injury before he has time given to answer for himself. Hopes Lord Anglesea will join in his behalf to the King, and that his Majesty will be informed that Temple was never in any capacity to open the rich copper mine whereof he left a piece in his Majesty's hands, for Elliott promised to send miners, but they never came. His intentions are for London as soon as he receives his Majesty's pleasure concerning Nova Scotia, but if the King part not with it to the French King, Temple will at his coming reveal a way to improve this country so as in a few years to bring in a greater revenue to the Crown than he dares to write, for fear his Lordship should think it a romance, or some end of his own; but will not desire one penny benefit to himself. *Annexed*,

25. I. A breviate of the purchase by Sir Thos. Temple, Governor of Nova Scotia, for his Majesty, with M. de la Tour, of all his lands in Nova Scotia and part of Acadia, all duly passed under the Great Seal, with rent paid to Elliott, &c., all lands from Marliquesta on the East to La Have, Port de La Tour, Port Royal Mines, Seganecto, St. John's, and

Pentagoet bordering on New England on the West; for which was paid, to Maj. Gibbons and family, 3,350*l.*; to Maj. Leverett, 1,800*l.*; to M. De La Tour, about 1,200*l.*; for seven years rent, &c. to Mr. Elliott, 5,460*l.*; for building at Port Rosignol, Port La Tour, Port Royal and St. John's, about 1,150*l.*; owing by the French at Port Royal, about 700*l.*; and by the Indians, 2,600*l.*; total, 16,260*l.*; of which there is still due to noblemen, gentlemen, and merchants in Old and New England to the value of 7,000*l.* *Together* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., Nos.* 21, 21 I.]

March 2.
Whitehall.
26. Petition of Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt., [to the King]. For the estate of John Colleton, planter in Barbadoes, forfeited to his Majesty by killing one Yeamans, a planter there. With reference to the Commissioners of the Treasury to give order for passing it to him in such manner as they shall find necessary. ⅓ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 33, p. 11.]

March 3.
27. Petition of Major Wm. Nedham, Joseph Archer, and 19 others to the King. The Petitioners being commissioned to go against the Indians on the coast of Guiana, his Majesty's enemies, did long after the peace with the Dutch put into Surinam, where being unjustly seized by Admiral Crynsens, they were sent in irons into Zealand, and used with extraordinary cruelty, where they have been many months waiting to represent their condition, being not able to subsist for want. Pray his Majesty to order some compensation for their subsistence, till there may be satisfaction had for their sufferings. *Endorsed*, Rec. 3rd March. Read 5th March 1668–9. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 22.]

March $\frac{4}{14}$.
Amsterdam.
28. Declaration of Peter Van Buytene, Notary Public of Amsterdam, in the presence of Gerrit Slechtenhorst, Adrian Gerritson, Peter Jacobson, William Abrahamson, and Claes Ripse; also on behalf of Oloff Stevenson, Dirck Van Cleeff, Immetge Volckerson, Marritge Van Doesburch, and the wife of Maes Cornelisson, all in this country, subjects of his Majesty of Great Britain dwelling at New York and Albany, impowering Jaques Cousseau, a subject of his Majesty at New York, to entreat his Majesty, the Duke of York, and where else is requisite to obtain freedom for them, their families, and companions to sail to New York by a certain vessel made in New England, lying at Amsterdam, and belonging to New York, they being not able to depart to their respective habitations in the ship that sailed hence to New York last winter. *Endorsed*, "Received 2nd April 1669. Read in Council, April 14th 1669." *Certified translation from the original Dutch.* 2¼ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 23.]

[1669.]
29. Petition of James Cousseau and Frederick Phillips, in behalf of themselves and other free denizens of New York and Albany, to the King in Council. On the 23rd June 1668, Petitioners, owners and masters of the ship Fort Albany, built at Barnstable, New England, and belonging to New York, obtained a

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pass from the Governor of New York for said ship to make her voyage out of Europe to New York; and they also obtained a pass from the Duke of York, dated 24th Oct. last. But by reason of a later order of the 18th Nov. which puts a restriction on Dutch ships trading to that Plantation, several families, denizens of New York and Albany, now in Amsterdam, where said ship is ready to receive its lading, are unwilling to ship themselves and goods unless Petitioners may enjoy the privilege of said pass. Wherefore, as Petitioners and said families are in danger of being ruined unless they can transpot themselves and goods in said ship to New York, and forasmuch as the Duke of York has been authorised to grant a pass for the King Charles, a Dutch ship, notwithstanding the said order of restriction of 18th Nov., Petitioners ("being the first proprietors of any ship which as yet hath belonged to the said port of New York") pray that said ship may be permitted to proceed on her voyage, or that said order of restriction may not extend to hinder said ship from trading to New York as an English built ship. *Endorsed,* "The Petition of James Cousseau and Frederick Phillipps and others, 1669." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 24.]

March 5. **30.** Petition of William Griffith, on behalf of John Style of Jamaica, to the King and Council. Refers to a previous petition of John Style of 26th Feb. last, setting forth the grievances and sufferings of himself and other planters in Jamaica, from which the Governor gave them no redress, so Petitioners appealed to his Majesty, and in order to the prosecution of the same, licence was taken out for John Style's departure thence in the next ship homeward bound, but he was apprehended by warrant from the Governor, kept close prisoner, and bail refused. Forasmuch as his Majesty has thought fit to refer the examination of said petition to the Lords Commissioners of Foreign Plantations, prays for order to said Governor of Jamaica to permit said John Style to go aboard the next ship from thence homeward bound. *Endorsed,* Rec. and read March 5–6. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol., XXIV., No.* 25.]

March 6. Whitehall. **31.** Petition of William Earl of Kinnoul to the King. Desiring to be restored to his estate in St. Christopher's, or have a consideration for his interest therein. With reference to Committee for Plantations to report to the end his Majesty may give Petitioner just satisfaction. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 33, *p.* 12.]

March 8. **32.** The King to Sir Thomas Temple, Governor of Nova Scotia. Whereas by letter of 31 December 1667 his Majesty signified his pleasure for the immediate restoration of the country of Acadia to the French King, and by letter of 1 August directed him to forbear the delivery thereof until further order; his Majesty's final pleasure is, that according to his said letter of 31 December, he immediately give order for restoring, without any delay or difficulty, the said country of Acadia to the said King or such as he shall thereto appoint under the Great Seal of France. *Draft, with corrections in Williamson's hand.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 26.]

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March 22. Whitehall. **33.** Commission to Sir John Yeamans, Col. Philip Bell, Col. Samuel Barwicke, Col. Wm. Sharpe, and Capt. Philip Payne, or any one or more of them, to demand and receive that part of St. Christopher's which his Majesty's subjects possessed on January 1, 1665, in pursuance of the Treaty of Breda and of orders from the Most Christian King and the West India Company. All previous commissions, particularly one dated 13 February 1668 to Wm. Lord Willoughby, Col. Morice, Col. Hooper, and Lieut.-Col. Lambert to be revoked. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 27.]

March 22. **34.** Draft of preceding, with corrections by Williamson. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 28.]

March ? **35.** Draft in Williamson's hand of part of the above commission. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 29.]

March 22. Whitehall. **36.** Commission appointing the above-named Commissioners finally to determine and adjust all differences and disputes that may arise concerning the putting in execution the orders for the restitution of that part of St. Christopher's which the English possessed before the declaration of the late war. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 30.]

[March ?] **37.** Draft of preceding, mostly in Williamson's hand, with corrections. *Indorsed by him,* Powers to adjust differences. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 31.]

March 22. **38.** Mem. of a Warrant to the Lord Keeper to seal two Instruments for receiving St. Christopher's and composing the differences that may may arise thereupon. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 30, *p.* 121 *d.*]

March ? **39.** Instructions to Sir John Yeamans and the other Commissioners above named for the amicable composure of differences that may arise between his Majesty and the French King about the restitution of St. Christopher's. To give the Sieur De la Barre notice of their Commission, and adjust with him the time and place of meeting with the French Commissioners. The great difficulty which his Majesty can yet foresee will occur in that which concerns the re-entry of the English into such of their estates as have been actually sold to the French, for which provision is made in the 8th article of the treaty, and which is therefore to be the rule to determine those differences As to all moveables, the words of the article are express that they shall not be restored till the price paid for them be first refunded by the English. As to immoveables, as lands, houses, plantations, &c., his Majesty, having seriously considered the matter, finds upon the whole that he could not evince that the word *Bona* in the treaty did not also signify immoveables, his Majesty has therefore concluded to make the case of lands, houses, &c. the same with moveable goods, and the English must agree to repay what they have actually received for their estates before same are restored to them. If within one year and a day from the time that the French King's orders of the $\frac{6}{16}$ January

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last are presented to the French Commander-in-Chief, the English shall not refund the price paid for said goods and estates the same shall for ever remain to the French that bought them. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 32.]

[March 24.] **40.** Petition of several officers of Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment to the King. Whereas they have already presented a petition to his Majesty representing the miseries they have indured since their going to the West Indies, and the miserable condition they are in at present, upon which his Majesty ordered a committee to consider how said regiment might be paid. Petitioners, being pressed daily to it by their fellow sufferers, beg his Majesty "to order some speedy course for the payment of them their arrears, as also for the future, and not to suffer so many of your subjects and their relations to perish for want of their pay." "Received March 24. Read at Committee the 27, 1669." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 33.]

March 24. **41.** Memorial of "the persons concerned in Carolina" to the King. Surinam being more proper for the production of sugar than any of his Majesty's Plantations, the Dutch are in great hopes to beat the English out of that trade, but the Dutch are no planters, and should the English and their slaves be removed Surinam must sink. These planters are willing to quit Surinam, and in regard many of them are desirous to remove to Port Royal, in Carolina, Memorialists offer that if his Majesty will send a ship of war to demand these people and protect their ships, they will, at their own charge, send two ships to transport those willing to Port Royal, with victuals and necessaries, or if his Majesty will add a fly-boat or other vessel they will fit her with masts for his Majesty's use. *Endorsed,* Received 24 March 1668–9. Read the same day: suspended till we hear from Holland. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 34.]

[April 5.] **42.** Memorial to the Duke of York. 1. That he move his Majesty to allow 2,000*l.* yearly for the security of those his dominions [in New York] by garrisons. 2. That he obtain permission that his Majesty's subjects in Scotland, who shall be induced to take conditions as planters, may not only transport themselves but be allowed to make voyages thither and thence, or remain on account of the fishing trade or transporting commodities of the growth and manufacture of his Majesty's territories to Barbadoes and other Plantations. *Endorsed:* "Read in Council, April 5, 1669. Scotch ships to trade to New York." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV. No.* 35.]

April 5. **43.** Order in Council. On the proposal of the Duke of York ordered that H.R.H. be authorised to grant passes for two Scotch ships, one of 500 tons and the other of 250, to pass from Scotland to New York with such as shall desire to plant there, and to trade between said places, or remain at New York on account of the fishing trade or for transporting the growth and manufacture of that place to any his Majesty's Plantations. Provided that said ships do not carry said commodities to any foreign territory.

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Endorsed: "Read in Council, 16th April 1669. Read in Council, 23rd April 1669." 1¼ *pp*. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 180. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 36.]

[April 6.] **44.** Petition of Nathaniel Kingsland, on behalf of himself and William Sandford of Barbadoes, to the King and Council. Having suffered great outrages at Surinam by command or permission of Lieut.-General Henry Willoughby, and finding no remedy from Lord Willoughby, Petitioners addressed his Majesty; whereupon this Board on 8 July last signified to Lord Willoughby that these matters should be redressed, or "that Petitioners have the law open." But on said letter being delivered to Lord Willoughby he put Kingsland out of commission, and resolved to bring him to England and ruin him. Prays that his Majesty will appoint a day for hearing that if Petitioner appears to have right they may be relieved. *Endorsed*: "Read in Council, April 6, 1669." 1 *p*. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 37.]

April 7. **45.** Petition of Jacob Lucy and Samuel Swinnock of London, Merchants, and Company, to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury. That his Majesty, by letters patent of 3rd April 1666, thought fit that the commodities of Jamaica should not be burdened with any impost or custom, for five years from 18th February 1663–4. That Petitioners freighted the Mary and Jane for Jamaica, which arrived at Plymouth from thence 26th January 1668–9, but could not recover the port of London till about 18th February, when the time limited was expired. But as said ship would have arrived if wind and weather had permitted, Petitioners pray for a warrant to the Farmers of the customs, to permit Petitioners to unlade said goods without paying custom. Read April 7, 1669. The petition to be sent to the custom Farmers, who with the Petitioners are to attend the 21. April 21. The Lords will present the case to his Majesty. Read in Council April 29, 1669. Granted. *Annexed*,

45. I., II. Affidavits of Barnard Nicholas of Jamaica, Commander of the Mary and Jane, and Francis Dilly of Wapping, Master. That said ship arrived at Plymouth from Jamaica 26 January 1668–9, but they could not bring her to London, by reason of foul weather, till the time granted for importing merchandise from Jamaica free of custom was expired. 1668–9. March 17. *Together* 3 *pp*. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., Nos.* 38–40.]

April 13.
Maryland. **46.** The titles of twenty Acts passed at a General Assembly begun and held at St. Mary's, 13 April 1669, viz.: An Act for the continuance of peace with and protection of our neighbours and confederate Indians in Choptanke river. 2. Limiting ordinary keepers. 3. For limitation of certain actions for avoiding suits at law. 4. For providing of sufficient freight and carriage for the proper goods and commodities of his Lordship the Lord Proprietary of this Province and of the Governor of this Province for the time being. 5. For reviving of certain laws within this Province. 6. Of gratitude to the Lieut.-Gen. Chas. Calvert. 7. Limiting the extent of all

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attachments and providing what shall be levied upon attachments and executions. 8. To avoid double payment of debts. 9. For marking highways and making the heads of rivers,creeks,branches, and swamps passable for horse and foot. 10. For payment of money debts with tobacco. 11. For recording the Journal of the Lower House. 12. For the relief of prisoners taken in execution. 13. Providing what shall be good evidence to prove foreign debts. 14. For encouragement of such persons as will undertake to build water mills. 15. Appointing court days in each respective county in this Province. 16. Providing against sheriffs taking excessive fees. 17. For preventing servants and criminal persons from running out of this Province. 18. for the revival and amendment of an additional Act concerning the payment of fees due from criminal persons. 19 and 20. Two Acts for the payment of the public charges of this Province. All said laws passed under the great seal of the Province, 27 May 1669. *Together* 48 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LIII., pp.* 129–177.]

April 16. **47.** Order of the Committee for Trade and Plantations. That the petition and address of the planters and inhabitants of Barbadoes, and the addresses from Antigua, Montserrat, and the rest of the islands under the government of Lord Willoughby, be seriously considered by his Lordship, who is to extract out of them in writing such articles of their demands as he shall think fit for his Majesty's concession, and offer them to this Committee to be reported to his Majesty in Council for his Majesty's approbation and further direction. *Endorsed,* Referred to Lord Willoughby. *Draft with corrections.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 41.]

April 21.
Barbadoes. **48.** Chr. Codrington, Deputy Governor, to [Sec. Lord Arlington]. In the absence of his Excellency has received his Majesty's commands of 13th January [*see ante, No.* 3] for seizing two ships for having infringed the Act of Navigation. Had already seized and brought to trial the Matthew and Francis, but through some ill management she was acquitted; but will bring her to a new trial. The Sarah and Mary is not yet arrived, but will not fail in his duty; being very glad to find himself so well backed by his Majesty's commands, since his former actions of this nature have with some gained him the imputation of severity. Conceives the customers in England give some occasion to such things, by permitting ships from Holland to touch in England and bring certificates, upon which license of trade hath always been heretofore granted. *Endorsed,* Aug. 21, 1669. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 42.]

April 21.
Barbadoes. **49.** Sir Tobias Bridge to [Lords of the Privy Council]. Sends herewith, in obedience of their Lordships' commands of 31st July last, account of the receipts and disbursements of his Majesty's moiety of the duty of 4½ per cent. in this island from 14th October 1668 to 14th April 1669. Has paid already four months half-pay to the officers, two months quarters for the soldiers, and has completed the soldiers' pay for two months on the muster of 20th October, besides a good part of 85,361 lb. of sugar for provisions sent with Lieut.-

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Colonel Stapleton and Captain St. John, together with the salaries of the officers of the Custom House. There was always allowed 10 per cent to the chief collector, which is charged in the account for himself and deputy; if it be thought too much, is very willing to submit to what their Lordships shall direct. Has not been idle in improving his Majesty's revenue. It is impossible to have an account from the other islands so soon. Will send the muster rolls of the four companies to Leeward as soon as received. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 43.]

April 21. (Received.) **50.** Petition of the Farmers of his Majesty's Customs to the King. Having taken notice of an Order in Council which gives liberty to two Scotch ships to pass from Scotland to New York, &c. (*see ante, No.* 43), and finding some ambiguous words, especially in the last clause, which seem to mean that they may trade with any of his Majesty's dominions, not excepting Scotland, and having cause to believe that the end thereof is to settle a trade betwixt the Plantations and Scotland, and that these ships, under pretext of this order, may withdraw above 7,000*l.* per annum from the Customs in England, and deface three Acts of Parliament made in direct opposition to it, pray his Majesty to revoke said order, or make this condition, that they first touch in some port of England and there pay custom, and enter bond not to carry any goods to any other place than England or the Plantations, "for otherwise they will be in a more free and unlimited condition than any free built ship of England and out of the reach of any English law." *Signed* by Richard Browne. *Endorsed:* Received 21 of April 1669. Read in Council 23 April 1669. 1 *p.* *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 180–181 *also copy.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., Nos.* 44, 45.]

April ? **51.** Reply to preceding petition of the Farmers of H. M. Customs. The whole design of the Duke of York in obtaining permission for two Scotch Ships to trade to New York and transport planters there is merely for the general good of those of his Majesty's late acquired Dominions. It is acknowledged that by the said Acts of Parliament English built ships only are permitted to trade in the Plantations, yet certain merchandize from Scotland and Ireland may be shipped in either Kingdom in English built ships, so that the main objection lies upon the ships being Scotch, and not on the voyage, passengers or planters as Scotchmen, nor on the accommodation of necessaries for any number of considerable planters, and that the pretended damage is denied, and that the farmers themselves may be convinced of our just intentions if his Majesty so ordain, they will (as the farmers desire) give security not to carry goods to any place but England and the Plantations, paying custom as the law directs. No Scotch ship can possibly (without ruin to the adventurers) engage in her outward voyage to touch in an English port, by reason of demurrage on contrary winds or other accidents. As to the burden of ships, smaller ships will be of no great use to a Plantation that affords horses, boards, timber frames, houses, and other bulky goods

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for trade to Barbadoes and the Leeward Isles, besides their return to England (if laden) will be more acceptable to the farmers than smaller ships. Other Plantations have by his Majesty's royal progenitors and himself been given temporary exemptions from customs, and New York stands in as much need of the like grace, yet they only importune the privilege for these two Scotch ships not to touch in England outward bound, for if brought into an English port they will not yield to the farmers any considerable profit worth naming, necessaries to planters being no wise liable to pay customs. Lastly, it is for the security and welfare of Plantations, in great measure seated with Dutch, Swedes, and Finns, that such of his Majesty's born subjects as desire to be transported thither may not want Royal encouragement, by which means the numbers of his Majesty's foreign subjects may in a short time be balanced if not exceeded by his Majesty's native subjects. 2 *pp.* *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 181–182. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 46.]

April 22. / May 1. St. Christopher's. **52.** M. De Baas, French Lieut.-General in America, to Henry Willoughby, Governor of Antigua. Sent advice to Barbadoes in Feb. last to Lord Willoughby of his powers for tendering that part of St. Christopher's which in Jan. 1665 belonged to the English, but has received no positive answer. Conjures him, in the absence of Lord Willoughby, to come and receive the same, "as I intend perfectly to repossess you, and to re-establish a firm peace and of long duration." *Incloses,*

52. I. Protest of De Baas. That as soon as his master sent him to command in America, he was ordered to surrender the English part of St. Christopher's, that in the beginning of Feb. last the Comte d'Estrée sent a vessel to Barbadoes to give notice of their powers, but the Governor returned an ambiguous answer, and they have not received any news since. Has sent to Lieut.-Gen. Willoughby at Antigua to declare that if within one month some person does not come with sufficient order from the King of England and the order of their King of 31st Oct. last, to receive that part of St. Christopher's, they have no power to make restitution, but will keep the same until their King shall give them a new power. Protests that the delay cannot be imputed to France, and against all costs and losses which said delay may occasion to the French King and his subjects. *Together* 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., Nos.* 47, 47 I].

[April 23.] **53.** Answer of Wm. Lord Willoughby to petition of Nathaniel Kingsland [*see ante No.* 44]. Believes it true that before the taking of Surinam by the Dutch, Petitioner was possessed of a plantation and negroes there, farmed to William Sandford, his nephew, at the rendition of which Colony all the estates of absent persons were confiscated to the Dutch, amongst them his son Harry's, left to him by Fras. Lord Willoughby, and Petitioners, but in said articles was one in favour of agents or tenants living on said confiscated estates, that they were to retain possession for the time of their agreement with their employers, paying to the States of Zealand what they were bound to pay to their employers.

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But Sandford refused to continue on his uncle's estate, and the Dutch having him in suspicion, commanded him off from the Colony, and placed Charles Nightingale to manage the plantation for the States of Zealand, who continued possessed till the Colony was retaken by Harry Willoughby on 7th Oct. 1667. Before the taking it was concluded that all estates formerly confiscated to the Dutch should be equally divided between the officers and soldiers, who were to have no other pay for their services, and accordingly Harry's estate and negroes, as well as Petitioner's, were seized and divided. Sandford was but a private soldier, and of no more use than any other; but one John Kettle, an old planter, was chief guide and director; notwithstanding whatever belonged to Sandford remaining on his uncle's plantation was restored to him by the officers. About the 1st Nov. they left Surinam, and the officers empowered Col. Saml. Barry and Capt. Nath. Clarke to employ to their use the confiscations left; but no profit was received, nor did his son ever sell Petitioner's lands or house, or receive a farthing advantage thereby. On arriving at Barbadoes the soldiers offered Petitioner's negroes for sale, whereupon Petitioner, without Lord Willoughby's knowledge, hired the bellman to make public outcry that no person should dare to buy any of them; whereupon the soldiers grew into a very great mutiny, and one of them discharged his musket at Petitioner. On information of this uproar, by advice of Council, as well for pacifying the mutiny as preserving Petitioner's life, whom the soldiers had vowed to kill, Lord Willoughby committed Petitioner, and after three days, he, being a Member of the Assembly, by their desire was released. Petitioner then petitioned for relief, but was referred to recover by law; yet the negroes sold to several planters Petitioner inveigled away and kept them by force; whereupon the planters petitioned for justice, who were also referred to a due course of law. When Lord Willoughby had notice of Petitioner's first petition against him in England, he asked the whole Assembly, whereof Petitioner was one, whether any of them had made any complaints to the King and Council, which they all, and Petitioner particularly, denied; whereupon he produced the petition and letters, "and upon that the whole Assembly reproved him (Petitioner) very severely as a foolish and false fellow." Lord Willoughby told the Assembly he had His Majesty's license to go for England, and desired Petitioner to prepare to go with him to verify before the King and Council his accusation; which, in truth, his Lordship did not intend, nor did he take him, but told him before his Lordship's departure that he doubted not the King, when His Majesty understood how boldly and falsely he had traduced his Lordship, would send for him. "And these were all the reproachful or threatening expressions I ever used to him." Had the truth examined before his own departure by depositions of witnesses, at which Petitioner and his counsel were present, and has now ready to deliver. Lord Willoughby, on petition of those claiming right to the negroes, proposed that all five judges of Barbadoes should try the cause; but Petitioner peremptorily refused. Thus was the matter left depending; but is since informed that Petitioner, despairing of the legality of his cause, has suffered judg-

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ment to go by default, which "I suppose has now again excited the rage of that passionate man" to a second clamour. Is ready to verify all this, and hopes that some way may be found for vindicating his own honor and the due punishment of his malicious prosecutor. Begs, if other complaints have been made against him, to be made acquainted therewith, and the complainants ordered to attend to justify them; to all which, knowing the integrity of his own actions, his Lordship will give a plain and positive answer on the first hearing; and thereby doubts not to make it appear that in all things he has been a faithful and industrious servant to the King and his Majesty's subjects under his government to the best of his understanding and ability. *Endorsed:* Read in Council, Ap. 23, 69; referred to the Committee for Trade and Plantations. 4½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 48.]

April 26.
Shaftesbury Papers.

54. Articles of Agreement between the Lords Proprietors of Carolina in order to the speedy settlement of the said Province. That each Proprietor before 25 May next pay to John Portman 500*l.* sterling, to be laid out in shipping, arms, ammunition, tools and provisions for the settlement of Port Royal, for the purchase of which a Husband shall contract and render an account to the Lords Proprietors. It is also agreed that each Lord Proprietor shall pay for the next four years a further sum not to exceed 200*l.* per annum, and that any Proprietor neglecting or refusing to pay any of the said sums shall relinquish and convey his share to the rest of the said Proprietors. *Endorsed by John Locke.* 1 *p.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 9.]

1669.
Shaftesbury Papers.

55. Account of the cost of the ship Carolina and her setting to sea, 930*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; of the ship Port Royal, 199*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*; and of the Albemarle, 82*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* Also of the provisions bought for the expedition to Carolina, 540*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; of the clothes, 212*l.* 4*s.*; arms, powder, and ammunition of war, 397*l.* 15*s.*; tools and iron ware, 188*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; cask, 87*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*; fishing trade, 28*l.* 10*s.*; Indian trade, 50*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; charges of shipping goods, &c., 58*l.* 4*s.*; a surgeon's chest and instruments, 30*l.*; seamen's wages, 76*l.* 15*s.*; Mr. West at Kinsale, 30*l.*, and for his pains 20*l.*; Lent Capt. O'Sullivan, 10*l.*; cargo sent to Virginia to Wm. Burgh for account of Duke of Albemarle; in Mr. West's hands, 26*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; abated on several bills, 39*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* Total expended, 3,200*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The Dr. side amounts to 2,645*l.*, viz., 550*l.* each from the Duke of Albemarle and Earl of Craven, 545*l.* from Sir Peter Colleton, and 500*l.* each from Lord Ashley and Sir G. Carteret. 14 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 13.]

April 27.
Antigua.

56. Lieut.-Gen. Henry Willoughby to the Sieur De Baas (at St. Christopher's). Has received his letter and protest of April 22–May 1 [*see ante, No.* 52], importing his readiness to deliver up the English part of St. Christopher's, and were Willoughby impowered thereto would use his best endeavours for ending that troublesome business. But for that Lord Willoughby, authorised by his Majesty of Great Britain to receive it, made two voyages to that purpose, and was refused by M. De La Barre and M. St. Laurence, and has left no orders, but has given his Majesty an account of it; expects very shortly some commands. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 49.]

April 30. Barbadoes. **57.** Sir Tobias Bridge to Lords of the Privy Council. Sent their lordships an account of the collecting of the moiety of the King's duty of 4½ per cent. on 21 inst. [*see ante, No.* 49]. Was in good hopes of a considerable receipt from Nevis, Montserrat, and Antigua; has heard nothing yet from Nevis. Lt.-Col. Stapleton writes from Montserrat that he will be very diligent in collecting the duty; and from Antigua there is nothing to be expected, as their lordships will understand by the inclosed order of the Governor and Council there. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 50.]

April. Whitehall. **58.** The King to the Colony of New England. His Majesty was well pleased to understand from William Lord Willoughby, Governor of the Caribbee Islands, of their great readiness, during the late war with France and Holland, to assist Barbadoes and the other Caribbee Islands with provisions, &c. Has thought good to let them know how well his Majesty takes these expressions of their loyalty and good affection, and particularly that of their present of masts lately made to him. Will not be wanting on his Majesty's part by all good ways to further their welfare. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 51.]

[April.] New York. **59.** Samuel Mavericke to Col. Nicolls, Groom of H.R.H. Bedchamber, Whitehall. Has lately written by way of Boston and Virginia, giving account how things stand in these northern parts, as how those of the Massachusetts have "unranckled" all that was done in the Province of Maine and committed Major Phillipps and others to prison for receiving commissions from the Commissioners; and given out that if they could take any of those that signed them they would punish them severely; so that at present it would not be safe for Mavericke to go thither. Not long since tribute was demanded of the Narragansett Sachems, but they said "they would pay King Charles and none else." At York, trials have been made this spring for cod fish, with very good success; a small ketch sent out by the Governor has found several good fishing banks, one not above three leagues from Sandy Hook, where in a few hours four men took 1,100 or 1,200 excellent cod fish. That vessel is to go to Newfoundland for fishermen, lines, hooks, &c.; most of the vessels that go to and from Virginia take good quantities. Doubts not but this coast will afford fish in abundance. On the east end of Long Island 12 or 13 whales were taken before the end of March, and some are daily seen in the harbour; the Governor has encouraged this design, and two shallops are made for it. The Governor with some partners is building a ship of 120 tons by Thos. Hall's house, and another of 60 or 70 tons is building at Gravesend. Nutt Island, by making a garden and planting fruit trees, &c., is made a very pleasant place. Thinks

16 9.

the old house must come down to the bottom, and will prove a tedious and chargeable piece of work. There is good correspondence between English and Dutch, and to keep it closer 10 Dutch and 6 English have meetings at each other's houses twice a week in winter and once in summer. Several people in and about Boston have inclination to come hither to live. New England men have found the way hither again from Virginia; this week past there were here at one time nine vessels which brought tobacco; some are returned to Virginia for more, others gone to Boston with corn, besides several Dutch sloops. 1¼ *pp.* *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 182–183. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 52.]

1669 ? **60.** Report of the Lords Committee for Foreign Affairs to the King. In obedience to his Majesty's order of the 13th instant, certify: 1. That they conceive it contrary to law and very prejudicial to trade for license to be granted to three Swedish ships to trade at Plymouth. 2. As to the business of Surinam, and Serjt. Major Banister's imprisonment in Zealand; are of opinion that his Majesty may demand his liberty, no just cause of imprisonment appearing; and as to the difference between the Dutch and the English on Surinam, and how far the latter ought to have liberty to transport themselves and estates off the Colony, have considered the articles of the Treaty of Breda as well as those for the surrender of said Colony to the Dutch in 1667, which were confirmed at this last delivering up of that Colony; but not being of one mind among themselves in the interpretation, have thought fit to annex them for his Majesty's judgment. *Annexed,*

60. I. Articles 5, 19, and 20 of the Treaty of Surinam between Col. Byam and Adm. Crynsens. 5. In case any inhabitant intend to depart, he shall have power to sell his estate, and the Governor shall procure that he be transported at moderate freight with his estate. 19. Such as intend off shall be furnished with a vessel to transport themselves, slaves, and goods, and be permitted to take their sloops.

60. II. Second Articles of Surinam between Major Bannister and Adm. Crynsens, 1668. That all articles heretofore made with Commander Crynsens are hereby fully confirmed and ratified, and shall in all particulars be observed without any addition or diminution. Dated on board the States ship Surinam, the $\frac{20}{30}$ of April 1668. *Signed by* Abraham Crynsens *and others. Together* 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., Nos.* 53–55.]

1669. **61.** Petition of Major James Bannister, late Governor of Surinam,
May 5. to the King. That Petitioner surrendered Surinam to the Dutch, who agreed that himself and his fellow subjects should have shipping at moderate rates to remove themselves and estates to some other of his Majesty's Colonies, in order to which Petitioner demanded shipping, which the Dutch not only refused, but on 22nd July last seized Petitioner and carried him prisoner into Zealand, where he so continued 10 weeks. In December last the Lords of Zealand passed

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a resolution that Petitioner should forthwith depart thence, never return to Surinam, and be enjoined to sell his estate to an inhabitant of that place; whereupon Petitioner repaired hither to acquaint his Majesty. The Zealanders also seized 9,500 lbs. sugar sent for Petitioner's support in Zealand, and he is like to lose two considerable plantations there, for which he has been proffered 2,200*l*. All these injuries have been done him for no other cause than insisting to have the articles performed, as has been sufficiently manifested before his Majesty's Council for Trade, which articles Petitioner understands the Dutch have lately agreed to perform. Prays that the Dutch may give satisfaction for his losses, and restore the sugar seized, and that his Majesty will bestow on Petitioner a vessel of 100 tons for the removal of his family and moveable estate from Surinam. *Endorsed*, Read 5th May 1669. 1 *p*. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 56.]

[May 7.] **62.** Reply of Nathaniel Kingsland to Lord Willoughby's answer to his petition [*see ante, No.* 53]. That Sandford did stay at Surinam to enjoy the articles after the capture by the Dutch, but it was Col. Byam who accused him to the Dutch, and 'twas his business to have persuaded them to keep to the articles. That the confiscation of Kingsland's plantation was an agreement preceding the undertaking is very improbable, being unknown to Sandford, and against the rules of common justice to make the "recaption" more fatal to their fellow subjects than the loss itself; but if it were, the reinstating of Sandford in the plantation by the General's order had determined this to be his booty; and "'tis easy to prove that the Lieut.-General had nothing confiscated, and whoever lost in the expedition got amply." By law any man may take his own goods wherever he finds them, and 'twas rather a kindness to give notice by the crier than affront to the Governor or cause of imprisonment. It was as reasonably propounded by Kingsland to give security to abide the law concerning his negroes as it was unreasonable to imprison him that he might not follow the law. As to discovering Kingsland's complaint before the Council, affirms the contrary, for the order and letter were sent inclosed to Kingsland, and his Lordship could not have them but from Kingsland's hand; but if true, it is expressly against the law for any man to be menaced for complaining to the King; and to answer his petition for justice with imprisonment was a severity not unworthy his Majesty's notice. He suffered judgment to go against him by default by advice of counsel, because some of the judges were in possession of part of the negroes in demand; and now the whole matter is before his Majesty and Council, Kingsland will acquiesce in whatsoever shall be determined. Desires some day next week may be appointed for hearing the matter. *Endorsed*, Received and read May 7, 1669. 1½ *pp*. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 57.]

May 8.
Westminster.

63. Grant to Henry Earl of St. Albans, John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, Sir Wm. Moreton, and John Tretheway. Whereas by letters patents, bearing date at St. Germain-en-Laye the 18th September 1649, his Majesty granted to Ralph Lord Hopton, Henry

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Earl of St. Albans (by the name of Henry Lord Jermyn), John Lord Culpeper, John Lord Berkeley of Stratton (by the name of Sir John Berkeley), Sir William Moreton, Justice of the King's Bench, Sir Dudley Wyatt, and Thomas Culpeper, their heirs and assigns for ever, all that tract of land in America "bounded by and within the head of the rivers of Tappahannock, alias Rapahannock, and Quiriough or Pattawomacke Rivers, the courses of the said rivers, as they are commonly called or known by the inhabitants, and descriptions of those parts and Chesapoyocke Bay, together with the rivers themselves and all the islands within the banks of those rivers, and all woods," waters, harbours, fish, beasts, fowl, mines, quarries, &c. within the precincts thereof, royalties of hawking and hunting, &c., reserving to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the fifth of all gold mines and ore, and the tenth of all silver mines and ore; paying yearly at the Feast of St. John the Baptist the sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* at his Majesty's receipt of James Town, in Virginia. And whereas said Lords Hopton and Culpeper, Sir Dudley Wyatt, and Thomas Culpeper are dead, and said Lord Hopton conveyed all his estate and interest in the premises to John Tretheway, all said premises were vested in said Earl of St. Albans, John Lord Berkeley, Sir William Moreton, and John Tretheway. And whereas said Earl of St. Albans, John Lord Berkeley, Sir William Moreton, and John Tretheway have surrendered said letters patents, to the intent that his Majesty should grant them new letters patents thereof, his Majesty hereby grants to said grantees all that tract of land, with the appurtenances and privileges, and on the same terms as before described. And further, power to divide the same into counties, hundreds, parishes, and townships, and to erect cities, churches, and colleges, and endow them with lands and goods; and to be perpetual patrons of said churches, colleges, schools, &c.; and to divide any part of said territory into manors, and hold therein courts baron for all actions where the demand exceeds not the value of 40*s.*, and receive the fines and emoluments thereof; and to hold within said manors a court leet and view of frankpledge of all tenants and inhabitants of the hundreds within which said manors may be, within one month after Michaelmas, and before Easter, according to the custom of England; and to hold in said manors in every week one market and two fairs every year, with a court of pypowder in every fair, and with all liberties, tolls, customs, fines, &c. belonging to any market, fair, or court of pypowder in England; and to erect parks for deer and other beasts of chase, and enclose them and enjoy them for ever, so that no other person may presume to enter therein or kill any of the beasts therein without the license of said grantees; and to grant or sell all or any of the premisses to any persons, to be holden of said grantees in free and common soccage, or any other tenure in England, any statutes, &c. to the contrary notwithstanding. And his Majesty covenants at any time hereafter to enlarge and confirm these letters patents, Provided always that these presents shall not extend to infringe or prejudice any contracts or grants made by the Governor and Council of Virginia of the premisses or any part

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thereof to any inhabitants now in actual possession thereof by virtue of any grant made before the 29th September 1661, which grants shall continue good and effectual without paying any fines other than the rents thereon reserved, together with the remainders, reversions, and escheats to the said grantees; which lands so granted by the said Governor and Council shall not be drawn into manors, nor the grantees compelled to do suit or service to any court of the manors without their voluntary consent, but shall enjoy all privileges, &c. granted to them by said Governor and Council, with such limitations as by these presents are declared. And when any of said territories shall have been distributed into manors, it shall be lawful for any inhabitants to appeal from any sentence in any manor court to the Quarter Courts of Virginia. Provided that, as to so much of the premisses as within 21 years shall not be possessed, inhabited, or planted by the means of said grantees, these premisses shall cease and be void. Provided lastly, that the said grantees shall not intermeddle in the military affairs of or within the premisses, or with the command of the castles, forts, &c. thereof without the authority of the Governor and Council of Virginia; and that said Governor and Council shall have full power to impose any taxes and impositions upon the said territories and the inhabitants thereof for the public defence of Virginia and the territories hereby granted, as upon other parts of Virginia proportionably; and that said grantees and the inhabitants of the premisses shall be in all things subject and obedient to such laws and constitutions as are or shall be made by said Governor and Council and Assembly for said Colony. And these letters patents or the enrollment thereof shall be valid without any further confirmation, and shall be sealed with the Great Seal. [*Patent Roll, 21 Chas. II., part 4, No.* 6.]

May ?

64. Mem., in the handwriting of Under Sec. Williamson, of commissions and papers concerning St. Christopher's to be despatched to Barbadoes. His Majesty's commissions to receive the Island, and to compose disputes; the instructions; the French King's last order and the preceding ones; and a letter from M. Colbert. The whole to be addressed to ———, with a letter from Lord Arlington accompanying it. Lord Willoughby to give the necessary orders for establishing a Governor in the island. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 58.]

May 19.
Whitehall.

65. [Sec. Lord Arlington] to Sir John Yeamans (at Barbadoes). The Most Christian King having at length issued the necessary orders for effectually restoring to his Majesty the English part of St. Christopher's, and having agreed for the composing by Commissioners on both sides of all disputes that may arise; his Majesty has issued two commissions to Sir John Yeamans and others; one, for receiving restitution of said part of said island which ought by the treaty to have been restored forthwith, but has been thus long delayed by the insufficiency of the orders issued by the Most Christian King; the other, to empower his Majesty's Commissioners with the Commissioners on the French

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part to adjust all differences that may arise on the points specified. Each are accompanied by necessary instructions from his Majesty, so that it only remains to recommend them to set about the work with all expedition, to proceed towards the French with all clearness and fair meaning according to the rules set down in said instructions, and to advertise his Majesty from time to time of their progress. *Draft with corrections in Williamson's handwriting.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 59.]

May 19. **66.** M. Mignon, Secretary to the French Ambassador, to [Under Sec. Williamson]. Called to put into his hands a letter from the French Ambassador to M. De la Barre, or M. de Bas, and wishes to know if it is in such terms as he desires. *French. Endorsed,* 19 May 1669. Surrender of St. Christopher's. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 60.]

[May 20.] **67.** Mem., by Under Sec. Williamson, of despatches sent away by the ship (*blank*) for Barbadoes, in a black box addressed to Sir John Yeamans. Mr. Champante had the care to deliver them on board, May 20, 1669. J.W.

Commission for receiving the island from the French [dated 22 March 1668–9 [*see Cal. ante, No.* 33].

Commission for composing and determining all differences with the French [*same date see ante, No.* 36].

Instructions for executing those two Commissions [*see Cal. ante, No.* 39].

French King's Orders for restoring the island, of 31 Oct. 1668, 11 Dec. 1668, 16 Jan. 1668–9 [*see ante, No.* 4 i.].

French Ambassador Colbert's letter to De la Barre or De Baas [dated $\frac{13}{23}$ January 1668–9, *see Cal, ante. No.* 4].

Lord Arlington's letter accompanying them, directed to Sir Robt. [*mistake for* Sir John] Yeamans [dated 19 May 1669, *see Cal. ante, No.* 65].

Copy of letter of Commissioners of sick and wounded and prisoners at war, about entertainment of prisoners.

Printed copy of the Treaty of Breda. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 61.]

May 20. Boston, N.E. **68.** Edward Rawson, Sec., by order of the Council of Massachusetts, to Sec. Lord Arlington. By express from his Majesty last year for keeping Nova Scotia, they had hopes they might have been silent as to that affair without disservice to God, their King, and country, but understanding by a letter from Mr. Barker to Sir Thos. Temple of 18th Feb. last, that there is a resuming of that matter, they account it their duty to present their sense of the affair. Should the French have that country it would not only obstruct the trade of peltry, but of fishing, which is most considerable; for when they had possession of it, even in peace, the least occasion was taken by them to make prize of vessels fishing on those coasts, and should there happen a war, how bold their attempts may be to annoy these plantations needs no great forereach to apprehend. It would be doubtless not only a reviving of

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the French King's withering interest in North America, but a very large augmentation of advantage to their settlement at Kebeck (Quebec), and become as an half girdle to the English settlements by land, added to their sea advantage for the obstruction of navigation; so that the parting with Nova Scotia or Acadia for St. Christopher's holds slender proportion. Need not suggest the English right by discovery, patent, and possession. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 62.]

[May 23.] **69.** Col. Nicolls to Secretary Lord Arlington. The clamours of a people oppressed by the Massachusetts Colony are addressed by petition to his Majesty and humbly recommended to his Lordship. Their importunity to Nicolls (who knows the justice of their cause) compels him to be concerned in their complaint, though he would more willingly have contributed to the reconcilement of differences; but now matters are flown so high that the oppressed people of Maine implore his Majesty's protection against the Massachusetts, who have at once invaded his Majesty's authority and their fellow subject's liberties, some of whom remain in prison for asserting their Government, established pro tempore by his Majesty. The whole matter is left to his Lordship's consideration. *Endorsed,* Read in For[eign] Committee, 23 May 1669. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 63.]

May 27.
Virginia.

70. Gov. Sir Wm. Berkeley to Sec. [Lord Arlington]. Last spring, in the company of 200 gentlemen, he made an essay to find out the East Indian Sea, and had hopes to find silver mines, as the Spaniard had done in the same latitude, but unusual rains hindered their intentions. Is of that age which requires that very little time should be misspent, and has since considered that he had not his Majesty's commission to justify so bold an undertaking, added to the memory of the misfortune of Sir Walter Raleigh. The bearer, Col. Parkes, will now solicit his Majesty's commission to prosecute the design next spring. The King may please to divert himself by asking the Colonel questions on the nature, posture, and condition of the Colony. *Endorsed,* Answered 12 Nov. 1669. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 64.]

June 7.
Virginia.

71. Thos. Ludwell, Secretary, to Sec. [Lord Arlington]. The Colony in a very peaceable condition, but apprehensive of the French preparations for war. In great want of at least 40 or 50 culverin, not one out of the burnt frigate having endured the trial; also shot, as they cannot apparel their forts. Will write to Col. Moryson to wait upon him on this subject and others. All very joyful at the King's acceptance of their present of silk. Sends all their new made laws and accounts of 2*s.* per hogshead. Begs to be nominated to the government in the Governor's absence, who has solicited leave to go home. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 65.]

[June 9.] **72.** Petition of William Isles, late commander of the Bachelor, and 130 poor men who belonged to said vessel, to the King and Council. Said ship was in 1666 impressed into his Majesty's service in the Leeward Isles, and honourably lost in that expedition.

There is about 350*l.* due to the ship's company for two months' wages, besides the loss of ship and freight, for which Petitioner has attended 10 months, to his great damage. Prays his Majesty to refer same to the Commissioners of the Navy, and order speedy payment. *Endorsed,* Received June 9. Read in Council the 11th, 1669. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 66.]

June 12. Virginia. **73.** Governor Sir W. Berkeley to [Sec. Lord Arlington]. Has received his Majesty's gracious acceptance of their present of silk, and have most of them laid up vows in their hearts, with their utmost endeavours so to improve their skill and industry in that excellent work that they shall in few years be able to make a far greater present to his Majesty. When he comes to Europe will make a voyage to France or Italy to be taught more. Begs he will present the inclosed petition; has not been able in seven years to bring home enough to keep him half a year in England. His salary less than any other Governor of America, though the King has more revenue from Virginia "than all the Islands together." *Incloses,*

73. I. Petition of Sir Wm. Berkeley to the King. Though the terms on which his Majesty's promise was made are not fully performed, prays for the customs of a ship of tobacco to enable Petitioner to wait on his Majesty's royal person one half year "that your Majesty, God's Vice-regent, will imitate your great Exemplar, God, and reward good intentions."

73. II. Warrant of King Charles II. declaring that when Governor Berkeley shall send to England a ship of 300 tons laden with silk, hemp, flax, pitch, and potashes, the growth of Virginia, he shall have the customs and duties of a ship of tobacco of the same burthen. Whitehall, 1662, Sept. 22. *Together* 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., Nos.* 67, 67 I. II.]

June 15. Jamaica. **74.** Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to the Spanish Ambassador "You cannot be ignorant how much your whole nation in these parts did applaud my justice and civility to them at my first coming to this government, which (notwithstanding the small returns I received) I should have continued to this day, had not an invincible necessity compelled me to allow our privateers their old way, that I might keep them from joining with mine and your master's enemies. And now I believe you will find some reason to thank me that I took that course; for had they, or should they yet join with the French forces (to which I find them too much inclinable), your master's interest in the Barlevanta Islands, Nova Andaluzia, Nova Reyno de Granada, and the Main, would be in great hazard, if not quite lost; especially if our advice be true, that they have lately with a considerable fleet approached St. Domingo of Hispaniola. I know, and perhaps you are not altogether ignorant of your weakness in these parts, the thinness of your inhabitants, want of hearts, arms, and knowledge in war, the open opposition of some, and doubtful obedience of other, of the Indians: so that you have

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no town on this side the line, but that my master's forces here would give him, did not his signal generosity to yours restrain them. What we could have done the French will do, unless these men may by your intercession be brought to serve your master; and then you will be so sensible of their usefulness, that you will no longer malign me for the evils they have done the vassals of your Prince, but rather applaud that providence which by these means kept them to serve you in this exigent. It is possible this frank discovery of my knowledge in your affairs will invite you the more earnestly to endeavour my oppression; but I am secure in the goodness and wisdom of my Sovereign Lord, and you may be in his affection and tenderness to your nation, (so many ways and so fully evidenced,) so that, unless by some non-sincere dealing the same be justly forfeited, my knowledge and experience in your affairs may prove your advantage and security. These men will put themselves under any employment (as most will) rather than starve; that the good encouragement your master will give them may prevent their seeking other, is recommended to your care and consideration." *Two copies.* 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 68, *and Col. Entry Bk., No.* 27, *p.* 41.]

June 15. Whitehall. **75.** Warrant to the Commissioners of Ordnance. To deliver to Joseph West, for the defence of the plantation called Carolina in the West Indies, four iron demi-culverin and eight sacres, with ship carriages, ladles, sponges and linstocks, and 12 rounds of shot for each. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 29, *p.* 34.]

June 17. **76.** Petition of Anthony Bryskett to the King. Petitioner's father, by commission from the Earl of Carlisle, at his own great cost gained from the Indians and planted the Island of Montserrat, where Petitioner had a valuable estate destroyed at the capture by the French, January 30, 1666. At which time his Majesty's poor distressed subjects importuned Petitioner to receive a power from the French to protect them; which Petitioner obstinately refused; yet at their lamentable complaints, importunate tears, and most deplorable sufferings Petitioner afterwards most unwillingly accepted for their sakes, but submitted at the first moment of his Majesty's fleet appearing for their relief. Yet so it is, Petitioner's estate of ruined lands has been confiscated to his Majesty; craves his Majesty's clemency, and that his estates may be restored to him. With reference to Lord Willoughby to report the true state of Petitioner's case; dated Whitehall, 1669, June 17. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 69.]

1669? **77.** Petition of Anthony Bryskett to the King. Refers to his Majesty's order of reference of 17th June last on his former petition, and to Lord Willoughby's report annexed. And in regard Petitioner accepted a French commission for the preservation of his Majesty's most distressed subjects from the fury of barbarous bloody Indians and others, and most willingly submitted to his Majesty's forces; prays his Majesty's pardon and to be restored to his lands, of which

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Petitioner was divested by Act of the Assembly at Montserrat. *Annexed,*

77. I. Report of William Lord Willoughby on above petition. That at the time of the capture of Montserrat by the French, 30th January 1666, Petitioner was possessed of a plantation there, since by his Lordship's order divided into three plantations, viz., the Fort House Plantation of 525 acres, the Waterwork Plantation of 573 acres, and the South side of the River Plantation of 300 acres; that on 23rd February following Petitioner, being of the Irish nation, accepted a commission from the French King and M. De la Barre, to be Governor, especially over the Irish inhabitants of the Leeward side, and was Governor there till the retaking of the island by his Majesty's forces. Soon after, on 16th April 1668, an Act was passed by the Assembly to reinstate former proprietors, but Petitioner, without his Lordship's moving at all in it, was amongst others excepted; Petitioner applied to Lord Willoughby for relief, but he did not think it expedient to do anything contrary to the Act of the country; whereupon Petitioner soon after left the country, and his Lordship heard no more of him. Afterwards Lord Willoughby, by advice, allotted part of the Fort House Plantation for building a town and fort, and the remainder for the future maintenance of the Deputy Governor; and Col. Stapleton being afterwards appointed Deputy Governor, and the country not being in a condition to support a Governor, Lord Willoughby settled upon him and his heirs the Waterwork Plantation; the other plantation remains undisposed of. But Petitioner has now produced certificates under the hands of several considerable planters of Montserrat, testifying that Petitioner accepted the government under the French at the request of his Majesty's subjects and to preserve them from danger, and that he did protect his Majesty's English subjects from the fury of the rebellious Irish to the hazard of his own life, and by reason thereof was necessitated to keep a guard in his house every night till the arrival of his Majesty's fleet. *Together* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., Nos.* 70, 71.]

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June 22. / July 2.

78. A discourse by Mr. De Witt, Pensioner of Holland, with Sir Thos. Temple, the King's Ambassador at the Hague, and the English Ambassador's answer concerning the surrender and capitulations of Surinam to the Dutch in accordance with the Treaty of Breda. 13 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 77, *pp.* 13–19.]

June ?

79. Petition of Wm. Lord Willoughby, on behalf of himself and his son Henry, to the King. Petitioner has heretofore moved his Majesty for the vindication of his son Harry from aspersions touching his management of affairs at St. Christopher's, at which time his Majesty declared himself well satisfied with what his son had done. But Petitioner has lately by accident discovered that there is a combination against them touching that affair, as will appear by the affidavit and articles annexed. Now though

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Petitioner well knows his own and his son's unblameable carriage, he desires to have the cause heard whilst the witnesses on both sides are here in person. Prays therefore that notice of this petition may be given to the persons mentioned in the affidavit annexed, and that a speedy day be appointed to alter or amend their articles, to which he is ready to give answer in writing. *Annexed,*

79. I. Affidavit of Capt. Thos. Malet, sworn 25th June 1669. On the 17th inst. met with one St. Barbe, who had marched under him at St. Martin's, and said he was employed by Sir Peter Colleton to draw up articles, draft of which he showed deponent, against Lord Willoughby; that he should be backed by eminent persons, and Lord Willoughby would be sharply set upon next day at Whitehall; and that those who employed him had promised to restore him to his condition of a merchant of good repute. But deponent knowing St. Barbe to be a person of very mean condition, and believing Lord Willoughby and his son to be persons of great honour and integrity, acquainted his Lordship therewith; who told him he was very glad of it, for he was resolved to petition the King to hear the whole business. Since which St. Barbe has discovered several malicious practices to deponent.

79. II. Wm. Lord Willoughby's crimes urged by Wm. St. Barbe. That whereas the planters and merchants of Barbadoes during the war raised 3,200,000 lbs. of sugar, besides the duty of 4½ per cent., for raising fortifications, payment of soldiers, hire of ships, provisions and ammunition; those sugars were never expended on the account for which they were raised. (2.) That Lieut.-Gen. Henry Willoughby through delay lost the opportunity of releasing the English at Todos Los Santos, and by a shameful flight from the French near Guadaloupe left 400 men and their vessels captives. (3.) That after Antigua was retaken from the French the Lieut.-Gen. commissioned one Col. Fitz to fight the French there; yet when they came he charged the people on pain of death not to fight till he came to lead them, and then went to his own plantation, fired his own house, took his negroes into a sloop, and came to Nevis, which was the occasion of the loss of that island and the persons there; for all which actions he was never questioned by the Lieut.-Gen., but looked on as his friend. That on 6th June 1667, in the design for reducing St. Christopher's, the Lieut.-Gen. neglected the opportunity of landing in a convenient and safe place near the Salt-ponds, but ordered every vessel, on sight of three flashes of powder from the Jersey frigate, to fall down to Pelham's River; but, being overtaken by wine, Lieut.-Gen. Willoughby overslept himself, and it was upon break of day ere the sign was made. The French followed to Pelham's River, where the forlorn hope and part of the main body,

being landed in a bad place, were most of them killed by the French from trenches on the top of the rock; but the Lieut.-Gen. kept himself aboard the Jersey, beholding the slaughter, but would not permit any boats to fetch the soldiers aboard again. *Endorsed*, Read in Council, 28 June 1669. *Together* 4½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., Nos.* 72–74.]

June 28. Whitehall. **80.** Order of the King in Council on the above petition of William Lord Willoughby. That the whole matter be taken into consideration on Wednesday the 7th July, at which time Lord Willoughby, Sir Peter Colleton, Wm. St. Barbe, and all others conconcerned are to attend, with their witnesses and counsel learned, if they please. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 75.]

[July 4.] **81.** Wm. Lord Willoughby to Under Sec. Williamson. All he can say in answer to the long memorial received last night is in the words of Col. Codrington's letter. "The 6th of February arrived a small French man of war with a letter from M. De La Barre, only in my opinion for a colour to his old spy Grand Mason. The pert Monsieur was not willing to do his duty to the King's flag, but being before hand doubtful of some such thing, I had ordered Major Bate into the fort, with orders to make him strike or sink him. The Monsieur stood two shot through him the loward a maine; this I thought my duty." This being all written concerning the affair, cannot easily credit the Ambassador's narrative, knowing the Governor to be a person of honour and punctual to his word, and that Major Bate well understands the duty of his place; nor could they want a pilot, Grand Mason being on board and as well acquainted with the road as himself. They also differ much in dates, but presumes there are many now in town that were present at this intended salute. *Endorsed*, Rec. 4 July 1669. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 76.]

July 5. New York. **82.** Samuel Mavericke to Col. Nicolls. Sends copy of his letter of April last [*see ante, No.* 59]. Mr. Laurence has arrived, but has not brought one line from Nicolls, which is very strange. Is informed how exceedingly those of Boston boast of the gracious letters received from his Majesty, of his kind acceptance of the masts and of the provision they sent to the fleet at Barbadoes, all which were paid for by a rate levied upon the inhabitants. The loyal party which groan under the burthen of the Massachusetts Government now despair of relief. Those in Maine are in exceeding bondage, and most earnestly desire him to endeavour to purchase their freedom. How they have lately acted in the King's province, Nicolls will see by a letter from Mr. Gorton inclosed. It grieves him exceedingly that he should live to see his Majest's loyal subjects and his ancient friends enslaved, for they are now in a far worse condition than before; doubts not they have petitioned his Majesty, and craved his assistance, which Mavericke in their behalf humbly begs of him, and may come to his hands if not intercepted. The ship in building goes on slowly, so does the house, though one-third

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of the old house is left out; wishes Nicolls' advice had been attended to. Many from Bermudas and Barbadoes intend to remove hither; some are come as agents and have already bought houses and plantations. Mr. Davenport has made such a rent in the church of Boston as will never be reconciled; another great church is erecting for the Dissenters, and some will remove. Hopes Nicolls will not forget what he desired him to do; since Mavericke came over he has never received directly or indirectly to the value of sixpence, one horse excepted, which Mr. Winthrop presented him with. What he had by his Majesty's order he has spent, and 400*l.* besides, in England in prosecution of this design. If any course be taken for reducement of the Massachusetts, hopes Nicolls will not leave him out as one that may be employed in it. 1¼ *pp.* *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 183–184. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 52, *pp.* 2–3.]

July 10. **83.** Warrant to all Admirals, &c. to permit Sir Robert Cann, Knight, merchant trading to Barbadoes, and a planter there, to transport 50 nags, not exceeding the price of 10*l.* each, to Barbadoes, to be employed on his sugar works, paying customs for the same. 1 *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 25, *p.* 111.]

July 21. **84.** The original or first set of the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina. A little volume of 75 leaves bound in vellum, entirely in the handwriting of John Locke, and full of corrections by him. 111 articles. *Printed in full, with all the additions and corrections, in the 33rd Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, Appendix* 3, *pp.* 258–269. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section VIII., No.* 3.]

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July 26. **85.** The Lords Proprietors of Carolina to William Sayle, Governor of that part of Carolina to the southward and westward of Cape Carteret, and his Council. Giving them power to grant land, with such provisoes, conditions, and limitations as are directed by their Lordships' instructions and concessions annexed; and ratifying and confirming every act which the Governor and Council shall do in the premises; also instructions in case of the absence or death of the Governor. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 20, *pp.* 41–42.]

July 27. **86.** Instructions from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina (to William Sayle) annexed to the commission for the Governor and Council. In regard the number of people which will at first be set down at Port Royal will be so small that it will not be possible to put our grand model of Government in practice at first; but that it may be as near as practicable, the Governor on his arrival at Port Royal is to summon the freemen to elect five persons to be joined with the five deputed by the respective Proprietors to be of his Councill, and to govern according to the following limitations, observing what can be put in practice of the Fundamental Constitutions. Councillors to take the oath of allegiance, but if any person for religion's sake be not free to swear he shall subscribe the same in a book. To choose a place whereon to build a fort, under the protection of which is to be their first town, and in which their

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stores of all sorts are to be kept. If the first town be built upon an island, the whole island to be divided into colonies and reserved for the use of the people and no signory or barony to be taken up in it, if on the mainland the six next adjoining squares of 12,000 acres each to be all colonies, so that the people may at first plant together in convenient numbers. No one to take up land within two miles and a half of any Indian town if it be on the same side of a river "we hoping in time to draw the Indians to our government" and the quantity of a barony to be left about every cassique's house or town. To establish Courts for the administration of justice until our grand model of government can be put in execution. To summon the freeholders to elect twenty persons who together with the deputies shall for the present by their Parliament make laws to be ratified as as is provided in the 12th and other articles of said Constitutions. To take notice that the Lords Proprietors grant to all freemen above the age of sixteen that come to Port Royal to plant before 25th March, 150 acres and 150 for every able man servant they bring with them, 100 acres for every woman servant and man servant under sixteen, and 100 acres to any servant when out of his or her time to their own proper use; proportions of land to be granted to those who come to Port Royal to plant before 25th March, 1671, and 25th March, 1672, to cause land to be laid out in squares each containinig 12,000 acres, every of which squares that shall be taken up by a proprietor to be a signory, if by a landgrave or cassique to be a barony and if planted by any of the people to be a colony and reserved wholly for their use, keeping the proportion of twenty-four colonies to eight signories and eight baronies. To order the people to plant in towns and one town at least in each colony, and no inhabitant to have more than a fifth of the depth of his land to front the river; the form of grant to be passed and the manner of passing it; weekly distribution of stores under certain restrictions to those people who thro' poverty have not been able to supply themselves. To direct the storekeeper how much of the Indian trade sent shall be delivered to any of the Indian cassiques to purchase their friendship and alliance, and never to let the Indians know what stores there are which has been observed to be prejudicial. 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry, Bk., No.* 20, *pp.* 43–46.]

July 27. **87.** Commission from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Joseph West. Appointing him during pleasure Commander-in-Chief of their fleet and the persons embarked in it bound for Carolina. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 20, *p.* 39.]

July ? **88.** Instructions from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for Joseph West. To sail with all possible speed with the fleet under his command for Kinsale in Ireland, where he is to endeavour to get 20 or 25 servants for their lordships' own proper account, and then sail direct for Barbados, but no servant to be put on board until their own number be first complete. To take the best order for the fleet keeping company. In case the master of a family die at sea, his servants to be reserved to the use of their lordships, who pay their passage and have the most right to them. To apply to Mr. Southwell and Thos. Gookin at Kinsale for servants. Not to

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suffer any freeman to leave the ship without giving security for his return, nor to suffer any servants ashore at Barbados. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 20, *p.* 38.]

July ? **89.** Instructions from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Joseph West "about our plantation." On his arrival at Barbados to apply to Thos. Colleton to furnish him with cotton and indigo seed and ginger roots, which roots he is to carry planted in a tub of earth that they may not die before his arrival at Port Royal, as also some canes, several sorts of vines and olive sets. On his arrival at Port Royal to take up one side of the town, where least inconvenient to the people, as much land for their lordships' own use as their proportion will come to at 150 acres per head of 30 servants, taking care to have some marsh land and as many varieties of soil as may be, some sandy, for the purpose of trying what soil agrees best with the several things planted. To have convenient housing erected for himself and his servants, making them warm and tight, which is a great means of preventing sickness, and so place the houses that upon a division of their lordships' land, each man may have a share of them. When the houses are built the land is to be cleared ; the canes and ginger to be planted in a rich soil and light mould. Directions for planting the seeds, as also Indian corn, beans, peas, turnips, carrots, and potatoes and grape vines, and for keeping the cattle to be sent from Virginia. To take with him from Barbados six young sows and a boar. To consult in all things with John Rivers, agent for Lord Ashley and agent for Sir Peter Colleton. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 20, *pp.* 34–35.]

July ? **90.** Instructions from Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Joseph West, storekeeper. To have erected within the port at Port Royal two houses, which are not to be thatched, for stores of war and for victuals, clothes, tools, &c. The key of the war stores to be given to John Rivers, who is to have the charge and make an inventory of them. The presents to be given to the Indian Kings and the distribution of victuals, clothes, and tools and the prices at which certain commodities are to be reckoned in regard there is no money in Carolina. To take account of passengers and goods laden from or brought to Port Royal. *In the handwriting of John Locke.* 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 20, *pp.* 31–32.]

July ? **91.** Instructions from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Henry Brayne. To sail to Kinsale in Ireland and thence to Barbados, under the command of Joseph West, appointed Commander-in-Chief of the fleet, and observe the orders of their lordships' Governor for his proceedings to Port Royal, and to return to Barbados or to Virginia as directed by Sir John Yeamans, Thos. Colleton, and Major Kingsland, and there take in passengers and freight for Port Royal. If he go to Virginia to apply to Wm. Burgh in Chocatuck Creek, James River for instructions ; if to Barbados to deliver the goods from Port Royal to John Hallet for the Lords Proprietors account, and take his and Thos. Colleton's advice for his proceedings

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to Virginia or back to Port Royal. At Port Royal to consult with Jos. West or the Governor there to what port he shall sail. To send their lordships from time to time accounts of his proceedings. ¾ *p. In the handwriting of John Locke.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 20, *p.* 33.]

July ? **92.** Instructions from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for John Rivers. To take charge of the storehouse at Port Royal and to deliver out such quantities of guns, powder, shot, and other stores as directed by the Governor and Council in writing. To keep account and take receipts for the same and deliver them to Joseph West, who is to charge the persons with them in his books and account with Rivers for the same. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 20, *p.* 37.]

July. Shaftesbury Papers. **93.** Account of monies received [by John Rivers] from Thomas South and laid out for clothes, &c. Total, 15*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, which includes 7*s.* 6*d.* for three weeks' lodgings. *Indorsed by Lord Ashley,* "Carolina. July 1669. Rivers accounts." [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 10.]

July. **94.** The form of appointment of a Deputy. Whereas in the fundamental constitutions and form of government of Carolina it is ordained that each proprietor shall have his deputy who shall sit in the Grand Council and Parliament and have several other powers, as in said constitutions are set forth. And whereas there is no landgrave or cassique in Carolina at present, or such a number of people as will admit of said constitutions and form of government entirely to be put in practise, yet that their Lordships may come as nigh as is practicable at present, it is agreed that each Lord Proprietor shall choose a deputy who for the present shall act with the Governor as provided in said constitution is there appointed deputy to [*sic, blanks*]. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 20, *p.* 40.]

Aug. 6. Whitehall. **95.** The King to (Sir Thos. Temple, Governor of Nova Scotia). In pursuance of the Treaty of Breda and of his Majesty's former letter of 31st Dec. 1667, his Majesty did by his letters of 8th March 1668/9 signify his final pleasure that he should immediately upon receipt thereof give effectual orders for restoring forthwith, to the most Christian King, the country of L'Accadie, which formerly belonged to said King, as namely the fort and habitations of Pentagouet, St. John, Port Royal, La Have, and Cape Sable; but which the English possessed themselves of in the years 1654 and 1655, and proceed therein really and sincerely according to the 10th and 11th articles of said treaty, his Majesty's letters of 1st August, or anything therein to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding. And whereas some doubt hath arisen to the Sieur Colbert, ambassador from the French King, whether his Majesty's letters of 8th March may not meet with some difficulties or delay in their execution, and his Majesty resolving that the same shall be duly and fully executed, and the French King having on his part according to said treaty issued his orders for restoring to his

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Majesty the English part of St. Christopher's, it is the King's most express will and pleasure that forthwith and without all manner of doubts, difficulties, scruples, or delays the said country of L'Accadie be restored to the French King or to whomsoever he shall thereto appoint. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 60, *pp.* 20–21.]

Aug. 6. **96.** Draught in Williamson's hand of the latter part of the preceding letter. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 77.]

Aug. 10. Aboard the Carolina. The Downs. Shaftesbury Papers. **97.** Joseph West to Lord Ashley at his house near Exeter House in the Strand. The ships are now riding at anchor in the Downs, which he has taken all the care he can to fit out and make ready, he hopes to his Lordship's satisfaction; expecting a good wind he intends to set sail for the port of Kinsale, from whence his Lordship shall receive a fuller account. Sends particulars of passengers on board. *Encloses,*

97. I. List of names of masters, free passengers, and servants aboard the Carolina, viz., Masters, Capt. O'Sullivan and 7 servants, Step. Bull and 6 servants, Ed. Hollis and Jos. Dalton and 9 servants, Thos. and Paul Smith and 7 servants, Hambleton and 10 servants, John Rivers and 4 servants, Nich. Cartwright and 5 servants, Morris Mathews and 4 servants, Wm. Bowman and 2 servants, Dr. Wm. Scrivener and 1 servant, Wm. Owens and 3 servants, Thos. Midleton, Eliz. his wife and 2 servants, Samuel West and 2 servants, Joseph Bailey and 1 servant. Passengers without servants: Thos. Rideall, Will. Haughton, Will. Hennis, Thos. Humfreys, Eliz. Humfreys, Marie Clerke, Sampson and Nathaniel Dorkenwell, Sarah and Eliz. Erpe, Mary Erpe, Martha Powell. and Thomas Motteshed. Total number of passengers 92.

[*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 11.]

Aug. 11. **98.** Petition of John Jefferies and Thomas Colclough, of London, merchants, to the King and Council. Traders to Virginia, petitioners took into their service Giles Cale, merchant, at a yearly salary, who now refuses to give any account of the estate entrusted to him. Prays their Lordships' letter to the Governor of Virginia to cause said Cale to give security or to account with petitioners. *Endorsed,* Rec^d^ 11 Aug^t^. Read and ordered 28th August 1669. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers. Vol. XXIV., No.* 78.]

Aug. 17. The Downes. Shaftesbury Papers. **99.** Henry Brayne to Lord Ashley. The ships have been stayed by the common inconveniences incident to outward-bound ships, and provision is far spent. Beseeches him to consider their want when they come to Ireland, where they are to take in a great number of passengers. The ships just going to sail with a fair wind. *Encloses,*

99. I. *Inventory of all the appurtenances belonging to the Carolina, with a list of the seamen's names belonging to her, Henry Brayne, master, as also to the Port Royal, John Russell, master, and to the Albemarle, Edward Baxter, master.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 12.]

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Aug. 19. **100.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered that Major Wm. Bate remove the powder from the new church to Fontabell House; and that writs issue for the election of an assembly on the 30th inst., and a return to be made on the 31st. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 11, *pp.* 181–182.]

August? **101.** Chr. Codrington, Deputy Governor of Barbadoes, to (Wm. Lord Willoughby). Sends copy of his answer to M. De la Barre's letter. *Encloses,*

101. I. M. De la Barre to (Col. Codrington). Concerning Joseph Oaker, who was well treated at Marie Galante and reported among the negroes that the English expected a fleet to destroy the French islands; that he debauched five negroes, whom he hid in his barque, but were arrested at Martinique, and Oaker for having debauched them was condemned to be hanged and executed, in which he will see by copies of the proceedings that there was neither precipitancy nor violence, and though the barque was rightly confiscated, as Codrington says she belongs to him, it is sent. Morris is still in hold for accusations of depredations by sea before and after the war against him. Shall be glad if he be found innocent, but cannot refuse justice to his King's subjects. A barque of St. Lucia has been since taken, whose commander is Morris' lieutenant, which is taken to Barbadoes; prays he will send her back, or it may defer Morris' liberty. Sends two negroes belonging to Barbadoes, and entreats him not to pardon any French who have committed the least piracy, desiring "with an extreme passion" peace and amity between the two nations. His own interpreter will deliver this packet and inventory of his messenger's goods, who has died from fever.

101. II. Col. Codrington to M. De la Barre. Has received his letter. Can hardly judge that Oaker was guilty of inventing a report that could not have the least ground, and is informed that at least four of the negroes were taken in the late war from his Majesty's islands of Antigua, Montserrat, &c. Hopes it will not appear that a revengeful prejudice occasioned this example. Will only add that had he seized a Frenchman charged with the same facts, he would have sent him to De la Barre for punishment, or at least given him notice before either trial or execution; but assures him he will be severe on all offenders, as well of the French as his own nation. Knows that Morris did his Prince good service in the war, and hopes that will not be an aggravation of any crime they will make him guilty of. Has ordered this vessel to receive him if he will enlarge him. Knows nothing of the barque, but if she come will seize and send her down and punish the offenders. *Together* 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., Nos.* 79, 80.]

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Aug. 23. **102.** Warrant to prepare a Bill for making Philip Foussier, an alien born at Rochelle of Protestant parents and himself a Protestant, now residing in Barbadoes, a free denizen of England; but with a clause that he shall have no benefit of the denization till he has taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy before the Governor, Deputy Governor, or Chief Magistrate of the island. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 25, *p.* 119.]

Aug. 23. **103.** A Narrative of Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica, setting forth the grounds and reasons for granting commissions against the Spaniards. His letters to Lord Arlington from Barbadoes will testify what an aversion he had for the privateers, as also his affectionate letters to the Spanish Governors after his landing in Jamaica on 4th June 1664, and his severe handling those people, by imprisoning them, executing some, and restoring their prizes, to the great hazard of the peace. But when he found how powerful an enemy he had made of those who were formerly the best friends to this place, and who not only knew all their ports, bays, and creeks, but every path in the island, and had many correspondents on shore, and that some of them were gone to the French at Tortuga and Hispaniola, and the rest preparing to go, and could better attempt this place than we could defend it, Modyford found the fatal error he was running into, and having notice of the Dutch war by Lord Arlington's despatch of 12th November 1664, he changed his behaviour so effectually that he persuaded all in or near this harbour to undertake against the Dutch at Curaçao, giving them suitable commissions and Col. Ed. Morgan, his Deputy Governor, for their general; they went cheerfully without putting the King to one penny charge, and took Statia and Saba, but by the death of Col. Morgan they scattered and left the rest of that service unperformed. He sent Major Beeston to treat with them for a second voyage to Curaçao, which they promised to undertake. Meantime he advised the Duke of Albemarle of the state of this place in relation to the privateers by letters of 6th March 1665; in answer to which he had orders of 30th May 1665 to grant or not commissions against the Spaniards, as to him should seem most advantageous for his Majesty's service, and letters from Lord Arlington, that from the Lord General he should receive his Majesty's directions touching the privateers, and also letters from the Lord Chancellor to the same purpose, and from Sir James Modyford, and also his Grace's own letter in Feb. 1667, confirming all the former, and that after the peace with Spain, as by the abstracts annexed may appear. The privateers meantime were driven to leeward, and the admiral fell in with the island of Providence and without any commission took it; to which Modyford sent a Governor, which was not only approved of at home, but another Governor under the broad seal of England authorised and sent. Yet notwithstanding this full power he would not proceed to grant commissions until the council of this island unanimously affirmed it was for the good of the island and gave their reasons hereto annexed (*see previous Vol.,* 22 Feb. 1666);

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and thereupon in March 1666, there being also war with France, he granted commissions, which was approved by his Grace, his end being only to keep them from joining with the French, but they had only commissions for taking ships, and none for landing. He always reproved them for so acting, especially in the business of Puerto Bello and Maracay; to which they made their defence by writing, which he sent home, but never received any answer to. Meantime, by reason of their numbers and not knowing the sense at home, he thought it prudential to forbear punishing them; and, receiving an intimation of his Majesty's sense in his son's letters, and also advice of the intentions of the Spaniards to attempt them, the galleons being daily expected in the Indies, and the New Spain fleet already there, in order to detain the privateers on the island, he repealed all their powers. Hears that divers of them intend to set up for themselves, and only two have as yet joined the French. "If the peace with France were immortal, or if that warlike Prince had no design this way, I should be little concerned at the lawless motions of these privateers, but well knowing the uncertainty of the former, and the assuredness of the latter, I must confess it troubles me to be driven to that saddest error of all Governments to act so imprudently as in this most active age to weaken ourselves and strengthen our enemies." Will say something to the unreasonable rumours of the great wealth these privateers are said to get; the Puerto Bello business cleared them 60*l.* per head, and the fight with Don Alonso at Maracay 30*l.*; this the common sort spent immediately in arms, clothes, and drink, and the owners of the ships in refitting, and some of the officers and civiller sort are settling plantations, and the owners of ships spend their shares in refitting, so that they are from hand to mouth and have little or nothing left. His Majesty's fifteenths he keeps to be employed in fortification, which may be about 600*l.*, and his Royal Highness's tenths he always sent home to Sir William Coventry and Mr. Wren for his Royal Highness's account. To himself they gave only 20*l.* for their commission, which never exceeded 300*l.* Affirms this to be true touching his transactions with the privateers of this port, and challenges all the bold maligners and rash talkers against his actings in this particular, to disprove the least inconsiderable tittle or circumstance herein, not doubting but all sober and true Englishmen will not only absolve him but approve of his proceedings. *Annexed,*

103. I. Abstract of several letters from Sir James Modyford, the Duke of Albemarle, and the Lord Chancellor to Sir Thos. Modyford. Governor of Jamaica, from 6 March 1665 to Feb. 2, 1667. Granting him liberty to give commissions to privateers to take Spaniards rather than lose them from his Majesty's service; notwithstanding the treaty with Spain, in which the Lord General said the West Indies were not at all concerned. Lastly, the Duke of Albemarle, by his letter of 2nd February 1667, hath these expressions, "and for your giving commissions to the privateers (*against the Spaniards,*) I think you have

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done pursuant to your own instructions and orders sent you, until there shall be some other alternative of these orders." *Signed by Sir Thos. Modyford. Together* 5 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., Nos.* 81, 82.]

Aug. 25.
Whitehall.

104. Warrant approving an Order of Council of 20 January 1669 concerning the redress of abuses in the plantations and the appointment by the Farmers of his Majesty's customs of Edward Diggs for the plantation of Virginia as a fit person to execute the articles and instructions in such Order of Council and requiring the Governor of Virginia to be aiding and assisting said Diggs. 1 *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Vol.* 25, *p.* 120.]

Aug. 31.
Kinsale.

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105. Robert Southwell to Lord Ashley. Has received his letter of 16 July to procure servants in these parts to serve the Lords Proprietors of Carolina at Port Royal, but though he has explained to some and advised with others how to raise servants, hitherto he could not obtain any, for the thing at present seems new and foreign to them, and they have been so terrified with the ill practise of them to the Caribbee islands, where they were sold as slaves, that as yet they will hardly give credencee to any other usage. Withal they are loth to leave the smoke of their own cabins if they can but beg near it. Observes that the chief hindrance is the many buildings, repairs, and contrivances that are in all the towns in this country since the settlement of the 49 interest, which has made work for all that will serve, and again it is harvest time where they may earn or steal a sheaf. The Carolina, Joseph West commander, arrived last night, the Albemarle the day before, but the Port Royal has not yet arrived. Has sent a very intelligent person into the country, where he is confident he will prevail with some, who will be the easier persuaded now the ships are here. Knows most of the people will give credit to him, because he never had anything to do with any of the West India trade, but rescued many who were snatched up and conveyed aboard the shipping bound that way. Will do all in his power to serve the Lords Proprietors. 2 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 14.]

Sept. 10.
Kinsale.

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106. Joseph West to Lord Ashley. The three ships have been here 12 days, but now the wind being fair intends sailing, for he clearly finds his Lordship's expectations will not be any ways answered there in getting servants and a brave wind has been lost going there. The sovereign here and other gentlemen have used all endeavours, but to no purpose, for he is not assured of a man that will go. Mr. Bowman and others not in the way, but hopes they will be aboard before the ships sail. Mr. Reade, a deputy or steward to Major Hambledon, has clearly run away, and so have Humfreys with his wife and child, and he like a rascally knave reported very high and scandalous words against the Proprietors. Has laid out the 30*l.* received in provisions. *Endorsed by John Locke also,* "Post paid 4^{d}." [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 15.]

Sept. 13.

107. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. A black box directed from Whitehall the 20th May last, containing two commissions and

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other papers relating to St. Christopher's, was delivered to Sir John Yeamans, Col. Philip Bell, Col. Samuel Barwicke, and Col. William Sharpe, by Richard Noke, deputy secretary. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 11, *p.* 182.]

Sept. 16. Barbadoes. **108.** Sir Jno. Yeamans, Phill. Bell, Sam. Barwicke, and Wm. Sharpe to (Col. Codrington,) Deputy Governor of Barbadoes. In pursuance of his Majesty's commission concerning the English interest at St. Christopher's, have prepared a letter to the Sieur De la Barre to give notice of their powers. And seeing they have no intimation of any shipping appointed for transporting them or provision for defraying the charge of this affair, they desire to know whether he has any orders from his Majesty or Lord Willoughby to supply them, and if not, whether as his Majesty's deputy he will do the same. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 83.]

Sep. 16. Barbadoes. **109.** Sir John Yeamans, Phillip Bell, Will. Sharpe, and Sam. Barwicke to the Sieur De la Barre or the Commander at Martinique. Having received commissions from his Majesty of Great Britain to treat with him or commissioners authorised by the most Christian King, for composing differences that may arise upon putting into execution the most Christian King's orders of 16th January last, for restoring that part of St. Christopher's which the English possessed on 1st January 1665, and concerning ameliorations, diet of prisoners, re-entry of the English into estates sold to the French, and all other matters, and being instructed to give him notice, and with him fix time and place for meeting, have sent this express that by his answer they may understand his intentions. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 84.]

Sept. 17. Kinsale. Shaftesbury Papers. **110.** Joseph West to Lord Ashley. On leaving this harbour the wind veered and has been against them ever since, but hopes soon to sail. Has received a letter from Mr. Blany with two bills from Robt. Southwell for 30*l.*, which, however, he shall not pass except necessity forces by a long stay here for want of wind. *Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 16.]

[Sept. 22.] **111.** Petition of Robert Forth, Merchant, to the King and Council. Petitioner pays his Majesty yearly in customs and excise to the value of 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.*, and having several ships now bound for Barbadoes, prays for licence to transport 150 geldings to said island. *Endorsed,* Rec. Sept. 22, read the 28 June 1669, and granted. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 85.]

[Sept. 28.] **112.** Narrative of the usages and customs of Barbadoes concerning proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas, approved by his Excellency and Council, 17th October 1664. *See previous Vol. No.* 833, *Enclosure I. Endorsed,* Read in Council, 28 Sept. 1669. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol., XXIV., No.* 86.]

[Sept. 30.] Jamaica. **113.** Deposition of William Lowe before Sir Thos. Modyford Deponent with 11 others prisoners in Cartagena, made their escape the $\frac{19}{29}$th June last, and left behind them 27 English prisoners;

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viz., Henry Bragg, John Elliott, Hugh Long, Robt. Cooker, Edward Browne, Roger Cann, Richard Wight, Emanuel Manchy, Haman Howman, Hugh Hunter, George and his wife, Richard Glascow, Richard Trelawny, Jno. Brewen, Thomas Holland, Godfry, Jno. Woodham, James —, Arthur Certis, Paul Hopely, Mathew Rider, Edwd. Gamen, Thomas Cree, Wm. Beates, William Pike, and John Richardson. All which were cruelly used, and put to hard labour daily from 4 in the morning till 7 in the evening, each being in irons of the weight of 26 lb., many days without any allowance and at best but half a rial a day, often times beaten cruelly by the overseers and soldiers, and upon complaint to the Governor of the smallness or no allowance of provisions, had this return, "starve for hunger, and go to hell." After escape they took some Spaniards prisoners, who informed them that the above 27 were in irons, and it 's thought they will be starved, if relief be not obtained. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 87.]

Oct. 1. Jamaica. **114.** Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has lately received his of 11th May, in favour of John Woolley. Since his Lordship referred him to the Lord General's directions touching the privateers of this port, he has corresponded with his Grace about their motions and the powers he gave them, which his Grace in all his returns approved of; and had the same been remembered by his Lordship, he should not in the late debates touching these matters, have been thought so imprudent as he hears he has been. Has sent his son a narrative of that affair, to present his Lordship with, also abstract of the General, the Chancellor, and his Lordship's letters touching the same [*see ante No.* 103. I.] which he promises himself will once more render him fair in his Lordship's opinion. *Endorsed,* Rec. Jan. 22, 1669–70. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 88.]

Oct. 2. Barbadoes. **115.** Sir John Yeamans, Philip Bell, Will. Sharpe, and Sam. Barwicke, to Sec. Sir John Trevor. His Majesty's Commissions empowering them to receive the English part of St. Christopher's, were delivered to them by the Deputy Governor 13th September last, with his Majesty's instructions, and divers orders from the French King to his Ministers; and on the 16th they wrote to the Sieur De la Barre [*see ante No.* 109] to adjust time and place of meeting. But, being ignorant of any shipping designed or provision made for them, they addressed themselves to the Deputy Governor, who answered that he was not empowered to press or hire any shipping for them. Are not without hopes to receive such further directions as may remove these hindrances and difficulties and satisfy them for the diet of prisoners if necessary, and into whose hands they shall commit the country and forts when sursurrendered by the French. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV. No.* 89.]

Oct. 9. Barbadoes. **116.** Sir Tobias Bridge to the Lords of the Privy Council. Sends account of the receipt of his Majesty's moiety of the 4½ per cent in obedience to their instructions of 31st July 1668. Is preparing

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to send the yearly account with the muster rolls; in the interim sends the best computation he can make of the year's revenues. Mr. Johnson begins to make further trouble, notwithstanding their Lordship's orders of the 5th February last. Is making address to the Deputy Governor and Council in order to the King's service; doubts not they will do right. Excessive rains and want of winds have caused the crop to fall out one-third less than formerly. Is indebted to the country for the soldiers' quarters 197,064 lbs., and to Lord Willoughby 113,798 lbs. of sugar for the King's provisions, and if he himself is not relieved it is likely to fall heavy upon him. *Annexed,*

116. I. The accounts above referred to, estimated in pounds of sugar, from 14 Oct. 1668 to 6 Oct. 1669. *Together,* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., Nos.* 90, 91.]

Oct. 15. New York. **117.** Samuel Mavericke to Col. Nicolls. Thanks him for his of the 12th July, as also for his favour in procuring from H.R.H. the gift of the house in the Broadway. Beseeches him to proceed in bringing the relief of their poor friends in New England to the issue so much desired by himself and them, and is very sorry Col. Cartwright cannot be with him to assist him. Has sent copies of part of his letter to keep up their drooping spirits; will not trouble him with the sad complaints which frequently come from them, for he knows well in what bondage they live. Believes every particular of what he writ concerning Jno. Scot. The ship, the Good Fame, of New York, was launched 14 days since, and is very strong and handsome, but costly. The house is a handsome fabrick, but wages are so high that it cannot be expected it should come off cheap. The flux, agues, and fevers have much reigned in city and country, but not so many are dead as last year; the like is all New England over, especially about Boston, where have died three special friends of his and well-wishers to New York, Messrs. Downe, Boyse, and Tobias Payne. 1¼ *p. Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 185. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 92.]

Oct. 19. Shaftesbury Papers. **118.** Disbursements on the account of Carolina. Total, 35*l.*, which includes 19*l.* to John Rivers, 10*l.* to Florence O'Sullivan, 5*l.* to [Joseph] West, and 1*l.* to Miller. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 17.]

Oct. 20. Virginia. **119.** Nine Acts passed at a Grand Assembly held at James City, Virginia, by prorogation from 17th Sept. 1668 to 20th Oct. 1669, but the titles only of two of these Acts are given, against which, in the margin, is written, Repealed, Obsolete. *Printed in Col. Entry Bks., Nos.* 89, 90, 91, *see ante Nos.* 262, 1842. *Col. Cal.,* 1661–1668. [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 88, *pp.* 73–76.]

Oct. 21. Cockpit. **120.** Minutes of a meeting of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, held at the Cockpit; present, Duke of Albemarle, who was elected the first Palatine of Carolina, Earl of Craven, the first High Constable, Lord Berkeley, the first Chancellor, Lord Ashley, the first Chief Justice, Sir Geo. Carteret, the first Admiral, and Sir Peter

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Colleton, the first High Steward. *In the handwriting of John Locke.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 20, *p.* 46.]

Oct. 22. **121.** Warrant to all Admirals, &c. To permit John Champante Merchant to transport 100 nags or geldings (not exceeding the price of 10*l.* each) to Barbadoes, to be employed in the sugar works there, on payment of the usual duties and customs. ¾ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas II., Vol.* 25, *p.* 129d.]

Oct. ? Whitehall. **122.** Warrant to the Attorney-General. To prepare a bill to pass the Great Seal continuing Wm., Lord Willoughby, Capt.-General and Governor-in-Chief of Barbadoes and the Caribbees during his Majesty's pleasure, with all the powers, privileges, &c. contained in the Letters Patent of 3rd Jan. 1667, said three years having nearly expired, and his Majesty not having resolved otherwise to dispose of said government. *Draft, with corrections by Williamson.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 93.]

Oct. 27. **123.** Copy of preceding Warrant. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 30, *p.* 174.]

Nov. 1. Barbadoes. Shaftesbury Papers. **124.** Joseph West to Lord Ashley Cooper, at Little Exeter House in the Strand. They have arrived at Barbadoes, where they will stay until 23rd inst. The people here show a great inclination for Port Royal; Sir John Yeamans being resolved to go down, gives good encouragement, and they hope to make up 200 persons. The Albemarle arrived three days after the other ships, and has since broken her cables and been lost on the rocks. Sir John Yeamans and Squire Colleton about hiring another sloop to carry down 60 or 70 people. Very bad weather at Barbadoes; the ships have been in great danger. Hopes the Proprietors will not let them fade in their infancy, but send a supply in the spring, for with all his care, their stores are eaten very deep into, and at their landing they will not have above three months' provisions. Servants have been taken into Sir Peter Colleton's plantation, and by Major Kingsland, and those belonging to Major Hambleton, whose steward ran away in Ireland, West will keep until further orders. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 18.]

Nov. 11. Shaftesbury Papers. **125.** Note of "particulars," being cables, &c. which Henry Brayne desires may be furnished by Messrs. Hooker and Shaw for the ships Carolina and Port Royal. *Endorsed by John Locke.* ½ *p.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 19.]

Nov. 12. Barbadoes. **126.** Nicholas Blake to (Joseph Williamson). Thanks him for giving Thomas Cheveley opportunity to present a paper to his Majesty, which was well accepted. Begs he will cast in a good word for having more parishes and ministers, and that a course be taken for the relief of oppression, which is here so intollerable that he fears God will have a controversy with this place ere long. Complains of Rich. Lewes, Rich. Jones, Rich. Rice, and others who have by subtlety got the whole means of the poor labourers engaged to them, and yearly heap interest upon interest and gnaw them to the bone, and that such exactors take 30 per 100 per annum and more,

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Some in England live rich upon it, and certainly Nehemiah is needed to force them to deliver these poor men out of their bondage. Concerning Mr. Santabin who was murdered at Madrid. His desire for the Commissioners to view the books of the deceased. About three months past was the most violent hurricane known by any alive: at Nevis the sea came 150 yards up into the land; in another Island 180 persons were blown away, houses and all, and have not been seen since, divers ships were wrecked in New England, and a ship was carried off the stocks; and at Bermuda a ship was cast away in harbour, though those harbours are almost land locked. On 1st inst. began incessant rains for four days; many houses deluged; in a piece of ground of his own a ship of 500 tons might have floated, and gullies usually dry became great Rivers; stone buildings fell to the ground; and from a churchyard, 150 coffins were carried into the sea; but now the waters are assuaged. The Commissioner's not yet gone to treat for delivering of St. Christopher's; some doubt the French will make the scale weigh heavy, for they have been too hard for us in Treaties. Arrival of three vessels to carry 'tis said Sir John Yeamans to Surinam to transplant the English for Port Royal: he will have few people hence, and if they be not vigorously recruited they will endure much hardship: they must be exempted from all taxes, for new settlements are like young scions and must have time to root and grow and in seven years will bring fruit. There is a place much cried up of late, taken from the Dutch now called New York, and one of it's Governments called New Jersey, of which Mr. Carteret of Jersey is Governor, yields store of beef, pork, peas, flour, butter, and horses; and they had begun a pretty trade there with strong liquors, sugar, cotton, molasses, and ginger, but advice has come to send no more, for the Governors have put some import on their goods; and by this means a hopeful trade is like to be spoiled, and many supernumeraries here who intended to transplant themselves thither have let fall their resolutions. Not a month ago he had a negro woman who was delivered of a child with five fingers and a thumb on each hand.

Nov. 15. Has ridden over to see that churchyard, and the Minister told him that the coffins, corpses, and bones of nearer 1,500 than 150 persons were carried into the sea, for the breach made was 40 or 50 feet wide and 140 to 150 long, and all the corpses buried there in 30 years were carried away. It was a dismal spectacle to see the coffins sticking out on each side of the banks of the beach and "enough to make one think of the Resurrection, for it seemed as if the coffins did wait an opportnnity to rise out of the graves." *Indorsed,* Received July 1670. 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 94.]

Nov. 20. **128.** Commission to Wm. Lord Willoughby of Parham to be Governor-in-Chief of the Caribbee Islands. Refers to his Commission of Jan. 13, 1667 for three years [*see previous Vol.*] which being almost expired and the late Francis Lord Willoughby, certainly deceased, his Majesty reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, industry, fortitude, and circumspection of said Wm. Lord Willoughby hereby constitutes him Governor-in-Chief and Vice-

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admiral over said Islands during his Majesty's pleasure. *The remaining part agrees with his former Commission. Mem.* The signet was dated 20 Nov. 1669. The Patent 6 Dec. 1669, *see No.* 130. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk. No.* 11, *pp.* 139–140.]

Nov. 30. Jamaica. **129.** Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to the Duke of Albemarle. The happy news of his Grace's restoration to health, has been celebrated with the most general joy that can be imagined. Lately received his Grace's in favour of Sam. Batch and Tho. Hudson, who are really very civil honest gents; has made the former Judge of the Court of Port Royal. Most of their privateers have turned merchants, trading with the Indians for hides, tallow, turtle-shell, and logwood; others hunt on Cuba for hog and beef; some of the best monied are turned planters; and some knaves endeavour to take the Spaniard, and by stealth land what they get in harbours out of command, which he will endeavour to prevent. None are yet gone to Tortuga, nor will he hopes, by reason they also are forbidden to grant Commissions, which in this juncture fell out very happy for us. If he is left to those moderate remedies which he has begun, is confident to reduce the most part of them, for their ships will wear out, and then they must stay on shore and plant or starve. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 95.]

Dec. 6. Westminster. **130.** Letters patent constituting Wm. Lord Willoughby of Parham, Governor-in-Chief of the Caribbee Islands, identical with his commission, dated November 20, 1669. 12 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 5, *pp.* 101–114.]

Dec. 19. Nevis. **131.** Wm. Freeman to Col. George Gamvell, at his house in High Holborn over against the Hat and Hand in London. Sir John Yeamans, one of the commissioners appointed to receive his Majesty's interest in St. Christopher's, passed here about 10 days ago with three vessels full of people for settling Port Royal on the main near Cape Fear; who said that the King's commissioners came to Barbadoes four months before, but no orders for any vessel to bring down the commissioners and no instructions to the Governor, so that to hire a vessel on their own account was thought too much; and that if Lord Willoughby had intended to further the design he would not have written so slightingly of it, but that Antigua was a great obstruction to settling St. Christopher's. The French Governor of St. Kitts told him last week that if Lord Willoughby had stayed for M. De la Barre three days longer when he first demanded the land, De la Barre had delivered it him, and several gentlemen here aver that Lord Willoughby said he did not know what to do with it and would not go down to demand it, but send others, which the French took as a slight and sent as slight an answer. By such proceedings his Majesty's subjects are kept out of their estates to their utter ruin, as by woeful experience he has found, having left his family in Jamaica these 21 months, and lost all he had left in the hurricane of August last. Some hundreds of pitiful poor people were suffered to settle under the French, no better than slaves, paying them half or one third of the produce of their labours, hoping that in a short time the land would be surrendered; but about two months ago the French Governor heard that our commissioners

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would be down in a short time, and ordered all those that lived upon the King's land, as it was called, to carry off their provisions and houses (or burn them) and begone, so that those poor people must still be slaves to the French or perish with hunger. The French, notwithstanding the Articles of Breda, have carried off all the houses, timber, woods, negroes, coppers, and horses from the English plantations, and to this he was a witness in November last Complains of the terms by which the English are to be put in possession of their estates as a most lamentable thing, and the loss it is to himself. Those that chose rather to lose their lives and estates than to falsify their allegiance are no more considered than cowards that swear allegiance to-day to one prince and to-morrow to another. Has endeavoured for 42 years to enlarge and maintain his Majesty's interest, losing one of his limbs ; and now he has not so much left as he brought with him, only 22 of his offspring left in Jamaica, who, though poor and bare, may come to do his Majesty service, if self-ended persons, intrusted to promote the good of his Majesty and his people, do not occasion a miscarriage in both. Thanks him for thinking him worthy to be joined in the commission ; but Col. Board did very discreetly in putting by such as were poor and bare and would have finished the business out of hand. Cannot imagine the design of these delays, unless it be to make those who desire to resettle the island unable to do so. Several Barbadians have given out on the Exchange and to the Committee of Trade that they had rather St. Kitts were sunk than settled, and wherefore commissioners should be sent thence of all places he understands not. Gamvell's tenant, Mr. Worly, lately come out of New England, has been very sick, but is recovered again. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 96.]

Dec. 23–30. **132.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered that the Deputy Secretary, assisted by the Provost Marshall, publish an Act for the settlement of the Government of this island.

Dec. 30.—Also that they publish this day a proclamation sent by Governor Wm. Lord Willoughby for the settling of the Government bearing date 5th November last. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 11, *p.* 183.]

Dec. 31. New York. On Machatans Island in America. **133.** Matthias Nicolls to Col. Richard Nicolls, one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to the Duke of York. Two or three days since Mr. Boone arrived by way of Virginia with news of his health and welfare. The Scotch ship so long expected and which Nicolls mentions, not yet arrived. There was a silly intention of an insurrection amongst the Finns at Delaware, but the ringleaders being surprised, their design was broken. They pretended an expectation of some Swedish ships to reduce the place. The Governor sent him there to inquire into the matter, whence he returned the beginning of Christmas week. Some few days before Mr. White, Surveyor-General of Maryland, had been there to lay claim to all the west side of Delaware River as belonging to Lord Baltimore ; they had sent persons also to exercise their jurisdiction at the Hoare Kill, but none either there or in Dela-

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ware will submit till the matter be decided in England. The Governor has now sent Mr. White's original claim for England, and by the next intends to remit the whole proceedings about the Finns. Beseeches him, who has been his kind master and patron ever since he had relation to him, to put the best construction on the boon he begged in his last letter. *Endorsed,* Recd 11 Marcii 1669–70. 2 *pp.* *Printed in New York Documents, III.* 186. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 97.]

Antigua. **134.** Eight Acts passed in the island of Antigua, viz.:—(1.) April 8. An Act for enlarging and keeping clean the High Ways. (2.) April 8. Explaining the Act intituled An Act for incouraging and promoting the settling of this Island. (3.) April 8. For the bringing all Tobacco of the growth of this Island into Public Storehouses. (4.) Oct. 21. For extending Lands and Goods for Debts or Fines. (*In margin, Repealed,* 19 *Dec.* 1683.) (5.) Oct. 21. Against assignment of Bills without the Debtor's consent. (6.) Oct. 21. For public recompense to the Masters of Slaves put to death by law. (7.) Oct. 21. Stating servants' times, wages, provisions, apparels, &c. (8.) Oct. 21. Declaring the duties of all masters of ships or small vessels trading to this island, and for the careful looking after their vessels whilst they stay, and for the preventions of fugitives and transportation without ticket. 13 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bks. No.* 49, *pp.* 28–40, *and No.* 50, *pp.* 272–285.]

Antigua. **135.** The titles of the preceding eight Acts. [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 132, *p.* 2.]

1669? **136.** Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of New York in behalf of the rest of the inhabitants, to the Duke of York. Being mostly Dutch born, but now his Majesty's subjects, by the Articles of Surrender they were promised free trade and equal privileges as any of his Majesty's subjects, and for some years have enjoyed free trade with Holland, paying customs as formerly, which encouraged most of the Dutch to remain. Upon the happy peace between his Majesty and Holland, they made address for three "permissionary ships" to trade from Holland for seven years, which was granted by his Majesty in Council [*see previous Vol., No.* 1603], and they enjoyed it that year to the great encouragement of the place, and paid some considerable value in customs towards the charge of the garrison; but since, by what information they know not [*see previous Vol., No.* 1875], these ships are forbidden. Request that they may have free trade to Holland (which is not denied to any of his Majesty's subjects) touching in some port in England and paying customs as they come and go; and that they may bring commodities for the Indians which cannot be so well made in England; which if prohibited the Indians will go to Canada for "the Dutch duffles and blancoates, which are scrupled to be brought into England, saying it is cloth." It cannot be called cloth, but is worse than "wadmoll" which daily comes from Holland, and is not ever worn by any Christians but only by the Indians. So that if the Farmers of his Majesty's customs may have order to receive the customs, it would keep the

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trade in his Royal Highnesses territories and relieve Petitioners. 2 *pp.* *Printed in New York, Documents III.*, 187. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 98.]

1669? **137.** "Answers (in Col. Nicoll's handwriting) to the several queries relating to the planters in the territories of his Royal Highness the Duke of York in America." 1. The Governor and Council with the High Sheriff and Justices of the Peace, in the Court of General Assizes have the power of making, altering, and abolishing laws; Country Sessions are held by Justices on the Bench; particular Town Courts by a constable and eight overseers; the City Court of New York, by a Mayor and Aldermen; and all causes are tried by juries. 2. The land is naturally apt to produce corn and cattle; so that the several proportions of land are always allowed with respect to the numbers of the planters, what they are able to manage, and the feed of cattle is free in commonage to all townships; but lots of meadow and corn land are peculiar to each planter. 3. His Royal Highness grants lands as freehold for ever, the planters paying customary rates and duties towards defraying the public charges; the highest rent will be one penny per acre for lands purchased by his Royal Highness; the least 2*s.* 6*d.* per hundred acres, whereof the planters themselves are purchasers from the Indians. 4. The Governor gives liberty to planters to buy lands from the Indians where it pleases them, but the seating of towns together is necessary in these parts. 5. Liberty of conscience is granted, with the proviso in the query. 6. Fishing and fowling are free to all by the patent. 7. All causes are tried by juries; no laws contrary to those of England; soldiers only triable by court martial, except in cases of invasion, mutiny, or rebellion, as in England. 8. There is no tax payable by the planter on corn or cattle, and the country at present has little other produce: the rate for public charges was agreed to in a General Assembly, and is managed by the Governor and Council and the Justices in the Court of Assizes. 9. The obtaining of all these privileges is long since recommended to his Royal Highness as the most necessary encouragement to his territories. 10. Every man, on his request, has liberty to trade for furs. 1½ *pp.* *Printed in New York, Documents III.*, 188. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No.* 99.]

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Jan. 4.
Jamaica.

138. John Style to "the Principal Secretary of State, Whitehall." Refers to the many letters he has written which concerned the good of this Island as well as his own particular. Presents the heads of his letter of January last on the fertility of this place which would maintain more people than the whole Kingdom of England, and what has hindered the good settlement of the island, viz. the unlimited power of the martial officers, the division of the Island into precincts, wherein every chief exercised absolute power, with the character of these Rulers and their actions, the condition of the people governed, their oppressions and the ways for amendment; then the strength of the Island, which at that time was not 1,600 men, and about 800 at sea as privateers, and the little advantage

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they were to the settlement of the place. Sent also with that letter concerning himself then a prisoner, reasons for levying a great tax in the Parish of St. John's where Style dwelt for repairing a church, maintaining a minister and the poor which came to 190*l.*; his complaint to the Governor and the verbal answer denying redress, whereupon Style signified his appeal to his Majesty and Council; with also copies of their warrants and his answers; the violently taking a negro from his son, and many other passages. That he had taken out license to go to England, and had taken leave of the Governor, when he was sent word to have a care how he went to Port Royal to take ship, for he was to be waylaid by some nigger and shot. Next day he was apprehended by the Governor's warrant, and information laid against him for words spoken at the Session House, which were altogether false, his accusers and the witnesses were only the five justices of the peace, and refusing to plead he was fined 500*l.*; upon which he presented his petition to his Majesty (for release) this was the condition of things, nor is it bettered. Many privateers have been lost, many have been absent a year, some have come in well battered and gone out again; for though there hath not this good while been Commissions granted, yet they go forth with let passes, which is all one as to consuming the men of this place, who, from inquiries from prisoners still decrease in all parts except the Town of Port Royal; and it may be said of about 800 Privateers "as Phocion said of Leosthenes' army of Athenians, it is a goodly army, but I much fear their return and the continuance of the war; for I do not see the City able to make any more ships, neither yet any more soldiers than these." The number of tippling houses is now doubly increased, so that "there is not now resident upon this place ten men to every house that selleth strong liquors." There are more than 100 licensed houses, besides sugar and rum works that sell without license; and what can that bring but ruin, for many sell their plantations, and either go out for privateers, or drinking themselves into debt, sell their bodies or are sold for prison fees. Since Style has been a prisoner there have been 20 sold thence, "so interests decrease, negro and slaves increase," yet were not this course taken, the prisons would not hold the prisoners. "Were the most savage heathens here present, they might learn cruelty and oppression; the worst of Sodom or the Jews that crucified our Saviour might here behold themselves matched, if not outdone, in all evil and wickedness by those who call themselves Christians." It is a common thing amongst the privateers, besides burning with matches and such like slight torments, to cut a man in pieces, first some flesh, then a hand, an arm, a leg, sometimes tying a cord about his head, and with a stick twisting it till the eyes start out, which is called "woolding." Before taking Puerto Bello, thus some were used, because they refused to discover a way into the town which was not, and many in the town, because they would not discover wealth they knew not of: a woman there was by some set bare upon a baking stone and roasted, because she did not confess of money which she had only in their conceit; this he heard some declare boasting, and one that was sick confess with sorrow: besides the

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horrid oaths, blasphemies, abuse of Scriptures, rapes, whoredoms, and adulteries, and such not forborne in the common highways and not punished, but made a jest of even by authority. Acknowledges he ought to have acquainted the Governor with this relation, but has had such bad success, the Governor making this jailor his judge. Was out on bail, but soon found his liberty to be but a snare, that some loose person might witness words against him for breach of his bond, so that he was forced to return to prison. There has been lately much running out of lands, but for the most part by those who have settlements already. Hears of but few new settlements, and those are for the most part managed by negroes; which destroys the Christian interest, but if they were brought up as such, they might prove as good, if not better subjects than many of their masters. Begs him to present this petition to his Majesty, that since he was pleased upon petitioner's first letter and petition of October 27th, 1668, to take his condition into consideration, he would now signify his pleasure therein to the Governor of this Island. There has this year also been levied on the said Parish of St. John's, a rate of one penny per acre, which amounts to 200*l.* 5 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV.*, *No.* 1.]

Jan. 10. **139.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Whereas the Great Seal for the Caribbee Islands delivered by his Excellency into the custody of Lieut.-General Henry Willoughby at Antigua, is now by the death of said Henry Willoughby come into the hands of John Knight, said seal was by said John Knight on 2nd and again on 23rd December tendered to the Deputy Governor and Council, but they thought not fit to receive it without special order from his Excellency. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *No.* 11, *p.* 184.]

1670? **140.** Instructions from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the Governor and Council of Albemarle. Not being able at present fully to put our Fundamental Constitutions and form of government for Carolina into practice by reason of the want of landgraves, cassiques, and a sufficient number of people, the Governor and Council of Albemarle are instructed to issue writs to the four precincts of the county to elect five freeholders to be added to the five persons chosen by their Lordships, and who for the present represent the nobility and are to be the Assembly. Having chosen a Speaker, then to elect five persons to be joined to the five deputies chosen by their Lordships, who are to be the Council for the present instead of the Grand Council mentioned in the Constitutions, and govern according to the following limitations:—All persons so chosen to take the oath of allegiance or subscribe the same in a book. The Governor and the five deputies of the Lords Proprietors are to represent the Palatine's Court and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers as in the Constitutions. To establish necessary courts of justice until the grand model of government can be put in execution. Power to ratify laws, as in the 12th article and other articles of said Constitutions. To cause the Surveyor-General to divide the country into squares of 12,000 acres, not to alter any man's right, but that the Constitutions and the form of government

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may the sooner be put in practice, proportions of land to be granted to those coming to plant before 25th December 1672, and the form of grant to be passed. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *No.* 20, *pp.* 52–55.]

1670 ? **141.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Sam. Stephens, Governor, and to the Council of Albemarle County. Have received a petition from the Grand Assembly of Albemarle praying that the inhabitants of said county may hold their lands upon the same terms as the inhabitants of Virginia hold theirs, which their Lordships are content to do, and hereby empower the Governor and Council of Albemarle County to grant lands upon the same terms accordingly. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *No.* 20, *p.* 29.]

Jan. 20. **142.** Eight Acts of the Assembly of Albemarle County ratified and confirmed by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina the 20th January 1670, viz.:—1. An Act prohibiting suing of any person within five years. 2. Concerning marriages. 3. Concerning transferring of rights. 4. Exempting new comers from paying levies for one year. 5. Against ingrossers. 6. Concerning defraying the charge of the Governor and Council. 7. What land men shall hold in one dividend. 8. For the speedier seating of land, and prohibiting strangers trading with the Indians. "The foregoing Acts were passed again the 15th October and sent per Mr. Nixon" *in John Locke's handwriting.* 4½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *No.* 20, *pp.* 48–52.]

Jan. 20.
Whitehall. **143.** Minutes of a meeting of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina at Sir Geo. Carteret's lodgings at Whitehall. George Duke of Albemarle being dead, and Lord Berkeley the eldest in years of the surviving Lords Proprietors, is admitted the second Palatine of Carolina. Sir Peter Colleton quitted his place of high steward and made election of that of chancellor. Duke of Albemarle sent his commission to his deputy to the Governor [left blank] in Albemarle County by the title of treasurer. Lord Berkeley commissioned Sam. Stephens his deputy and Governor of Albemarle County. Lord Craven deputed John Jenkins—Lord Ashley, John Willoughby—Sir Geo. Carteret, Peter Carteret—and Sir Peter Colleton deputed Mr. Godfrey. 1 *p.* *In the handwriting of John Locke.* [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *No.* 20, *p.* 47.]

Jan. 22. **144.** An account of the present state of the Island of Jamaica, given in to Sec. Lord Arlington by Chas. Modyford. Jamaica contains by computation 700,000 acres, of which are granted away by patent 165,564. Number of fighting men 3,000, besides privateers, who are incirca 1,500, and have 20 small vessels (the biggest carrying but 12 guns); women and children incirca 1200; negroes or slaves, 2,500; in all, 8,200. The commodities of the island, being cacao, indigo, pimento, sugar, cotton wool, fustick, tortoise shell, Brasilletta, tobacco, ginger, and many other commodities, have laden 20 sail one with another of upwards of 80 tons this year; the great value of which commodities being considered, it will be very obvious that by increase of inhabitants his Majesty's Customs will be highly

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advanced, and their navigation exceed all the plantations his Majesty hath, cacao, the chief produce, paying 8*s.* per cwt., and being mostly exported again and the money left here, whereas sugar, the chief commodity of other colonies, pays but 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Our own manufactures also are transported to Jamaica in great quantities, there going thither this year 18 sail or more: all this being done by encouraging planting, which was not till 1664. Nothing can now hinder the future thriving of that island but want of inhabitants and slaves, or the unsettlement of it with the Spaniards. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV, No.* 2.]

1670 ? **145.** Petition of Henry Earl of St. Albans, John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, Sir Wm. Moreton, and John Trethewy, assignee of the late Lord Hopton, to the King. In 1649 the King by letters patent granted them all that territory bounded by the Rivers of Rappahannock and Patawomacke and Quiriough and the courses of those rivers and Chesapayocke Bay; after the restoration their agent Sir Humphrey Hook and other eminent citizens were molested by the Governor and Council of Virginia, which being brought before the King in Council, the petitioners surrendered some of their privileges, and on 8th May last a new patent, with the consent of Mr. Morrison, was granted to them [*see ante, No.* 63]. Pray for letters to the Governor and Council of Virginia with command not to interrupt their agents in planting and settling said territory. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 3.]

Jan. ? **146.** The King to Gov. Sir William Berkeley. Recites grant to Ralph Lord Hopton, the Baron of Stratton (since deceased), and others in the first year of his Majesty's reign, of a tract of land between the Rivers Rappahanock, Patowomack, and Quiriough and Chesapeake Bay; the assignment thereof to the Earl of St. Albans, Lord Berkeley, Sir Wm. Morton, and John Trethewy, assignee of Lord Hopton, and the grant of new letters patent dated 8th May last past, and commands him to be assistant to said patentees in the seating and settling of same and to give them all due encouragement and protection. *Draft with corrections by Williamson.* 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 4.]

Jan. 26. **147.** Fair copy of preceding. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 93, *pp.* 1–2.]

Jan. 26. St. Jago de la Vega. **148.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Present Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor, Lt.-Gen. Sir Jas. Modyford, Maj.-Gen. Thos. Modyford, Col. Thos. Freeman, Lt.-Cols. Thos. Ballard, John Coape, Robt. Byndlosse, and Rich. Hope, Majors Chas. Whitfield, Ant Collier, and Thos. Fuller. Major Anthony Collier was sworn one of his Majesty's Council. Ordered that Capt. Cooper be sent for to give account how he behaved himself with the outlying negroes that were at his house, and that two Quakers that came from Guinaboa be discharged out of prison. An ordinance for preventing the increase of lawyers, attorneys, and solicitors. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 34, *pp.* 184–186.]

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Jan. 26.
Feb. 5.

149. Commission of war by the Spaniard against the English in the West Indies. Whereas the Queen, by order dated in Madrid the 20th April 1669, was pleased to inform Don Pedro Bayona y Villa Nueba, Captain-General of the province of Paraguay and Governor of the city of St. Jago of Cuba, that relation being made to her of the hostilities which the French and English make in the Indies, she made complaint to the King of Great Britain, giving him notice of the peace celebrated in 1667; to which his Majesty answered that his subjects had no peace in the Indies, upon which the Queen commanded Don Pedro to cause war to be published against that nation, and to execute all the hostilities which are permitted in war, taking possession of the ships, islands, places, and ports which the English have in said Indies. To the end all may have due effect, license and authority is given to Capt. Francisco Galesio, commander of the St. Nicholas de Tolentino, to take and seize the same as above mentioned. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 27, *p.* 46.]

Jan.

150. Petition of Ferdinando Gorges to the King and Privy Council. That Petitioner is grandson and heir of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who had a grant from his Majesty's late father of the province of Maine, was in quiet possession thereof about 26 years, and expended 20,000*l.* thereon. That Petitioner's said grandfather, engaging in the service of his Majesty's late father, was dispossessed by the Governor of Massachusetts Bay, shortly after which he died, so that the province descended to Petitioner. On request of Petitioner, his Majesty, by sign manuel dated 11th June 1664. sent by his Commissioners, required restitution of said province to Petitioner, unless they should show cause to the contrary, upon publication whereof, the inhabitants submitted to the government of Petitioner's agents, and the Commissioners, satisfied of Petitioner's right and title, appointed justices, &c. till Petitioner's possession should be confirmed by his Majesty, which was done by the declaration of his Majesty, recalling the Commissioners, April 10th, 1666. But after three years' quiet possession, the Governor of the Massachusetts again by force of arms took possession of the government of said province, turning out or imprisoning all officers, civil and military, seizing the records, acting in all things contrary to their allegiance to his Majesty, and refusing to send Commissioners to attend his Majesty, according to his express command. Prays that his Majesty will restore him to the government and quiet possession of said province. *Full of corrections. Annexed,*

150. I. Order in Council, referring above petition to Lords Committee for Trade and Plantations to consider the Petitioner's pretensions to the province of Maine, and report their opinion upon the whole matter to his Majesty in Council. Whitehall, 1669–1670, January 26th.

150. II. Order of the Lords Committee of Trade and Plantations on the above petition. On hearing the testimony of Col. Nicolls, Capt. Needham, and Messrs. John Archdale, Philipps, and Richard Bowles, and examining the evidence

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produced by the said Gorges, it evidently appeared to their Lordships that the allegations in said petition are true in every part, and that Mr. Gorges, ought to be restored to possession of said province of Maine, but the manner of the doing thereof is humbly submitted to his Majesty's greater wisdom. Whitehall, 1670, May 9. *Together* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., Nos.* 5–7.]

[Feb. 8.] **151.** Petition of Francis Cradock, Provost Marshall of Barbadoes to the King and Council. That his Majesty, in August 1660, by Letters Patent granted the office of Provost Marshall General of Barbadoes to Petitioner for life, who sent over his deputy, but the President and Council there suspended execution thereof. His Majesty having sent command to have the grant obeyed, in April 1661, Petitioner's deputy was admitted, but great part of the profits of said office were taken away by new devised offices, which, Lord Willoughby disowning before this Board, Petitioner obtained an order of the Council of Barbadoes for the enjoyment of his rights, and then removed Richard Dickeson and himself took possession of the prison; but Dickeson confederating with Capt. George Waldron, a justice of the peace, and others, broke open the prison, kept Petitioner close prisoner, and fined Petitioner, and made Dickeson Provost Marshal, till at a meeting of the Council about a month after Petitioner was restored to his office. But the old vexations were soon again put in practice, and Petitioner having put up his name, as all must that go off the Island, to go for England to appeal to his Majesty, his confinement was contrived, and he was forced to remain in the Island. On the arrival of Lord Willoughby, Petitioner moved for justice, but found overtures made to buy his office, so he again put up his name to leave the Island, but two days before his departure was underwrit for 1,500*l.* debt, where he owed not a farthing, to acquit himself of which abuse and proceed on his voyage, he procured a special court to be called, but his Excellency sent an order to stop the proceedings, and the ship departing next day, the underwriting was withdrawn. Petitioner details several proceedings at law, of which he was denied the benefit, and complains that he has been arrested in England in 3,000*l.* for the actings of the deputy kept in against Petitioner's will. By all which Petitioner has not only lost the benefit intended, but has expended 600*l.* in defence of his Majesty's right and his own interest. Prays that Lord Willoughby's agents may answer the matter of complaint, and that he may be no longer denied the benefit of law and justice. *Endorsed*, Received Feb. 8, 1669. Read May 12. Ordered to be shown to Lord Willoughby's agent. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 8.]

1670 ? **152.** Petition of Averina, late the wife of Richard Holdopp late of Barbadoes deceased, on behalf of herself and Hilliard her son an infant. Concerning a plantation called Locust Hall, from which Richard Holdopp was ejected in 1649, Lord Willoughby then alleging it to be part of the 10,000 acres said to be in arrear to the Earl of Carlisle; but which, Holdopp soon after gained possession of and entrusted to Edward Pye. That Holdopp came to England in 1660, where, after devising said plantation and all other his estate to Petitioner and her son and making Ferdinando Gorges one of his executors, he soon after died. In 1663 the Provost Marshall's deputy, by order of Lord Willoughby, forcibly turned Petitioner out of possession, and seized it with negroes and stock to the value of 20,000*l.* to his Majesty's use, and Lord Willoughby soon after granted it in fee to Pye, contrary to law. Petitioner, who cannot hope for justice there in Barbadoes from those hands that have done the injury, prays: that Lord Willoughby's agents may show cause before the board why the conveyance to Pye ought not to be made void by his Majesty; that said Gorges may give reasons why he neglects to prosecute Cradock the Provost Marshall, that was arrested here for seizing said plantation by illegal writ; that Pye may be ordered to account for said plantation before auditors here, or that his Majesty will commission persons to adjust the accounts in Barbadoes. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 9.]

Feb. 17.
Somers Islands.

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153. John Dorrell senior, and Hugh Wentworth to Lord Ashley. Through his lordship's ship Carolina being forced into one of their harbours, they have begat an acquaintance with Captain O'Sullivan, Surveyor-General, who acquainted Dorrell with his lordship's desire of promoting new plantations. Our island of Bermudas is over peopled and the natives much straitened for want of land, so that a hundred inhabitants can yearly be spared for new plantations. Many have gone to Sta. Lucia, Trinidad, Antigua, and Jamaica, but the most part of them died. Some went three or four years since to one of the Bahamas, which they first named Sayle's Island, but they now call New Providence. Dorrell, and Wentworth an inhabitant here, have transported most of those people on credit, and given them time for payment until they can raise it off their plantations. There are now about 300 inhabitants. The island is very healthy and has gallant harbours, it produces as good cotton as is ever grown in America, and gallant tobacco. Their great wants are small arms and ammunition, a godly minister, and a good smith. Advantages of the situation, it is the nearest place for neighbourhood of any plantation in America. Request his lordship would patronise their poor inhabitants of New Providence by gaining a patent for all the Bahama Islands so they may be governed according to His Majesty's laws, and that themselves may be remembered as the first beginners and encouragers of the settlement of New Providence. 2 *pp.* *Examined by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 55, *pp.* 4, 6.]

Feb. 21.

154. Thomas Ludwell, Secretary, to John Farvacks, Merchant in London. Has received his letter of Attorney since he wrote to Alderman Jeffries. Finding he submits to the proposition of receiving 1,000*l.* at three payments for what is due to him from Col. Scarborough, he will put the business to a speedy issue and hopes to both their consents. Desires he will give Scarborough better language in his letters or else he cannot show them to him fearing they may cause him to try all extremities. Has received his father's

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legacy and could have wished he had lived longer if for no other reason than to have gone out of the world with a better opinion of this government. *Indorsed,* Received 22nd June 1670, Read 23rd June 1670. To be read again in full council. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 10.]

Feb. 23. **155.** Petition of the adventurers trading to the north part of Africa to the King. Having occasion to send 40 or 50 factors and soldiers for Gambia, to carry on the trade of those parts and maintain their forts, pray for an Order for passing them at Gravesend. *Indorsed,* Received and Read the 23rd of February 1669–1670. Granted. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 11.]

1670 (?). **156.** Petition of the Company of Royal Adventurers to Africa. That if the Spanish subjects of the West Indies be licensed to trade with his Majesty's, the whole trade may be appropriated to petitioners for the following considerations, viz. :—That the license is a prerogative of the Crown, being the suspension of a law, is free to be placed where his Majesty shall please. The English planters were never posessed of that trade, nor will the Spaniards ever be drawn to a traffic but for the sake of the negro trade, which is vested in the petitioners. His Majesty's subjects in England have been invited freely into said Company, like invitations shall be given to all English subjects in America. If the trade be made universal it will (not) be possible to reserve the benefit to the English, for avaricious persons will lend their names to the goods of strangers, and find means to cheat the King of his dues by conveying Spaniards goods direct to foreign parts, whereas the Company infallibly bring all into England. The trade being dispersed, English manufacturers will be prostituted to the Spaniards at vile prices, but the utmost benefit may be made when the Spaniards have but one with whom to buy and sell. Without the trade is confined to said Company, the revenue of 5 per cent. will not be recovered without great expense, whereas the Company will secure the revenue to the King at their own charge. As to the objection that this would hinder the growth of Jamaica, the Planters never had that trade, and those who have stock may have shares in it, it will give them a fair advantage by consumption of their fruits, besides money for porterage and labour. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 12.]

March 1. **157.** The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina. These Constitutions are known as the Second Set and consist of 120 articles. The original or first Set is dated 21 July 1669 [*see ante, No.* 84.] This second Set was to "remain the sacred and unalterable form and rule of government of Carolina for ever," but a third Set is dated 12 January 1682, a fourth Set 17 August 1682, and a fifth Set is dated 11 April 1698. *Printed* 25 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 13.]

March 10.
Barbadoes. **158.** Sir Tobias Bridge to the King. The news of the death of our worthy General gives occasion for this presumption. His Majesty's regiment in the Leeward Isles under his command has served near three years with great patience, not receiving for the first two years

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the value of two months pay. Out of his Majesty's moiety of the 4½ per cent. there remains due for pay of the Regiment during the past year 500,000 lb. of sugar, the officers being at half-pay, and the soldiers at sixpence per diem. Has done his utmost to satisfy both Country and soldiers, and made shift to subsist, though very barely. The Country has been generally very kind as to continuance of Quarters, which have been satisfied for eight months, but finds they are indebted besides 292,126 lb. of sugar. The officers are very necessitous but confident of his Majesty's favour for payment of their arrears and future subsistence. *Indorsed*, Received 11 May. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 14.]

1670? **159.** Petition of divers Merchants, Planters, and Masters of ships trading to his Majesties Plantations in America to the Council of Plantations. Refer to their petition of 1664 (*July* 12) when the King appointed an officer under the Great Seal to register all persons voluntarily going to serve in the Plantations. Pray, seeing the necessity of supplying the Plantations with servants, that Rules may be set down accordingly for their supply, and that Petitioners may be protected and encouraged in their employments. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol.* 94, *p.* 17.]

160. "Memorial of the Merchants of England trading to the Plantations" to [the Lords Committee of Trade and Plantations.] That there are two petitions of the said principal Merchants to be read before the Board this day and as they may be prosecuted in the Crown Office for sending over servants to the Plantations which are impossible to be preserved without, it is argued that there must be a continual supply of servants from England, that several Merchants and masters of ships are now prosecuted for servants that went over voluntarily and were duly bound and examined in an office erected by his Majesty which has so terrified all merchants and masters that of late none will carry them over. Reasons why a way should be speedily found for carrying servants over in future with safety. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 14.*]

March 18. **161.** Governor Sir Thomas Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Gave orders to have the French gentleman [M. Bourdenaux] who took his voyage [in the Adventure] secured in the first port, and advice given to his Lordship, in case there were war with France. Notwithstanding his repeal of commissions, &c., a Spanish man-of-war, manned by the Governor of St. Jago of Cuba, fell on a merchantman of ours, commanded by Captain Barnard, an old privateer, who was admitted a trade by the Spaniard at Biamo, who had but 18 men and the other 80; our ship made a very brave resistance, killed 36 men and was on fire head and stern before she yielded; we lost the good old captain and four men, nine came up hither in a boat, and four remaining were carried prisoners to Carthagena. Has ordered the whole matter to be taken on oath. Since has advice that this Biskayner's consort fell on two of our small vessels about Cape Catoch, bound to the Bay for Logwood, who was happily taken by them, but his papers not yet come up: by them will be able to advise his Lordship what powers they have and from whence. This has so incensed the whole body of privateers, that he hears they meditate revenge, and have appointed a general rendezvous at Caimanos next month, where he shall send to divert them or moderate their councils. There arrived also at Port Morant, the Cagway, Captain Searle, with 70 stout men, who hearing Sir Thos. was much incensed against him for that action of St. Augustine, went to Macary Bay, and there rides out of command; will use the best ways to apprehend him, without driving his men to despair. Hears of but three persons who have revolted to the French, and those such as for their felonies deserve death here. Passionately longs to see a letter from his Lordship and therein an absolution for his crimes. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 15.]

March 18. Jamaica. **162.** Extract of a letter (? from Sir Jas. Modyford) to Col. Lynch. "I could wish I were not so deeply engaged in planting, especially now that I see the Spaniards begin to take the right course to ruin us. They have denounced war against us in Cartagena, and given out commissions by which they have killed Bart (?), and taken his ship trading with them at Savana de Crux in the Sto Cayes. They tell us plainly they have daily in expectation 12 sail of frigates from Europe, commanded by Matias de Saye (?), who have commissions (as all ships shall have that come into the Indies) to take all English they can light on. These are letters of reprisals, and possibly the Windward Islands may come to suffer first, for all know how easy it is to surprize the English. But they talk of Port Morant and Yhallah, which they say they can easily destroy, and with a frigate or two lying off the point take all the ships, and so ruin the place by obstructing commerce. You need not be told how dangerous the least part of this will be. I wish you had your plantation with you, and that it were not too big to be sold; mine if possible I'll dispose of, and leave this warm sun for your God's blessing; for the Duke of Albemarle's death, that only befriended us, this war, our making a blind peace, no frigates, nor orders coming, gives us cruel apprehensions and makes many remiss." *Endorsed,* Extract, Jamaica, letter to Coll. Lynch. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 16.]

March 23. Bilbao Plantation, Barbadoes. **163.** Nicholas Blake to Joseph Williamson. Encloses a letter to Lord Arlington concerning the estate of the late Wm. Santabin, which imports him at least 200*l.* Believes it is no news in England that the two sons Lord Willoughby left behind him are dead; these parts have been nothing smiling or fortunate to that noble gentleman. News from the Leeward Isles that a French man-of-war has carried two Hollanders prizes into Martinico. Wishes they were as strong as the French in men-of-war; one of the Commissioners, Sir John Yeamans, went for Port Royal, but is returned re infacta, having taken but 150 men, which should be at least 10 times as many for the first settlement, unless they make account to be cut off within the year by Spaniards or Indians. Complains that a ship from Holland with commodities for this place has lately been condemned and the goods sold, on pretence that she was not sailed with so many English as the Act of Trade requires, though they had the number of Scotsmen who hazarded their lives in the last wars against the Dutch, and take it wondrous unkind to be thus debarred the liberty of subjects. Many wish there were not this nice distinction between the nations; if that nation had liberty of trading hither it would be a great means of strengthening his Majesty's interest, and the loss of a little custom in England would be plentifully recompensed by other advantages. Thinks the parties aggrieved will appeal to the King and Council, and the people generally wish them well, esteeming it to be a thing of much rigour, and to the prejudice of these parts. Had none been wiser than himself, he would have let them enjoy their goods, giving security to pay the value if the King condemned them; but it is too late. A great rumour of Turkish pirates taking many English ships. Not many years since they had peace with Algiers, Tunis, and Salee, but those Africans have the root in them still of the ancient Punic faith, about their suppression in Charles the First's time. Showed in his last what incessant rains they had for seven months, have had since upwards of three months very dry weather, so that the ground gapes as if it would devour its inhabitants; this is accompanied with a great dearth even to famine of corn and potatoes their bread provisions for that plague of the caterpillar has passed over the island two or three times, eating away most of the slips of potatoes, so that the island is like to endure cruel famine for several months. *Endorsed*, Rec. July 1670. 3⅓ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 17.]

March 29. **164.** "Lord Berkeley's deputation to Lord Ashley." Appointment by John Lord Berkeley of Stratton, Palatine of Carolina, of Anthony Lord Ashley to be his Deputy as Palatine of Carolina until Lord Berkeley's return to England. *Signed and sealed. Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 20.]

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[March 30.] **165.** The King to Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica. Whereas Richard Povey, who was constituted by his Majesty's letters patent secretary of the Island of Jamaica, was suspended by order of the Council of Jamaica of the 11th November 1664, and the Governor ordered to dispose of same, and it appearing that said Povey had license and permission to leave the island, under Sir Chas. Lyttelton's hand, Governor Modyford is commanded forthwith to restore said Povey to his said office of secretary, with all its rights and profits; and it is not thought necessary or fit that a security of 10,000*l.* or any other sum should be given by his deputy. *Draft with corrections in Williamson's hand. Annexed,*

165. I. License from Sir Chas. Lyttelton to Richard Povey, secretary of Jamaica, to go to England on private affairs, in consideration of nine years' service, and approving Peter Pugh to be his deputy. 1664, April 20.

165. II. Order of the Council of Jamaica. Richard Povey, secretary, having left the island without permission, and his

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deputy Peter Pugh refusing to keep the office in town or give 10,000*l.* security for performance of said office, ordered that the Governor dispose of said office of secretary until his Majesty's pleasure be known. 1664, Nov. 11. *Endorsed,* Order for seizing the secretary's office. *Together* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., Nos.* 18–20.]

[March 30.] **166.** The King to the Governor of Jamaica. Copy of a letter to the same effect as the preceding, somewhat shorter. Also copy of the order of the Council of Jamaica suspending Rich. Povey from his office of secretary, *Two papers* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., Nos.* 21-22.]

March 30. **167.** Copy of the above letter. [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 93, *p.* 2.]

March 30. St. Jago de la Vega. **168.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered that a statement of the case of Thomas Ledsham be drawn up against the next meeting of Council. That the Council be adjourned until the next day after the next grand court. ¾ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 34, *p.* 189.]

April 6. **169.** Warrant to the Duke of York. Whereas Major James Bannister, late Governor of Surinam, having bought a vessel of 80 tons for the removal of his family and estate thence, in attending his Majesty's pleasure has kept the vessel six months at his great charge, it is his Majesty's pleasure that his Royal Highness deliver to said Major Bannister provisions for 15 men for six months, with ropes and a mainsail, to encourage him towards the voyage. 1 *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 25, *p.* 154 *d.*]

April 6. **170.** Warrant to the Commissioners of Ordnance. To deliver to Major James Bannister, late Governor of Surinam, six small guns, each weighing about 7 cwt., with their furniture, six barrels of powder, and a proportionable quantity of shot. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 25, *p.* 155.]

April 18. Barbadoes. **171.** Chr. Codrington, Deputy Governor of Barbadoes, to Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby. Since his last by Capt. Bayley little has happened, and they are in daily expectation of his Lordship's arrival, therefore this may come too late to meet his Lordship in England. Has persuaded the Assembly not to dissolve, but they will not act, and all he can do will be to keep the peace till the Governor arrives. The disposing of the 4½ per cent. to other uses than first intended by the country has very much distasted all people, and the Assembly would not quarter the soldiers any longer. The commissioners for sale of the condemned ship and goods have not given in their accounts. Possibly some may have written to the Deputy Governor's prejudice concerning this business, but he has had not the least thoughts of disservice to his Lordship. The fear of a breach with the French has put him upon repairing the forts, and the Assembly have promised to repay disbursements, but the public debts are many and the country poor, and he knows not how they will be paid.

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Last year the Assembly gave him 200,000 lb. of sugar; this year he does not find them able or willing to give anything, nor will they pay the gunners, so that if his Majesty take no care for their payment the forts will be of no use. The French have three great men-of-war that take all vessels that trade in their islands; if a war happen fears they will be beforehand with the English. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 23.]

April 20 [10]. Jamaica. **172.** Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has apprehended Searle, intending to bring him to trial. By the last occasion went one Cornelius, a Dutchman, master of Barnard's ship, whose deposition he sent his son to present, but who will give his Lordship a more lively account of that action. Has not heard more from Rogers, but sends enclosed a deposition touching the advice they had of wars proclaimed against them at Cartagena, desiring his Lordship would give him latitude to retaliate in case the Spaniards act hostilely against them, with whom we shall well enough cope of our own strength, not desiring any assistance from England, unless the Spaniards send forces from Europe; and this he the more earnestly presses because he doubts the orders given him by the late Lord General are extinct by his never too much deplored death. *Encloses,*

172. I. Depositions of Capt. John Coxend and Peter Bursett. About 10 weeks ago deponents were aboard of Capt. Thomas Rogers, commander of a privateer of Jamaica, in the Bay of Campeachy, who 16 days before, having been assaulted by a Spanish man-of-war from Cartagena, did in his own defence board and take it, where said Rogers took, amongst other prisoners, an Englishman by name Edward Browne, who had revolted from his allegiance and lived with the Spaniards of Cartagena. Said Browne being examined by deponents declared that there was war proclaimed in Cartagena by beat of drum against Jamaica. Jamaica, 1670, March 30.

172. II. Deposition of Nicholas Hicks, gent. Being in the island of Corisa in November last, he happened into the company of one Prince, an Englishman, then pilot or master of a Spanish ship from Puerto Bello, who told deponent that the Spaniard had made proclamation in Puerto Bello that they would give no quarter to any Englishman, merchant or man-of-war, and he was sure they would never have peace with the Englishmen. Jamaica, 1670, March 31.

172. III. Deposition of Cornelius Carstens, purser of the Mary and Jane, Bernard Claesen Speirdyck commander. That the end of January last they sailed from Port Royal with letters from Sir Thos. Modyford to the Governor of Cuba, signifying peace between the two nations, and arriving in the Bay of Masanillia, sent to give the Governor of Biamo notice, who sent his alcalde aboard, and having received the prisoners, and searched the ship three

times, fearing she was a privateer, they entered into trade with Capt. Barnard and made a bargain for his whole cargo. Five or six days afterwards a Spanish Armadilla was fitted from Cartagena, with 86 men, the Captain Manuel de Ribero, a Portuguese, saying he had letters of reprisal from the King of Spain for five years through the whole West Indies, for satisfaction of the Jamaicans taking Puerto Bello. On February 27, Capt. Barnard spied a sail with an English ancient, and sent two men to see who it might be; the men were detained and the frigate fired a broadside, they answering one another with the like salutes about three hours. Next day, after a sharp dispute of about four hours, the captain being killed and the ship on fire in the forecastle and astern, they yielded. The English lost only one man and one boy besides the captain, the enemy by their own report having lost 36, and several with their legs shot off. Eight or ten days after the Spaniards gave them their own longboat and provision to carry them to Jamaica, carrying four men with them prisoners. Jamaica, 1670, March 21.

172. IV. Deposition of Wm. Lane, boatswain of the Amity of Bristol. *See No.* 182. I. *Together* 5 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., Nos.* 24, 24 I. II. III. IV.]

April 10. Jamaica. **173.** Copy of preceding letter annexed to one of 18th March 1670. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 15, *p.* 2.]

April 18. The Downs. **174.** Henry Cowse (mate of the Adventure, of London) to Sec. Lord Arlington. According to General Modyford's order has enclosed his letter, and as to the French passenger that came home with them, he went ashore this night to Deal to get a passage to France, the wind blowing so hard that Cowse could not get ashore to acquaint any officers concerning him. Never could make any discovery of his motions in the passage homeward. *Encloses,*

174 I. Governor Sir Thomas Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Heard from Capt. Mowsley that M. Bourdenaux, a passenger in his ship, had a letter from the Governor of Comana to the King of France, and thought it his duty to order the mate to put some delay on Bourdenaux that if his Lordship thinks it prudential, his papers may be searched. The master is a Quaker, and he durst not trust to the uncertainty of his humour. Possibly this may be but a French brag, to gain more respect in the ship. Jamaica, 1670, February 20. *Together,* 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., Nos.* 25, 25 I.]

April 20. James City, Virginia. **175.** Order of the General Court held at James City. Setting forth the danger to the Colony caused by the great numbers of felons and other desperate villains being sent over from the prisons in England, the horror yet remaining of the barbarous designs of those villains, in September 1663, who attempted at once the subversion of our religion, laws, liberties, rights, and privileges, and

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prohibiting the landing of any jail birds from and after 20th January next upon pain of being forced to carry them to some other country. *Certified copy by Rich. Awborne Ct. Coñc.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No*, 26.]

April 27. Virginia. **176.** Thos. Ludwell, Secretary, to Alderman John Jeffries, in London. Is of opinion that Cale will not come home to account, and thinks he will have to be forced by law. Detailed account of his proceedings in reference to Col. Scarborough's debt to Farvacks. *Endorsed*, "Recd. this letter the 15 June 1670, per Capt. Lightfoot." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 27.]

April 28. Nansamund River, Virginia. Shaftesbury Papers. **177.** Ri. Bennett and Tho. Godwin to Sir Peter Colleton, at St. James', London, per the ship Coventry, Capt. Goseling. Have received his letter and the goods according to invoice by Capt. Covell. Both Mr. Burgh and his wife dead, whose business is left in trust to Bennett and Godwin. Will comply with his orders in buying cattle, hogs, or what else is for the service of Port Royal. Hear Sir John Yeamans was at Bermudas and returned to Barbados after he had sent away Capt. Sayle, Governor to Port Royal. Thirty people put off here in a sloop from Barbados in January last, John Baulk, master, to procure food, but sailed away early in February. 1 *p.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 21.]

April 29. Virginia. **178.** Thos. Ludwell, Secretary, to [Secretary Lord Arlington.] The letter from the Lords of the Council in reference to the King's customs and the Acts of Navigation were duly received. Action of the Council thereon, who have given the Governor a certificate of his candor and innocence in those particulars. Refers to a complaint from New York about a ship consigned to Col. Scarborough. Complaints received from the counties of York, Gloucester, and Middlesex against the great number of felons banished hither from England, with their apprehensions of the danger which might arise from the attempts of such desperate villains. Refers to the order of the General Court (*see ante, No.* 175]. The Caribbee Islands more proper to receive them. *Endorsed*, Read in Council October 21, 1670. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 28.]

May 2. St. Jago de la Vega. **179.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Whereas the outlying negroes, commonly called the Vermahaly Negroes, have committed murders, robberies, and other outrages on his Majesty's subjects, and now, lately, have in cold blood basely murdered John Piper, Pallisando Robin, John Townsend, Thomas Mason, and Bloody Dick, inhabitants of Clarendon parish, for the prevention of such mischiefs and the speedy punishment of those perfidious villains, Ordered, that no person travel two miles from his dwelling place without being armed. That all persons be ready with their arms to assist in apprehending or killing said traiterous villains, and that officers and soldiers take every means to do so. That no person give clothes, victuals, or parley with said traitors on pain of being prosecuted as assistors, comforters, and adherers to said rebels, but that contrarywise, they fire at and by all means possible endeavour to destroy them. Rewards of 30*l.* to be given to whoever shall

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kill their governor, 20*l.* for the sergeant-major, and 10*l.* for every common man, and any servant or slave who shall perform said exploit to have his freedom. The wives and children of said traitors killed or surprised to be the property of those who shall do this good service. Orders for the better drawing forces together for this service. Said orders to be published at the head of every company. Orders sent to Capt. Thomas Price in reference to taking and killing said Varmahaly negroes. 6½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 34, *pp.* 189–196.]

May 2. Jamaica. **180.** John Style to the Secretary of State. Hopes his last (*see ante, No.* 138), sent with much difficulty, in Capt. Moseley's ship, to his son in London, came safe to his hands. Amongst his letters formerly sent, was one concerning the actions of the outlying negroes here. What he then wrote has since happened, for, besides the frequent spoils and robberies they have committed, last week six Christian hunters were killed. They were the negroes that have been long out, which of late appear very frequently amongst the old settlements, and may at any time destroy them. Many more negroes have run away from their masters, as appears from the number brought to the prison, for whoever takes any such to the prison receives 20*s.*, if from the north side 40*s.* Can say nothing with certainty of the number out, but the number of Indians, mulattos, and negroes, to whom the oath of allegiance is never tendered, much exceeds that of those who call themselves Christians, and daily increases. Christians daily decrease. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 29.]

1670 ? **181.** Information of John Style. That on the 8th December 1669, the jailor Réné Bailly told Jervase Fletcher, who was committed prisoner, he would lend him a brave book to pass away the time, which he highly commended, in which were several treasonable positions maintained and formerly published by Mr. Prynne in the late rebellion. Heard the jailor maintain by quotations out of the book that the arms of the late rebels were defensive and just, and that they neither committed murder nor treason; and Fletcher told him that the jailor had said that if the King governed not well, it was lawful for the Parliament to raise the Militia. Wrote to the Governor on May 4th 1669, that he had heard of some mischief contriving by the negroes in Guinaboa against the Christians from some runaway servants who were prisoners with him; and on Whitsunday following 16 outlying negroes came to that Settlement, killed and salted hogs, and carried off arms and great store of plantains, the particulars whereof he wrote at large to Sir Will. Morrice. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 30.]

May 5. Jamaica. **182.** Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Searle is still in custody; the inhabitants daily increasing; and himself passionately longing to receive those commands from his Lordship which may give him encouragement and occasion to enlarge himself. Has troubled this despatch with another disposition of the Spaniards' hostility. *Encloses,*

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182. I. Deposition of Wm. Lane, boatswain of the Amity of Bristol, Wm. Cands, commander, bound from the Maderias to Nevis. About nine weeks past, 35 leagues to Windward of Antigua, a Spanish frigate boarded the Amity and took her. The captain's name was Don Francisco, who sent his prize to Carthagena, and put the English ashore at Corasa, showing that Governor his commission, which was from old Spain against the English and French, and not to give quarter to any Jamaicans, or French that belong to Tortuga. *Together* 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., Nos.* 24, 24 IV.]

May 6. Whitehall. **183.** Warrant to the Duke of York. To cause a small vessel to be prepared for the voyage of Captain Geoffry Pierce to Barbadoes and the Leeward Isles for his Majesty's service. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 25, *p.* 159 *d.*]

May 11. Whitehall. **184.** Order of the King in Council. Whereas by an order of 26th January last, the petition of Ferdinando Gorges touching his pretensions to the Province of Maine was referred to the Lords Committee for Trade and Plantations, who having examined the witnesses and evidence produced by Ferd. Gorges, were satisfied that the allegations therein were true. But it appearing a matter of state and importance, it is now ordered that it be referred to the Lords Committee for Foreign Affairs; and to that end the papers relating to that business were delivered to Lord Arlington, Principal Secretary of State. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 31.]

May 11. Whitehall. **185.** Copy of the above. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 32.]

1670 ? **186.** Petition of Francis Cradock, Provost Marshall of Barbadoes to the King and Council. Petitioner has long had a petition (*see ante. No.* 151) depending before his Majesty and Council, which, without being read, was referred to the Committee for Plantations, who have not done anything therein. Prays that same may be heard, and that Wm. Willoughby and Captain Ferdinando Gorges, who appeared for Lord Willoughby against Petitioner in a matter which now stands referred to the Attorney-General, may appear to answer it. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 33.]

May 13. **187.** Warrant to the Attorney or Solicitor-General. Upon a surrender by James Hamilton, Groom of the Bedchamber, of the office of Provost Marshall General of Barbadoes, to prepare a Bill containing a grant of said office to Edwin Steed with all profits, to exercise the same by himself or his sufficient deputies during life. ⅔ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 33, *p.* 27 ; *see also ibid, Vol.* 21, *p.* 88.]

May ? **188.** Draft of the preceding warrant. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 34.]

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May 17. **189.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. They request the Deputy Governor that there be an addition to the number of the Council, and of assistants to the Courts of Chancery; and that the regiments of horse and foot be completed with officers. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk. No.* 11, *p.* 185.]

May 31. / June 10. St. Germain en Laye. **190.** Edict of the King of France forbidding trade to his plantations in America. His Majesty having already ordered the Sieur de Baas, his Lieut.-General in the Isles of America, not to suffer any foreign vessel to traffic there, and having sent a squadron of three ships of war to seize all foreign vessels found in the ports and roads of said islands or in their neighbourhood, and being informed that said prohibitions have not been executed as rigidly as necessary, and that even vessels taken have been repurchased by the proprietors for trifling sums, his Majesty expressly forbids any foreign vessel to enter the ports, or anchor in the roads of said islands, or sail in their neighbourhood, on pain of confiscation, and that none of his subjects have correspondence with them, on pain of confiscation of said merchandise, 500 livres fine for the first offence, and corporal punishment in case of repetition. Ships and merchandizes taken at sea shall be divided, one-tenth to the commander of his Majesty's squadron, another to the captain of the ship that made the prize, a third to the Lieut.-General, and the rest, half for maintenance of the ships, and half to the West Indian Company to be employed in the maintenance of hospitals in the islands; and of prizes made on land, one-third to the informer, another equally divided between the Lieut.-General and the Governor of the island, and the third to said Company for said hospitals. *French. Indorsed,* "Received from Sir Joseph Williamson the 11th March 1672 at noon. From Mr. Slingsby 31st July 79." 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 54.*]

May ? Shaftesbury Papers. **191.** Account of the voyage from St. Katherina of the sloop "which we had at Barbados and parted with at sea and did arrive at Key-awah the 23rd May 1670," and passages there by Maurice Mathews who was in her. [*Kay-awagh is marked in Sanson's map as above Edisto River in Colleton County.*] Traded with the Indians at St. Katherina, the master of the sloop with his mate and Mr. Rivers and four men went ashore, the master taken by Spaniards and put in chains. Were told to yield and submit to the sovereignty of San Domingo, received volleys of musket shot and a cloud of arrows from the Spaniards and Indians. John Hauke, a seaman, shot at them which made all keep behind trees. Had three muskets, but, "not a bullett, till at last we found several upon the deck which reshooting did a little help us." Their sails much damaged, but nobody hit. Weighed anchor and steered along the shore. Four Indians came aboard, who were entertained courteously. They said the place right ashore from thence was Odistach, that there were English at Key-awah, and that a Captain Sheedow would speak with those on board the sloop. Afterwards he and Captain Alush (who were at Barbadoes) came on board and said that the English with two ships had been at Port Royal

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and were now at Key-awah, and promised on the morrow to take them thither. The next morning they sailed for Key-awah, where they found the Bermudian sloop going out fishing which piloted them into Key-awah river. 3 *pp.* *Two copies.* *Endorsed by John Locke:* "Mr. Mathews relation of St. Katherina, Ashley River," and "Mr. Mathews relation Carolina." [*Shaftesbury Papers. Section IX., No.* 22.]

June 10. **192.** Grant to John Lightfoot of the office of Auditor-General of Virginia, during pleasure, in the place of Thos. Stegg, lately deceased, to be executed by himself or his sufficient deputy. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 34, *p.* 32.]

June ? **193.** Mem. in the handwriting of Sec. Lord Arlington of a letter to be written from his Majesty to the Governor of Jamaica "[after such preface as his Majesty thinks fit]." His Majesty's pleasure is that he absolutely and forthwith abstain and take strict care that no descent be made by any ships or forces belonging to his Majesty or his subjects, or by any authority derived from his Majesty upon any lands or places possessed by the Spaniards to invade or plunder any of them, and that he discourage by all the persuasions he can any other nation from the like attempts. This is all his Majesty thinks expedient to command for the present, but because he will be willing in time to settle a perfect good correspondence with the Spaniards in the Indies, whereunto not only the interest of his Majesty's plantations abroad, but of his commerce in Europe may oblige him; his Majesty expects the Governor to send his advice by what method the depredations at sea also upon the Spaniard may be most easily and speedily suppressed, and what encouragement may be given to those who have hitherto lived by that trade, so as they may be retained under his Majesty's obedience, and their labour converted to his interest and honour. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 35.]

June 12. Whitehall. **194.** Sec. Lord Arlington to Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica. Has received his letters of 20th Jan., 20th Feb., and 29th March last. His proposition for the entertainment of the English privateers in the Spanish service will scarce be believed a practical one, for "if their jealousy be such a spot to admit merchant trading, with never so much advantage to them and their ports, it is hard to believe they will admit a body of soldiers made so by preying upon them, or afford them any tolerable good usage." Ever since Sir Wm. Godolphin's going last into Spain, they have daily expected he would be able to bring that Court to some articles that might make them live like good neighbours in the West Indies, they affording us a safe retreat in their ports, and wood, water, and refreshments for money, forbearing to ask freedom of trade, which neither we in our Leeward plantations nor they in any parts of America, according to their ancient constitutions, can admit of: this they would hardly agree to, such have been their resentments for what the privateers have done, and such their demands for separation. His Majesty's pleasure is, that in what

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state soever the privateers are at the receipt of this letter, he keep them so till we have a final answer from Spain, with this condition only, that he obliges them to forbear all hostilities at land. Further, his Majesty expects Modyford's best advice how, in case of agreement with Spain, he might best dispose of this very valuable body of privateers, and whether it were not practicable to oblige them to betake themselves to planting, merchandizing, or service in his Majesty's men-of-war. Finally, his Majesty bids him tell Modyford that his purpose is out of hand to erect a Council of Plantations, that may solely attend their improvement, to the end that Modyford may furnish said Council with all lights sufficient for their perfect information in relation to the government which his Majesty looks upon as the most valuable he has, or at least, capable of being made so. The Spanish men-of-war attacking Capt. Barnard and others in the Bay of Campeachy is not at all to be wondered at after such hostilities as your men have acted upon their territories, and, because this way of warring is neither honourable nor profitable to his Majesty, he is endeavouring to put an end to it, and Modyford shall be timely advertised of the progress of the negotiation. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol.* 27, *pp.* 42, 43.]

1670? **195.** A brief memorial by Francis Moryson to Sec. Lord Arlington concerning the dispute about the place of Auditor of Virginia. Is desired from Virginia to state the whole dispute, and leave it to his Lordship's decision. It was lately erected by the Grand Assembly of Virginia and the salary paid by them. Duties of the office. None to be admitted but one of the Council, and he to have been long resident in the country. Captain Stegg, lately deceased, one of the Council, the first admitted to it, confirmed by his Majesty's grant. The nomination of all places left to the Governor, who granted his commission to Edward Diggs, every way qualified for it. Diggs' commission bore date long before it was granted to Capt. Lightfoot, who is in all respects most improper for the place, being no councillor nor inhabitant, and greatly in debt. It is desired that Capt. Lightfoot lay down his grant [*see ante, No.* 192], and that Edw. Diggs be continued in possession. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 36.]

June 13.
Virginia.

196. Gov. Sir W. Berkeley to [Sec. Lord Arlington]. Preparations for his voyage this next August to the West. Arrival of two Indians, supposed to come 200 miles to the west of Virginia, who say they will bring them to some of the English nation, but knows they must be Spaniards "for they take all that are labelled like us to be English." Advantages of finding a rivulet that runs west for commerce. In favour of Edward Digges, who, 15 years since, showed them the way of winding silk, that he may have a patent or commission for the place of Auditor. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 37.]

June 21–22. **197.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered, that the Secretary and Provost Marshall publish to-morrow his Majesty's patent to Wm., Lord Willoughby, and his Excellency's commission to Christopher Codrington to be Deputy Governor.

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June 22. Ordered that writs be issued for choosing an Assembly which is to meet at St. Michael's Town on Tuesday, 5th July next. Also that his Majesty's letters to the Deputy Governor, Council, and Assembly, his Majesty's patent to the Governor, and his Excellency's commission to the Deputy Governor be recorded in the Secretary's office. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 11, *pp.* 185–186.]

June [22]. **199.** Grant to Edwin Steed of the office of Provost Marshall General in Barbadoes and in all courts of judicature there, upon surrender of said office by James Hamilton. (*see ante, No.* 187.) *Endorsed,* 22° Junii 1670. [*Dom. Chas. II., Docquet.*]

June 22. **200.** Petition of John Farvacks of London, merchant, to the King. Setting forth all that has taken place in reference to a debt due from Edmund Scarborough of Virginia to his late father, and his refusal to comply with the orders already given, and praying another letter to the Governor of Virginia to compel him to put in good security for the payment thereof. *Endorsed,* "Rec^d^ 22^d^. Read 23 June 1670. To be read in full Council." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 38.]

June 25. **201.** Gov. Sir W. Berkeley to Sec. Lord Arlington. Recommending Peter Jennings, who faithfully served his Majesty's father, to be Attorney-General of Virginia, and that it may be confirmed to him by his Majesty's particular grant [*see No.* 263]. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 39.]

June 25.
Albemarle Point, in Ashley River.

Shaftesbury Papers.

202. Governor Sayle to Anthony Lord Ashley, Little Exeter House, Strand. Hopes his Lordship has received an account of the Colony here in Carolina from himself, Mr. West, &c. Though they are at present under some straits for want of provision (incident to the best of new plantations), yet doubts not [the coming] of recruits from sundry places to which they have sent. One thing lies very heavy upon them, the want of a godly and and orthodox minister, which Sayle and many others have ever lived under as the greatest of their mercies. In "my late country of Bermudas" there is one Sampson Bond, heretofore of long standing in Exeter College, Oxford, who was ordained by the late Bishop Hall (of Exeter) and sent by a commission from the Company to the Summer Islands in 1662, "under whose powerful and soul-edifying ministry I have lived about eight years last past"; greatly grieved parting with his godly society and faithful ministry. Mr. Bond has little respect from some who are now in authority in Bermudas, and has been invited to Boston and New York by the Governors there, and Sayle has also written to him to "come and sit down with us," which is the most hearty request of the Colony in general, who were exceedingly affected with his ministry all the time they were in Bermudas, as was also Sir John Yeamans, who promised to procure him a commission from the King to make him their minister, but Sayle can hear of nothing done, which emboldens him to beseech his Lordship "to put on bowels of great goodness and compassion towards your

Colony here in procuring a commission and competent salary for him." Assures his Lordship that Mr. Bond is so well reported of and beloved in the Caribbee Islands that were he minister here it would gain hundreds of considerable persons to this place. Takes his leave with the fixed purpose to the utmost during life to further his Lordship's blessed design. 1 *p., with seal. Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 24.] *See also No.* 302.

June 27. Albemarle Point, at Key-awah. Shaftesbury Papers.

203. Joseph West to Lord Ashley. Gave him an account of their proceedings in Carolina in his last of 28th May by the way of Virginia, and how they came to quit Port Royal and to begin their settlement at Key-awah. Has since sent to demand of the Governor of St. Augustine the men who were detained there, his Lordship's kinsman Mr. Rivers being one of them; two more of their men who went ashore contrary to orders detained by the friar at St. Katherina, and being informed by the Indians that there were ships at St. Augustine coming to surprise the English shaliop, she was forced to return to Key-awah, leaving those two men more behind. Forced to send to Bermudas for a supply of provisions, for fear the ship should miscarry at Virginia, for they have but seven weeks' provision left, and that only peas at a pint a day a man, the country affording them nothing, and they cannot employ their servants as they would, because they have no victuals for them. Corn, potatoes, and other things thrive very well, and if they have timely supplies now they do not question but to provide for themselves next year, and that it will prove a very good settlement and answer his Lordship's expectation. 1 *p. Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 25.]

June 27. Shaftesbury Papers.

204. Entry of the above (examined by John Locke) in the "Carolina letter book belonging to the Earl of Shaftesbury." 1 *p.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 55, *p.* 2.]

June 27. Virginia.

205. Thos. Ludwell, Sec. to [Secretary Lord Arlington]. On 22nd May the Governor sent out a party of men to discover the mountains, who returned after 18 days; their discovery not considerable, yet he gives an account of what they saw and conjectured to lie beyond; is very confident that the bowels of those barren hills are not without silver or gold. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 40.]

June 27.

206. Deposition of Cornelius Carstens, purser of the Mary and Jane, Barnard Claesen Spierdyck, commander, before Leoline Jenkins, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of England. That said ship, victualled for 18 months and laden with goods, was in 1669 committed to the care of said Spierdyck for a voyage to Jamaica and the West Indies, for account of Jacob Lucie, Samuel Swynoke, John Bovey & Co.; the true value of which ship and cargo when taken amounted to 7,560*l.* Which ship and goods were taken after four hours' stout resistance, wherein the captain and two men were killed, and the ship on fire in head and astern,

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by Manuel Rivero, a Biscayan, commander of a Spanish private man-of-war, in the Bay of Masinilla about the 27th February last. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 41.]

June 28. Port Royal. **207.** Extract of a letter from Port Royal. The Spaniards have landed to leeward, burnt many houses, taken prisoners, and marched off. They last appeared off Wealthy Wood, but finding armed men on the shore, stood off to sea. All the privateers are called in and promised they shall not be liable to any arrest. Col. Morgan is ordered by the Governor and Council to get together all the privateers, and, with the title of Admiral, burn, sink, and destroy all ships that have done or intend anything to the prejudice of this place, and land and disperse any forces that have any design this way. The ships to leeward have taken one Watson, a Quaker, a ketch belonging to this place, and a small barque. We talk of nothing here but burning St. Jago de Cuba, being the first places that granted out commissions against us. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 42.]

June 28. Fort James, New York. **208.** Declaration of Francis Lovelace, Governor of New York, touching provision for a Minister. At the request of the Mayor and Aldermen of this city, on petition of the elders and deacons of the church for the encouragement of an able and orthodox Minister, of which they are at present wholly destitute, to come out of Holland. The Governor declares that such Minister shall have 1,000 guilders Hollands money each year, a convenient dwelling-house rent free, and firewood gratis; said Mayor and Aldermen having engaged to cause said salary to be levied yearly on the inhabitants of the city and liberties. "This is a duplicate of the original taken out of the records. Examined by me, Matthias Nicolls, Secretary." 2 *pp.* *Printed in New York Documents, III.,* 189. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 43.]

June 29. St Jago de la Vega. **209.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Whereas by copy of a commission sent by Wm. Beck, Governor of Curaçao, to Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford, from the Queen Regent of Spain, dated 20 April 1669, her Governors in the Indies are commanded to make open war against his Majesty's subjects, and that the Spanish Governors have granted commissions and are levying forces against the English, and in accordance with the last article of his Majesty's instructions to Gov. Modyford "in this great and urgent necessity," it is ordered that a commission be granted to Admiral Henry Morgan to be commander-in-chief of all ships of war belonging to this harbour, and to attack, seize, and destroy the enemy's vessels with powers herein set forth. Also that upon an extraordinary alarm owners bring with them their men slaves furnished with bills, axes, and other necessary tools for building huts, clearing ways, and other works. Said orders to be published in the next full court in every quarter sessions within this island. 4¾ *pp.* *Two copies.* [*Col. Entry Bks., No.* 34, *pp.* 196–200, *and No.* 27, *pp.* 47–49.]

June 29. **210.** Another copy of the preceding Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 44.]

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Jamaica.

211. Commission from Sir Thos. Modyford to Admiral Henry Morgan. Whereas the Queen Regent of Spain has, by her royal schedula dated 20th April 1669, commanded her Governors in the Indies to make open war against the subjects of his Majesty; and Col. Pedro Bayona y Villa Nueba, Captain-General of Paraguay and Governor of St. Jago of Cuba, has executed the same, and in most barbarous manner landed his men on the north side of Jamaica, firing all the houses and killing and taking all the inhabitants prisoners they could meet with; and the rest of the Governors are diligently gathering forces to be sent to St. Jago, their rendezvous and magazine, for invasion and conquest of this island; by virtue of full power from his Majesty and by advice of Council, Gov. Modyford hereby appoints Henry Morgan commander-in-chief of all the ships fitted or to be fitted for defence of this island, and of the officers, soldiers, and seamen upon the same, and commands him to get said vessels into one fleet, well manned, armed, and victualled, and by the first opportunity to put to sea for defence of this island, and to use his best endeavour to surprise, take, sink, disperse or destroy the enemy's vessels, and, in case he finds it feasible, to land and attack St. Jago or any other place where he shall be informed are stores for this war or a rendezvous for their forces, and to use his best endeavours to seize the stores and take, kill, or disperse the forces. And all officers, soldiers, and seamen upon said vessels are strictly enjoined both by sea and by land to obey said Henry Morgan as their Admiral, and himself to follow such orders as he shall from time to time receive from his Majesty, the Duke of York, or the Governor. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 45.]

July 2.
St. Jago de la Vega.

212. Gov. Modyford's instructions to Admiral Henry Morgan. With all expedition to publish and put in execution his commission. To inform the Governor of his probable strength and wants. To advise his fleet and soldiers that they are upon the old pleasing account of no purchase no pay, and therefore that all which is got shall be divided amongst them, according to the accustomed rules. In case he attacks and takes St. Jago of Cuba, to keep that place and country until he has received the Governor's further orders. And in order to this, to proclaim mercy and enjoyment of estates and liberty of conscience to all Spaniards that will submit to his Majesty, and liberty to all the slaves that shall come in, and to such as may deserve the same to give their fugitive masters' estates, reserving to the crown of England one fourth of the produce, for the maintenance of forces for defence. If he finds that course take good effect, then to preserve the houses, sugar works, and canes; but if he cannot make good the place, and the Spaniards and slaves are deaf to his proposals, then with all expedition to destroy and burn and leave it a wilderness, putting the men slaves to the sword and sending the women slaves hither to be sold for account of his fleet; such of the men slaves also as cannot speak Spanish or are new negroes he may preserve for the same account; or if any ships present, to send them on same account for New England or Virginia. To inquire what usage our prisoners have had, and what quarter

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has been given to ours, and give the same, or rather, as our custom is, to exceed them in civility and humanity, endeavouring to make all people sensible of his moderation and good nature and his inaptitude and loathness to spill the blood of man. To execute martial law for government of the fleet. In case any ships have not Gov. Modyford's commission, to grant commissions to them, according to same form, taking security of 1,000*l.* bond for performance. Ships taken in this expedition to be disposed of for the best improvement of this service, not suffering any to sell them till they come to the commission port. All matters not provided for in these instructions are left to his well-known prudence and good conduct. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 46.]

July 4. Albemarle Point. Shaftesbury Papers. **213.** "Mr. Owen's Parliament's return." The freeholders of Albemarle Point have, by virtue of the Governor's order and summons, elected and chosen the persons hereafter named in order to the establishment of laws for the present and better government of the people within this Province, who, being added to the five persons already in the Council, complete the number of 20, as is by the Lords Proprietors institutions warranted and directed, viz.:—Maurice Mathews, Henry Hughes, John Jones, Tho. Smith, Henry Symons, Henry Woodward, Hugh Carteret, James Marscall, Anthony Charne, Will Kennis, George Beadon, Jonathan Barker, Thomas Ingram, Thomas Norris, and Will. Owen. 1 *p.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 26.]

July 6. Jamaica. **214.** Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. He will find by the enclosed Order of Council that the Spaniard has made sharp war on them, which occasioned the same, and which they have no other way to justify, but by his Majesty's last instruction therein recited. Desires his favour in procuring his Majesty's ratification of what is done, as by said instruction is promised. Sends also copy of the commissions granted against them, in which is observable that the Queen's shedula was dated 20th April 1669, and they would not yet have had knowledge of it had not the good Governor of Curaçao sent it. Has often hinted to the late Lord General that it is the interest of the Spaniards and whenever they are able they will endeavour to defeat this Colony. It is possible the Spaniards with their great ships of 40 to 60 guns may be masters of the sea and impede their trade, in which case they must implore the assistance of his Majesty's frigates; but on shore they fear them not, but hope in time to fix the war in their own country, to which his Lordship's advice and favour would infinitely encourage. *Encloses,*

214. I. Minutes of Council held at St. Jago de la Vega, 29th June 1670. *Cal., see ante No.* 209.

214. II. Commission of war by the Spaniard against the English in the West Indies. St. Jago de Cuba, 1670, Jan. 26–Feb. 5. *Spanish. See Cal., ante, No.* 149. *Together* 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., Nos.* 47. 47 I. II.]

July 6. Jamaica. **215.** Copy of preceding letter without the enclosures. [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 27, *p.* 43.]

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216. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to Lord Ashley. Having formerly received his Lordship's commands, and heard that he has very affectionately inquired after him, and having few friends at court, and knowing the great respect his Lordship hath always borne to righteous causes and his great integrity and resolution in defending them, in this his own great undertaking implores his Lordship's countenance and assistance. His son will present papers in which are many reasons for the present justice of their arms against the Spaniard; yet because it may be looked on as a fond rash action for a petty Governor without money to make war with the richest, and not long since the powerfullest, Prince of Europe, has thought it reasonable to give his Lordship a short and true view of their affairs here. The Spanish possessions are very large, but the possessors very few, and much the major part Indians, negroes and other slaves, to whom it is indifferent who is their master; for example, Cuba is in length 600 miles, and not above six towns on it, and those so far distant from each other that they cannot be any relief to themselves; the country abounds with cattle, hogs, &c., and by this means our private men-of-war careen, refit, and victual, without more charge than a gang of hunters and dogs, and expect no other pay than what they get from the enemy. These men, who may make about 1500, and never will be planters, he has employed to keep the war in their own country, "and judge you, my Lord, in this exigent, what course could be more frugal, more prudential, more hopeful—the men volunteers, the ships, arms, ammunition their own, their victuals and pay the enemy's, and such enemies as they have always beaten." The enemy, as appears by the Queen's schedula, have been providing for this war since April 1669, and probably longer; their rendezvous is appointed, and their ships have come upon our coast with fire and sword, challenging us out to them; so that should we have delayed for orders from his Majesty, which must be six months at least, "that nation would, if possible, be heightened above its native pride and ours perhaps as much cowed, all their designs perfected, and the gross of their intended forces embodied; whereas by this more speedy course we shall in all probability quell their pride and so amuse them in their own quarters as that they shall never be able very considerably to join against us." Has reason to hope that this war, thus unreasonably begun by them, will so heighten the reputation of his Majesty's forces here that there will be a good foundation laid for the great increase of his Majesty's dominions in these parts; yet far more dreads the censure of his friends and countrymen on this occasion than the sword of the enemy, such has been his hard fortune formerly on like occasions to have been misrepresented; and therefore begs his Lordship so to mediate with his Majesty as that according to his instruction this proceeding may have its due ratification. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 27, *pp.* 49–51.]

July 13.
Whitehall.

217. Warrant to the Attorney or Solicitor General. Whereas Henry Edlyne, sometime of the parish of St. George's in Barbadoes, planter, was executed for murdering his wife, and his estate became

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forfeited to his Majesty, and whereas Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby has, by an instrument under the seal of Barbadoes, dated 11th March 1668, granted to Francis Raynes and his heirs said estate, consisting of 35 acres of land in said parish of St. George's, bounded east and south by the lands of Catherine Thompson, west by the lands of Wm. Martin, and north by the lands of William Butledge and John Horne, together with 10 negro slaves, and all houses, &c. thereto belonging, it is his Majesty's pleasure that a Bill be prepared to pass the great seal containing a grant and confirmation of the same. 2 *pp.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 25, *p.* 171*d*–172.]

July 15. **218.** The King to the Duke of York. Directing him forthwith to give order for equipping a sixth-rate frigate to attend his Majesty's service at Barbadoes and the Caribbees, and to carry down the Commissioners who are to demand of the French that part of St. Christopher's which the English formerly enjoyed. ¾ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 31, *p.* 55.]

July 25/Aug. 4 and Aug. 11/21. **219.** Extracts out of the Register of the resolutions of the High and Mighty Lords States General of the United Netherlands. On the report of the Lords Schimmelpening and others appointed Commissioners for the affairs of Surinam concerning the letter of Heer Van Benningen, Minister Extraordinary in England, of the $\frac{9}{19}$th July, and the draught of a letter to be sent by him to Governor Lichtenberge of Surinam, it was resolved that said letter be sent, viz.:—The States-General to Governor Lichtenberge. By letters and papers enclosed he will understand that the States-General have agreed with the King of Great Britain for removing of all complaints of the English inhabitants of Surinam; but as their former orders differ in several things, these are to serve for an explanation. The English are to enjoy all that is contained in said despatches and in the capitulations, particularly the 5th and 19th articles concerning liberty of departing at pleasure with their persons and transportable goods; and if they are not inclined to sell such things as serve for making sugar, they may likewise carry them away, as also all their slaves, except such as were bought since the surrender. Not to exact anything for transportation. And in regard they have accorded to said King freedom to send two merchantmen to make said transportation and to continue in the Colony six weeks, and to Major Bannister to go with a flyboat to fetch his family, slaves, and goods, the merchantmen are to carry no cannon, and when arrived at the fort he is without delay to make known that all those English who will, may go with said ships, with their transportable goods, provided they give in their names within 10 days, and such as shall not so give in their names to have liberty to depart at any time. Major Bannister may go to his plantation in case the Governor does not judge his presence may occasion any disorder. His Majesty's Commissioners have no other authority than to see that all is duly executed, but Gov. Lichtenberge is to take care that the English Commissioners do not use any persuasions or threats to induce any to depart. His power to prolong the time of six weeks he will make use of as becomes an honest man. Hague, 26th

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July–4th August 1670. "Extract." August 11–21, 1670. Having received a letter from the Sieur Van Benningen of 6–16th inst., importing that Sir John Trevor considered it most unreasonable that what is fastened in the ground or nailed fast, such as great kettles and the like, should not be included as transportable goods, it was declared that kettles fastened by people upon their own grounds and the like, which they can carry away, are to be included. "This agreeth with the said register. N. Ruysch, Secretary." *Two copies.* 9½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., Nos.* 48, 49.]

July 25– Aug. 4 and Aug. 11–21. **220.** Copies of the preceding resolutions of the States General concerning Surinam. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 77, *pp.* 20–25.]

July 29. **221.** Warrant to the Clerk of the Signet. To prepare a Bill making Abraham de Soza Mondes, an inhabitant of Jamaica, a free denizen of England, but with a clause that he shall not enjoy the benefit thereof until he has taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy before the Governor of the island. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 25, *p.* 176.]

July 30. Jamaica. **222.** Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has proceeded to give the Admiral mentioned in the Order of Council [*see ante, No.* 209,] his commission, and also commissions to 10 others to be of his fleet, which is already so considerable that he will take the sea in 14 days, having appointed a rendezvous for divers others; of whose actions his Lordship shall have a speedy account. Has obeyed his Majesty's despatch of 30th March last (*see ante, No.* 165), and according to Mr. Povey's desire placed Mr. Joachim Haines his deputy (*as secretary*). ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 47.]

July 30. Jamaica. **223.** Copy of the preceding letter. [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 27, *p.* 44.]

July 30. Nansamund River, Virginia. Shaftesbury Papers. **224.** Henry Brayne to [Sir Peter Colleton ?]. That he has drawn a bill of exchange payable at sight upon him for 80*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* sterling for goods shipped and moneys disbursed for his ship the Carolina in furnishing her with a supply for his plantation at Keyawah or Port Royal, which Maj.-Gen. Bennett has laid out more than came to his hands from Sir Wm. Berkeley and Capt. Godwin; also 10*s.* more for a boar delivered aboard and 10*s.* for a bond for clearing the ship. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 27.]

July ? **225.** The King's instructions to Edward Earl of Sandwich, president, Richard Lord Gorges, William Lord Allington, Thos. Grey, and Henry Brouncker, Sir Humphrey Winch, Sir John Finch, Henry Slingesby, secretary, Silas Titus and Edmund Waller, Commissioners for Foreign Plantations. To take minute information of the state and government of the several Colonies, how the commissions given have been carried out, the number of parishes and of the planters and servants in each, and if any be overstocked with servants or slaves to consider the best means of conveying them, to enforce justice without provocation to the neighbouring Indians, receive any that desire into protection, have persons to learn their languages; to order pains to be taken in the produce of the best native goods and in their manufacture, in the breeding of cattle, and in the growth of materials for shipbuilding. *See Warrant dated* 18th Nov. 1670. 5 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 93, *pp.* 3–5.]

Aug. 1. Jamaica. **226.** Gov. Modyford's additional instructions to Admiral Henry Morgan. Whereas nothing can be of greater prejudice to his Majesty's affairs than the old lawless custom of the captains of privateers going from the fleet with their vessels when they please, on information of any such intention, proved before a court martial, Admiral Morgan is to take from such persons their commissions and confer them on others in whom the Admiral can confide; and in case any have actually departed without license, and afterwards come within his power, to send same prisoners to the Provost Marshal of Jamaica. Not to suffer any private soldier or seaman to depart the fleet, or run from one ship to another, without license under his hand. For the better keeping of the soldiers and seamen to their obedience, to appoint lieutenants to captains of every ship. To give the Governor due advice of his motions, success or losses, that he may send further instructions and assistance. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 50.]

Aug. 7. Port Royal, Jamaica. **227.** Rich. Browne to Williamson. Has been 18 months at sea with a dull and sluggish commander, and could seldom hear from Jamaica or see any Spanish ships against whom he had commission. Set sail from Jamaica Feb. 1669, and spent most of their time in the Bay of Campeachy, taking nothing but a little provision, the Spaniards now sailing in fleets and no ships falling in their way. Weary of being so long at sea without purchase, they went towards Caimanos to make some turtle, where they found orders from Sir Thos. Modyford to make all speed for Jamaica. There they found Sir Thos. had made peace with the Spaniards in May 1669, and since it appears that the Spaniards made war with the English and French in April 1669, according to copy of a commission (*enclosed, see ante, Nos.* 149, 209) sent by the Governor of Curaçao; by which the subtle dealings of Spaniards may appear, who by no means will be brought to a free trade. Found that two Spanish men-of-war had been on these coasts, burnt several houses, taken some prisoners and provisions, and had left a challenge both in Spanish and English; on which account the Governor and Council have made war with them, and Admiral Morgan is preparing a fleet with 1,500 men for some notable design on land, and Browne goes with him as Surgeon General, and will send a true narrative of their proceedings. Finds various reports of a change of Government here, hourly expected from England, and the most profitablest place, that of secretary, taken from Mr. Morgan and conferred on Mr. Povey, who is yet in England. Has ridden the whole length of the island and been in most of the inhabitants' settlements and

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collected what he can from them, and finds Sir Thos. Modyford very well resented by the people for a wise, sober, honest, and discreet man, as also Lt.-Col. Byndlosse; Major Beeston, captain of Port Royal Fort, is a well deserving person; Sir Jas. Modyford is not well resented by the people. Several persons in public employ must be continued to direct others unexperienced in these affairs; for these Colonies cannot be regulated by the true letter of the laws of England, but there must be a latitude left to the prudent management of the Governor upon several emergencies. Has been near two years in the island, and lost all in that unhappy blow of the Oxford, and now has been 18 months at sea and not got 2*d.*; hopes this design will do something. Is resolved to stay two years longer to get up his losses; beseeches him to beg of my Lord [Arlington] for a recommendation to the Governor for employ on shore here. Customer at Port Royal, which Sir Jas. Modyford has, Clerk of the Court at Port Royal, which Mr. Lothill has, and Secretary, which Mr. Povey has, are chiefest places of profit. A week since he saw a letter from the Governor of Bermudas to Sir Thos., saying that the Spaniards had taken a vessel of that place and used them very badly, and that 200 or 300 men should be ready from thence to serve this island upon any design against the Spaniard. Tortuga and the French upon Hispaniola have offered 500 or 600 men upon this expedition. This island is much increased with settled families from Barbadoes, and more hourly expected, and has great trade from all parts; at present 20 or 30 merchant ships in harbour; in all probability the best settled and governed island in the Indies. Begs him to remind my Lord to do something for him, and to present his service to Lord Arlington and Sergeant Knights. 15 or 20 sail of third, fourth, or fifth rate frigates would overrun the whole Indies in a very small time and add a splendid diamond to his sacred Majesty's crown. Whilst they are absent the island will be endangered, and it is heartily wished that his Majesty would send some frigates to secure the merchants and people from the insolencies of the Spaniards. *Endorsed*, Mr. Browne the chirurgeon. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 51.]

Aug. 8.
Port Royal,
Jamaica.

228. Rich. Browne to Williamson. About October 1669 off the Colorados on the coast of Cuba, they gave chase to a vessel which proved a Dutchman of Amsterdam, Captain Van Ducker commander, who produced "the Sir Thos. Modyford let pass," but that would not satisfy Capt. John Harmanson. Laboured what he could to dissuade him, and told him that the Dutch and they had had a long and sharp war, and were now offensive and defensive against all nations, and that he utterly detested taking the worth of a farthing from any nation in amity with his Majesty; but he would follow no advice, but took out of her 17 cases and "three anchors of brandy" and drew a bill on his owners. Van Ducker was cleared at Jamaica and sued Harmanson's security. Cannot tell what came of it, but Capt. Harmanson for his misdemeanors is now in prison. Van Ducker's ship was very leaky, and is since broken up at Jamaica. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 52.]

1670.
Aug. 9.
Jamaica.

229. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. These are chiefly to convey copies of his letters of 6th and 30th July, and to assure his Lordship that on Friday next our Admiral will sail for the guard of this island; after which his Lordship shall have an account of his success. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 47.]

Aug. 9.
Jamaica.

230. Copy of the preceding letter. [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 27, *p.* 44.]

Aug. 11.
Port Royal, Jamaica.

231. Rich. Browne to Williamson. Since his last of the 8th inst. one Mr. Stubbs has come from England, who brought a large packet from his Majesty to Sir Thos. Modyford: what it contains is unknown. Omitted in his last "a grand mechiefe to every person or m^{cht} in there letters, from there corespondents, w^{ch} every man takes up, and open stiffles (? *stiffless, i.e. without ceremony* ?) as they please, if an office from my Lord were establish^{t} for receipt of all letters, both comeing in and out, it would well satisfie the people"; which employ he begs of his Lordship. Understands there is due to his Majesty at least 6,000*l.* per annum, which never comes to his coffers; which this bearer, Edward Fulke, will make appear, with other necessary matters, he having been resident in this island seven or eight years. *Endorsed*, Rec. Nov. 1. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 53.]

[Aug. 16.]

232. Petition of divers merchants, inhabitants, and planters relating to the island of St. Christopher's to the King. Whereas his Majesty has appointed Commissioners for re-settling St. Christopher's, and petitioners understand that several inhabitants of Barbadoes are nominated, from whom they can expect no kindness, some of them having been heard to say it were no matter if the Leeward Islands were sunk, for they hinder the trade of Barbadoes. Pray his Majesty to join in said commission Lieut.-Col. Russell of Nevis, Major Smith of Nevis, Col. Clement Everard, Major William Freeman, Capt. Philip Payne, Lt. John Estridge, or others that have estates on the Leeward Islands. *Signed by* Geo. Gamiell, Geo. Hill, Valentine Austen, Jos. Groves, Wm. Baxter, Tho. Ball, Wm. Sewster, Hen. Lawrance, Arthur Hare, Rich. Baker, Hen. Bale, Christ. Fletcher, Fran. Wingham, Nath. Robinson, Capt. Sam Winthrop of Antigua, and Capt. Walter Simons of Nevis. *With reference from Sec. Lord Arlington to the Committee for Plantations for their opinion.* Whitehall, Aug. 16, 1670. *Annexed,*

232. I. Report of the Committee of Plantations on above petition. Recommend, upon advice with Lord Willoughby and the petitioners, that Sir John Yeamans, Sir Tobias Bridge, Col. Clement Everard, Lt.-Col. Randolph Russell, Major Michaell Smith, Major William Freeman, Capt. Philip Payne, Capt. Walter Symonds, and Lt. John Estridge (whereof three to be a quorum) as fit persons to be employed for taking possession of that part of St. Christopher's which is to be delivered by the French King. *Signed by* Lord Sandwich, president, and six others. 1670, Aug. 22. *Together* 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 54.]

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[Aug. 16.] **233.** Copies of the above petition and report, with the following mem.:—23rd August. Sent to Windsor to the Lord Arlington by Dr. Clarke inclosed in a letter from Mr. Slingesby. [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 94, *pp.* 2, 3.]

Aug. 17.
Westminster. **234.** Rules and Instructions for Wm. Lord Willoughby's agents in Barbadoes. Touching their accounts which are to be transmitted and audited in England, according to the course of the Exchequer, for the duty of 4½ per cent. granted to his Majesty, and all other the profits in that island. *Entered in the Journal of the Assembly of Barbadoes of* 28 *February* 1670–1. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 13, *pp.* 39–41.]

235. Lord Willoughby's observations upon his Majesty's farm of the 4½ per cent. at Barbadoes. Has considered "the Book of the Draught of the Farm of the 4½ per cent. within the Island of Barbadoes," and submits:—That the ends mentioned in the Act for raising the duty are for defraying the charges of the Government there, the public meeting of Sessions, the often attendance of the Council, reparations and building of forts, Sessions House, Prisons, &c., and all other public charges incumbent on the Government; whether therefore the farming of said duty be convenient, may deserve their further consideration, for the reasons herein set forth, viz., that the island will be much dissatisfied to see what they have provided for themselves shipped for England, that in case of war they will be unprovided with money or credit, and that when those revenues were received in kind, his Majesty's storehouses were never quite empty, and there was at least enough to preserve Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment from starving. But in case "the farmers do go on" then Lord Willoughby offers certain other considerations, which are stated at length. As for Antigua, Montserrat, and the other Leeward Isles, except Nevis, if they should at present be farmed, it would in all probability ruin them. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 5, *pp.* 122–124.]

Aug. 20. **236.** Governor Lord Willoughby to the Speaker of the Assembly of Barbadoes. Has hitherto spent all his time in attendance in order to their service, and effected little; 'tis possible they may wonder he has not done more, as in their letter of 30th Sept. 1669, they persevere in opinion that their addresses were necessary to be granted, though their fellow planters here were of another opinion. Must therefore deal plainly with them as hitherto he has done. It is not unknown to them what complaints the Royal [African] Company made about 12 months since against the whole Island of Barbadoes, and though Gov. Willoughby justified their laws to be authentic enough for the recovery of just debts, if factors and solicitors were not negligent, yet this stands still as a crime against them in the opinion of the Court, and the many complaints of the traders force him to be unfortunate with them, by just dealing to take off that scandal, else their trade will decay with their credit, which is very much impaired by the bad sugars sent thence, full 70 per cent. worse than Jamaica muscovados. Desires them to

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make or revive laws whereby all just debts may, without delay, be recovered, and merchantable sugar made by all, which nothing but the old Act of appraisement renewed will effect. His Majesty has now commissioned a President and Council to consider of all his West India Colonies, viz., the Earl of Sandwich, President, and Lord Arlington, Lord Gorges, Thomas Grey, Henry Brouncker, Sir Humphrey Winch, Sir John Finch, Mr. Waller, Capt. Titus, and Mr. Slingsby, the Council. Is informed that the last Assembly passed some votes contrary to his expectation, and particularly one for disposal of the 4½ per cent. towards the payment of the matrosses; but till his Majesty order their payment out of that fund, they ought not to meddle therewith, lest they bring a greater inconvenience on the island than they may imagine. Thankfully takes notice of their good liking of his Deputy Governor, and hopes to prove as successful in his own endeavours for their service. *Read at a Meeting and entered in the Journal of the Assembly of Barbadoes,* 15*th November* 1670. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 13., *pp.* 4–6.]

Aug. 20.
Jamaica.

237. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has with much comfort and satisfaction received his welcome letter of 12th June, and although he is therein absolved of but one of those many imprudences laid to his charge, yet he promises himself that those other are also charitably buried in oblivion. His Majesty's commands have infinitely revived his despairing heart. His Majesty's orders touching the privateers came to his hands the 13th inst., whereupon he sent for the Admiral, who had sailed the day before out of this harbour, and told him his Majesty's pleasure, strictly charging him to observe the same, and behave with all moderation possible in carrying on this war. He replied that he would observe these orders as far as possible, but necessity would compel him to land in the Spaniards' country for wood, water, and provisions, or desert the service, and that unless he were assured of the enemy's embodying or laying up stores in their towns, for the destruction of this island, he would not attempt any of them; which (added he) could his Majesty have been acquainted with, he would (as all believe) have had no injunction to spare such a place. He sailed next day to Bluefields, on the way to the rendezvous, where they expect him to be in a better posture than ever any fleet that went out of this island, those rugged fellows having submitted to a stricter discipline than they could ever yet be brought to. That the Spaniards will never, unless necessity compel them, allow trade in these parts, his Lordship has often advised, neither did Modyford ever think they would employ the English privateers, unless the French and Dutch should endeavour to oppress them; but believes, on view of the Queen of Spain's schedula, they had hopes of French assistance against the English. But that will prove vain, for the French, partly because the Governor denied commissions against the Spaniard, but principally because he has joined with the Royal Company of France to impose some unusual duties on them, have rebelled and driven him from the shore, seized his estate and done him all the injuries they could. Both parties have applied to Modyford for assistance, but he has been equally civil to each and promised nothing, only has advised Admiral Morgan to assure the Protestant party of a good welcome here if they come to plant. Had that reputed most wise Council of Spain suspended their resentment but two years longer, most of our privateers had betaken themselves to some other way of living, for their rigging, sails, and ships were almost worn out, and their owners disheartened for want of commissions, so that the better sort daily came on shore to settle, and the seamen who will never settle began to dispose themselves on merchant voyages, and would much more willingly on his Majesty's ships were they in these seas, two or three of which will be needed, if the peace proceed, to secure the island against those rovers who will be always found in these parts by reason of the great conveniences they have in the Spaniards unpeopled countries, so that in one year longer they would have been very considerably reduced had not these unexpected provocations enforced his Majesty's authority here to provide for the security of this island by their best expedient. That by the same means when the peace is concluded, which Modyford can but faintly hope for, namely, denying them commissions only, these men may be in some reasonable time diverted from that course which has hitherto been their sole support, is his humble advice; other more violent ways will but make them in despair or revenge join with foreign nations or set up for themselves, which course had Modyford followed they would now be enemies or at best not friends, and he should have dearly repented the want of that assistance, security, and reputation we now gain by them. Could the Council of Spain be well informed of their want of men to defend their large possessions in these parts, they would conclude themselves incapable of destroying Jamaica and make peace; but they are borne up with false measures of their strength and have plunged themselves into this war, and so slight the application of Sir W. Godolphin; but a little more suffering will inform them of their condition and force them to capitulations more suitable to the sociableness of man's nature. Cannot too much celebrate his Majesty's care in erecting a particular Council for these West India Plantations; for whose information he will contribute his whole talent by the next, and also endeavour to send a survey of the island, which was so thinly inhabited till the end of the Dutch war that he was both afraid and ashamed to send it, lest it might fall into the enemy's hands; but now they are so well as it matters not if it were printed. Has charged the Admiral to send him an account of his strength, and from time to time of his motions and intentions, which shall be remitted to his Lordship by the first occasion. Cannot conclude till he represents how great his distractions were at the frequent advices of his Lordship's displeasure, and what the effects were like to be, and how much he is overjoyed at this glimpse of the return of his favour. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 55.]

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Aug. 20.
Jamaica.

238. Copy of preceding letter. [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 27, *pp.* 51–53.]

Aug. 23.
Parham.

239. Minutes of Council of Antigua. Present, Capt. Saml. Winthrop, Lt.-Col. Sebastian Bayer, and Serjt.-Major Nathaniel Clerke. Ordered, that Jno. Vernon, clerk in the secretary's office, deliver up all the records to Jno. Parry and George Gowes, appointed clerks to the Council, on the decease of Capt. Francis St. John, late secretary; and that seeing there is no ordained minister on this island, each justice of the peace may join in matrimony any persons whose names three several weeks have been set to public view in the secretary's office. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 55*.]

Aug. 25.
Port Royal.

240. Edward Stanton to Col. Thos. Lynch. All his friends here are well except Capt. Brown who has been for some time very ill. Rivera had lately a design to attempt Port Morant, at least Lynch's plantation, which he intended to burn in the night and take the negroes, but meeting with a Frenchman, is gone to St. Jago; this design was learnt from English prisoners brought away by the Frenchman, and that 42 Spanish negroes from Jamaica have got safe to Cuba. Our fleet, though gone out, will not be ready for their design for two months, and then he hopes will meet with Rivera, who they say is afraid of the very shadow of a ship. Capt. Atkins is lately dead. Our "Mompose fleet" some few leagues from the town were ambushed and lost several men and forced to return to their ships. Hears the fleet will consist of 27 sail, French and English, and abont 1,500 men. To Carthagena the word. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 56.]

Aug. 31.
St. Jago de la Vega.

241. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Capt. Hender Molesworth sworn one of his Majesty's Council. Ordered, because of the great "dryeth" whereby the cocoa trees have been in most places blasted, the indigo starved in the ground, and the canes yield far less than formerly, and also because of the war with the Spaniard, that the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, excepting only the Judges of Port Royal, adjourn their respective courts until January next. Order for settling the bounds of several parishes on the north side of this island. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 34, *pp.* 201–203.]

Sept. 1.

242. Order of the Governor and Council of Jamaica. Whereas the people called Quakers living at Port Royal have given several reasons why they cannot against their consciences bear arms, by which they seem very obstinate in that matter, which reasons are looked upon as weak and frivolous and dangerous and destructive to all government, yet out of compassion and pity to those poor misled people, and out of respect to the gentlemen and merchants living in that town, who by a late order of court-martial are ordered to guard every night in person, it is hereby ordered that such person who pays three able and sufficient soldiers shall be excused from his personal watching, otherwise said order of court-martial to be put in execution, as also the statute for regulating the militia and against those who have not constantly in their houses the quantity of powder and ball, arms and other necessaries therein appointed. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 34, *pp.* 203–205.]

Sept. $\frac{9}{19}$. London. **243.** Memorial of the French Ambassador Colbert concerning American commerce. Has received orders to assure the King of England that in the execution of the edict of 10th June last concerning the commerce of America nothing shall be done contrary to the good intelligence his most Christian Majesty will maintain with the King of England; and that English ships shall receive in all places under his Majesty's obedience all the good treatment they receive from the English themselves, on condition that they shall not trade in the islands of America. Besides the orders already sent to De Baas, his Christian Majesty's Lieut.-General, letters have again been written to him; but as complaints are often received from thence of the small assistance and even ill-treatment of the French by the English, the French Ambassador desires the King to renew his orders to his commanders in Jamaica, Barbadoes, and other islands and places in America, to assist the French as much as they can, to maintain good correspondence with his Christian Majesty's commanders, and compose all petty differences between the two nations, leaving the decision to the two Kings where they cannot agree. *Endorsed,* Read at the Foreign Committee, 10th Sept. 1670. *French.* 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 57.]

Sept. $\frac{9}{19}$. London. **244.** English translation of the preceding. *Endorsed,* Received from Mr. Bridgman, 16 Sept. 1670. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 58.]

Sept.? **245.** Governor Sayle and Council at Ashley River to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Since writing their former letter by way of Virginia they have sent to demand the captain of the sloop and the rest of their men detained by the Spaniards, and gave strict orders to those who were sent not to trust themselves with the Spaniards, but some of them being deluded by the friars at Sta. Katharina went ashore, and so two more men are lost, Joseph Bailey and John Collins. Can get no answer either from the Governor of St. Augustine or the Friar, so desire their Lordships directions how to demean themselves in this matter. Two of the Council having acted in said embassy contrary to instructions, have been suspended from the council table. Have not above one month's provisions in the Colony, so are forced to send the sloop to the Summer Islands for provision to keep their people from perishing and to charge bills upon their Honours' agents at Barbadoes to pay sugar for the provisions taken up at the Summer Islands. Their necessities are so great that they must either do this or desert the settlement, which were a great pity, for Sayle is confident there was never a more hopeful design set on foot; he has been in several places, but never was in a sweeter climate than this. They have discovered abundance of good land, and believe

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there is good land enough for millions of people to live and work on. There is nothing planted but thrives very well; some flax sowed thrives very well; good wine, tobacco, silk, and all sorts of English grain and manufactures may be plentifully produced, and Gov. Sayle conceives the land will bear sugar canes. In 10 or 12 years doubtless their Honours may have return from hence suitable to their great expenses, therefore they beseech that they may employ the ships to fetch more people, that the design may not fall for want of an industrious management, which a little more expense will preserve. They use their utmost endeavours for the advancement of their Honours' interests, and have written to the Summer Islands and New England to gain what people they may to promote the design. *Signed by* William Sayle, Flor. O'Sullivan, Joseph West, Step. Bull, Paul Smyth, Ralph Marshall, Samuel West, and Jos. Dalton, secretary. *Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 42.]

Sept. 9.
Albemarle Point.

246. Governor Sayle and Council to Anthony Lord Ashley and the rest of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. For some time since the despatch of the Carolina from this place to Virginia and the sloop to Bermuda for provisions and supplies they have been put to purchase their maintenance from the Indians; party of Indians sent by the Spaniards against them near the river's mouth, who on the return of the Carolina fired upon Henry Brayne and his company although they showed him a white flag. Mounted their great guns and fortified and put themselves in a reasonable good posture to receive them, also sent out a party of friendly Indians to discover their camp, but the Spanish Indians had then retreated. The safe arrival of the Carolina with provisions for eight months has much encouraged the people; so hope to defend their Lordships' interests and their own rights till they receive further aid, which they very much stand in need of. Have despatched the Carolina to Barbadoes, where they understand is a considerable number of people ready to be shipped for this place, which will conduce much to their own safety and the ease of their people, who have been too much overprest with watching already. Have not lost above four people, who died from distempers usual in other parts. Supply of all sorts of stores wanted, especially clothing, as the winter is like to prove pretty sharp; also 10 barrels of powder. Have received cows and hogs from Virginia, but at an immoderate rate, 30*s.* for a hog which might be bought in England for 10*s.* Suggest that a small stock be kept at Bermuda. The Bahama Islands being lately settled and as yet no patent, may be worth their Lordships' notice. In great want of an able minister, by whose means corrupted youth might be very much reclaimed, the people instructed, and the Sabbath and service of God not neglected. The Israelites' prosperity decayed when their prophets were wanting, for where the ark of God is there is peace and tranquillity. Pray the want thereof may never be known to their Lordships or this place. *Signed by* Wm. Sayle, Flor. O'Sullivan, Ste. Bull, Jos. West, Wm. Scrivenor, Ralph Marshall, Paul Smyth,

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Samuel West, and Jos. Dalton, secretary. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 31.]

[Sept. 9.] Shaftesbury Papers. **247.** Governor Sayle and Council at Ashley River to [Lord Ashley]. Certify at his request that Joseph Dalton was elected one of the Council, and that in confidence of his abilities and integrity they have appointed him secretary and register for this Colony. For a continuance or any grant thereof they have directed him to his Lordship. *Signed by* William Sayle, Step. Bull, Joseph West, Will. Scrivenor, Flor. O'Sullivan, Ralph Marshall, and Samuel West. *Endorsed by John Locke,* "Council at Ashley River recommendation of J. Dalton to be secretary and register. 9° Sept. 70." [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 29.]

Sept. 9. Albemarle Point. Shaftesbury Papers. **248.** Jos. Dalton to Anthony Lord Ashley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Whitehall. His Lordship has had a full account of the harbours, situations, and hopefulness of this place, which indeed deserves no other than an excellent commendation. The Colony is indeed safely settled and with a very propitious aspect, there only remains the preservation of it, which consists chiefly in two things, careful supplies and a wise politic government, which two diamonds he has borrowed for this structure from the ruins of other settlements of this nature of the English especially, who have been very unsuccessful of late, which he thinks might very easily have been prevented and a free disbursement of a penny in the morning have saved a pound at night. Recommends the employment of a ship of considerable burthen for three or four years to transport people and their goods to this place gratis, they finding their own provisions, and that there be a perfect store of all necessaries belonging to a new settlement till the people have a produce of their own; hunger-starved infancy seldom produces strong maturity, consumptions may be reasonably prevented, but chargeably recovered. Servants' apparel is chiefly wanted. Represents the charge that lies upon government in this place, chiefly in reference to the clandestine actions of the Spaniards, who "start blood with a prick at a thousand miles distance," the principal grudge of the Spaniards against them, according to the estimate of Hen. Woodward, our interpreter, who had a good opportunity during his confinement at St. Augustine to discover the truth. The people in very good plight, especially since provisions came from Virginia, but are unable to discharge their duties to the Lords Proprietors by these alarms, being more like soldiers in a garrison than planters; advises a favourable mitigation of freight for their goods. Hears of the loss of the Port Royal upon the Bahama Islands, but the truth is not yet manifested. Absolute necessity of a speedy despatch of ships to this place; his Lordship may know by a penny how a shilling is coined; his desire is only to give a hint or be as a spark for a nobler flame. Begs his Lordship will pardon a pen stupefied with zeal for the prosperity of Carolina. The Governor and Council having conferred upon him the office of secretary and register for this Colony, he desires

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he may be treated with the same favour as the first adventurers, being one of the first that set forward this design, and that as he has struggled through the worst, so may he have a small share of the better. Very little paper in the Colony, most of it being lost and damnified in the voyage. No provision being made for his office, there is not one book wherein to record anything, one of considerable bulk in folio especially wanted to register grants in. Freedom of trade for seven years should be published in England to invite planters. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 30.]

Sept. 9. Shaftesbury Papers.

249. Entry of the preceding in "Carolina letter book." [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 55, *pp.* 12, 14, 16, 18, 20.]

Sept. 9. Albemarle Point. Shaftesbury Papers.

250. Flor. O'Sullivan to [Lord Ashley]. Wrote a particular account of all things by the Carolina by the way of Virginia, but is doubtful whether it came to his hands. The country proves good beyond expectation, abounding in all things, as good oak, ash, deer, turkeys, partridges, rabbits, turtle and fish, and the land produces anything that is put into it, they have tried it with corn, cotton, and tobacco and other provisions, which prove very well; it is also stored with peaches, strawberries, and other pleasant fruits. They are settled at Key-awah, 20 leagues to the northward of Port Royal, which did not prove according to reports, and have built their town upon Albemarle Point, seated upon the river called by them Ashley River, where they are fortifying themselves. Has made several discoveries into the country, and cannot give a better character of it than it deserves. Are humbly thankful for store of provisions, for they were forced to live upon the Indians, who were very kind to them. Their ship about going to Barbadoes, from whence they expect more people and fresh supplies. Expect a ship from England with more people; the Lords Proprietors would do well to grant a free passage to passengers for some time. Pray send us a minister qualified according to the Church of England. Hope the worst is past if their Lordships will stand by them. Instructions should be sent to lay out the land to the people as it lies, that the good and the bad may go together, by which means people will not inhabit at a distance. Account of the taking of Mr. Rivers and others by the Spaniards at Sta. Katherina, where they still remain. Sir John Yeamans left them at Bermuda, where was taken one Col. Sayle for Governor. O'Sullivan procured there 20*l.* in provisions, which assisted the people very much. Is sorry to give account of the loss of the Port Royal upon the Bahama Islands, all being lost but the master and two or three men. Desires his Lordship to order the Governor and Council what he is to have for salary, for according to their proposals he is not able to live; the country is troublesome to survey, and 10*l* is little enough for a thousand, which is all he desires. Complains of Capt. Brayne for refusing to carry pipe staves to Barbadoes for him. Desires Lord Craven would appoint Ralph Marshall one of the Council, his deputy, Mr. Bowman having left them in Ireland. *Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 34.]

Sept. 9.
Shaftesbury Papers.

251. Entry of the preceding in "Carolina Letter Book." [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 55, *pp.* 20, 22, 24.]

Sept. ?
Shaftesbury Papers.

252. Note [in the handwriting of John Locke] of provisions at Ashley River. 140 men had seven weeks provisions from 25th June, which is to the middle of August. At Barbados are thirty barrels of 200 bushels of flour and twenty barrels of about 4,500 lbs. of beef, which is provision for 140 men 90 days more, which is to the middle of November. The Carolina had from Virginia the produce of a cargo of 270*l.*; what that is I cannot tell, but if we are not cheated cannot be less than six months, which is to the middle of May. Besides all this they have crop, which if it produce according to Virginia will at least 1,000 bushels of Indian corn, besides roots and beans, which crop I judge was ripe by the middle of August. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 28.]

Sept. 10.
Albemarle Point.
Shaftesbury Papers.

253. Governor Sayle to Lord Ashley. Sends a relation of the country of which his honour has the happiness to be a Proprietor; a more healthful, fruitful, and pleasant place the world doth not afford. Beseeches him to be mindful in sending supplies and more people to strengthen them against their enemies, for the Spaniard watcheth only for an opportunity to destroy them; also a pink of about 80 tons, for one vessel is not sufficient to attend them. Refers to their general letter for a more particular account. 1 *p.* *Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 32.]

Sept. 10.
Shaftesbury Papers.

254. Entry of the preceding in the "Carolina Letter Book belonging to the Earl of Shaftesbury." [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 55, *p.* 8.]

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255. "Mr. Cartaret s relation of their planting at Ashley River." Sailing from Bermuda 26th February, they came up with the land between Cape Romana and Port Royal, and in 17 days the long-boat went ashore; friendliness of the natives, who made signs where they should best land and stroked them on their shoulders saying "Bony conraro Angles," gave them brass rings and tobacco. Brought the ship next day to anchor in a handsome channel. The Governor, whom they took in at Bermuda, with several others went ashore to view the land some three leagues distance. Carried ashore by the Indians, who gave them the stroking compliments of the country and brought deer skins to trade with, for which they gladly took knives, beads, and tobacco; food made by the women, "a pretty sort of bread," and hickory nuts, a walnut in shape, brought by them. Came to the hut palace of his Majesty of the place, who took the Governor on his shoulders and carried him into the house in token of his cheerful entertainment, where they had nuts and root cakes and water, for they use no other liquor. While there the King's three daughters entered the palace, all in new robes of new moss, which they are never beholden to

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the tailor to trim up, with plenty of beads of divers colours about their necks. Could not imagine that the savages could so well deport themselves, coming in according to their age, saluting the strangers and stroaking them. Understanding their business to St. Helena, these Indians told them the Westoes were a ranging sort of people reputed to be man-eaters, and had ruinated that place, killing the Indians and destroying their habitations, and that they had done the like at Keyawah, the Casseeka of which place was within one sleep (24 hours) of them. Leaving that place called Sowee, and carrying the Casseeka of Keyawah with them, a very ingenious Indian and a great linguist, they sailed to the southward of Port Royal and entered the river (the opening of which did not appear to them as Col. Sandford related). Explorations and soundings. Cannot say much of the channel, being but a landsman, but the Governor, Capt. Brayne, and himself (Mr. Carterett) took the longboat upon discovery, of which Capt. Brayne will give a more perfect account than he can; a small kind of whale plentiful in this river, some say of the sperm kind. Weighed from Port Royal river and ran in between St. Helena and Combohe, where they lay at anchor. Gladly received by the Indians, who hoped to be protected from the Westoes and brought venison and skins for trade; fertility of the land at St. Helena, where was a mile and a half of clear land ready to plant. Oysters in great plenty, though not so pleasant to the taste as your Wallfleet oyster; also wild turkeys far bigger than our tame ones. The sloop bought at Bermuda was despatched to Keyawah to view that land so much commended by the Casseeka, and brought back a report that the land was more fit to plant in than at St. Helena, which begot a question whether to remove thither, the Governor adhering to Keyawah and most being of a temper to follow, though they knew no reason for it, imitated the rule of the inconsiderate multitude and cried out for Keyawah, yet some dissented; thus we came to Keyawah, where the land is as much as one as at St. Helena. 4 *pp. Endorsed as above by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX, No.* 23.]

Sept. 12.
Albemarle Point.

Shaftesbury Papers.

256. Governor Sayle and Council to Lord Ashley and the rest of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Cannot omit to lay before them the difficulties which Dr. Woodward [hath met with] from the first discovery of these parts, and of the settlement here, with the great use he stands us in at present. The great love and courtesy with which he is treated by the Indians, how he was surprised by the Spaniard at St. Helena and taken prisoner to St. Augustine, which being surprised by Serle, Woodward was carried to the Leeward Isles, where he shipped surgeon of a privateer, but was cast away 17th August 1669 in a hurricane at Nevis, where, we happening to touch, Woodward manifested his ready inclination to promote their Lordship's service in this expedition. By constant travelling and enquiry amongst the natives, who are greatly affected towards him, he is able to give a more exact account of the discovery of several places and rivers than ever they heard before.

He has lately been fourteen days' journey westward as far as the fruitful country of Chafytachyque, the Emperor, who highly approved a true league and friendship with the English, and sent presents by the doctor on his return, and is himself expected in person in forty days. The doctor hath been lately very useful in dealing with the Indians for supplies, and would have embarked this time for England but that they cannot well dispense with his absence from the Colony because of his familiar acquaintance amongst the natives, and his knowledge of their language. Signed by William Sayle, Joseph West, Will. Scrivenor, Flor. O'Sullivan, Ralph Marshall, and Jos. Dalton, secretary. 1 *p.* *Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 36.]

Sept.
Albemarle Point at Keyawah.

257. Joseph West to Lord Ashley at Little Exeter House in the Strand. Refers to his last of 27 June [*see ante, No.* 203.] Has heard nothing as yet of their men who went to Sta. Katherina to look for his Lordship's kinsman, Mr. Rivers, and the rest of the men detained there by the Spaniards. Have oftentimes been alarmed by them, and by Indians, who were within 12 miles of our settlement when the ship came from Virginia on 23rd August, but the noise of their great guns struck such a terror upon the Indians that the Spaniards could not persuade them to come upon the settlement. Provisions and live cattle brought by the ship from Virginia. They have not yet taken up any land but what joins the town, and that at 10 acres per head, because they will not separate before more people come. Mr. Brayne says many people are in readiness to come from Barbadoes, so a ship has been despatched thence so as to be here again before the winter. They have already well fortified themselves. The people continue very well in health and the country seems to be very healthful and delightsome, and corn and other things planted at their first coming thrive very well, only the garden seeds, which were not good, but believes the ground will bear anything that is put in it, and that it is as hopeful a design as ever was put on foot. Our Governor is very aged, and hath much lost himself in his government, and would have caused a Parliament amongst them altho' they could not make 20 freemen in the Colony besides the Council, and had made an order for it had not they who were Deputies and some few of the Council vigorously withstood it. Doubts he will not be so advantageous to a new Colony as they did expect. Hopes his Lordship will send him new instructions for the disposal of the Proprietors stores, for the Governor says that those signed by his Lordship and Sir Peter Colleton are not sufficient. Has sent to Sir Peter for a present supply of stores; they are grown short in many things, which he hopes will be sent in the spring. Has taken four servants into his Lordship's service, belonging to Capt. Bayley, and shall keep them and Maj. Hambleton's until further orders. *Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 38.]

Shaftesbury Papers.

Sept.
Shaftesbury Papers.

258. Entry of the proceeding in the "Carolina Letter Book." [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 55, *pp.* 10, 11.]

1670.
Sept. 12.
Albemarle Point.

Shaftesbury Papers.

259. Stephen Bull to "the Lord Ashley Cooper at Exeter House with my duty present." Sent in his last letter a full relation of their voyage from Bermuda and what was discovered at Port Royal and this place, with such reasons as he could obtain from the Governor for deserting Port Royal, which, in the judgment of Bull and several other gentlemen, was very much inviting for a settlement and admirable good land. This place is very good land, and with his honour's encouragement in sending ships and supplies during their infancy, there is no question to be made but that it is likely to be one of the best settlements in the Indies. Recommends the granting a free passage for a year or two to persons coming from Barbadoes and the Leeward Isles, they would then in a short time be well peopled. The country is fit for any produce, and everything planted thrives beyond expectation. He brought hither orange and lemon trees, also lime, pomegranate, and fig trees, and plaintains, and they thrive and flourish very bravely. This is as healthful a place as ever was settled, but four persons lost, and they in a declining condition before they landed. They have lately taken up in a semi-circle about the town 10 acres a head, and have chosen in this river above and below the town their great lots. There is land sufficient here for some thousands of people, where they may make very brave and happy settlements. Scarcity of provisions when the Carolina sailed for Virginia in May last, not above two months' provisions at a pint of peas a man per diem; received great assistance from the Indians, who sold them provisions at very reasonable rates, and taking notice of their necessities, brought them daily one thing or another; they seem to be very well pleased at our settling here, expecting protection from other sort of Indians called the Westoes, which has been promised. Dr. Woodward has travelled 10 days up into the Main to see the Emperor of this part of the Indians, who made him very welcome, and sent down skins to our Governor, and made a firm league of friendship and that he would visit us in 10 days. About 200 Spaniards and 300 Indians from about St. Augustine came within six miles of us, but the Carolina frigate arriving, they withdrew their camp and marched home after some 30 in ambuscade had fired at Capt. Brayne, who received no hurt. In their camp was found a vizor representing an Indian, which it is conceived was to keep some Englishman with them undiscovered. The Governor ill with feaver and ague, and being aged, his recovery is very much feared; he hath acted or endeavoured to act several things which have not been altogether agreeable to the concessions, but it is rather imputed to self will and weakness than to any other design or his own interest. Complaints against Capt. O'Sullivan, a very dissentious troublesome man in all particulars and exacts strangely for fees. Mr. Rivers having been taken by the Spaniard, and his employment void, would be glad to serve in the same capacity. *Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 35.]

Sept. 12.
Shaftesbury Papers.

260. Entry of the preceding in "Carolina Letter Book." [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 55, *pp.* 26–34.]

1670.
Sept. 15.
Ashley River, America, lat. 31, 45 min.

Shaftesbury Papers.

261. William Owen to Lord Ashley. Although something to the northward of Port Royal, considers they have made choice for the better, having pitched upon a point defended by the main river with a creek on one side and inaccessible marsh on the other which at high tides is overflown, this is now pallisaded and with a very small charge might be made impregnable. Thinks he shall not very much err in saying that a good inlet, a healthy country, security and seasonable supplies perform a settlement. Healthiness of the climate, only one dead from England and he of a lingering and consumptive distemper. The great point in this design is security for they are near a zealous and potent neighbour. The Spanish friars will never cease to promote their tragic ends by the Indians whom they instruct only to admire the Spanish nation and pay them adoration equal to a deity. These have the advantage of the Indian tongue and incline the Indians to do any thing and make war by these Indians upon those who disoblige them. Account of St. Augustine which is but an impotent garrison with not above 200 soldiers. The great reverence the Spaniards exact from the Indians will in a very short time decline, for by conversing with our Indians they become more and more satisfied of the grandeur of the English and say we are stronger than the Spaniard which makes them not a little proud of our friendship. How the Friars get intelligence of our affairs and tamper with the Indians who gave information of an intention to destroy the English who thus were kept in arms ten days. The friendly Indians who came to their assistance. Is persuaded that they might have mustered 1,000 Bowmen. Has seen one of their captains speak to his people half an hour with the greatest passion that could be, inveighing against the Spaniards and applauding the English for the axes, beads, and knives they had brought them and showing what massacre they would do if the English made use of them as scouts. Account of the attack of the Spanish Indians upon Captain Brayne on his return from Virginia in the Carolina who fired seven or eight guns at them, "and since we have not heard from them but our Indians tell us they are gone. This is the third affront the Spaniard offered us by Indians since they heard of us here." The Spaniard will say these are the actings of Banditti when it is his own contrivance. There are several for certain at St. Augustine who have commissions of reprisals for the damages done there by Captain Searle. If we had but 500 persons here the Friars would remove from the adjacent parts with all the speed they could. Wishes they well knew how to demean themselves as they do not wish to infringe the strict league at home with the Spaniard. Account of Indian tribes, the Westoes they say are Man-eaters, of whom our Indians are more afraid than little children are of the Bull beggars in England. Expect the Emperor of Tatchequiha a very fruitful country, five days journey to the North-west, some of his people being already come, the Indian Dr. says where the Emperor lives the land is of a red mould, plenty of black and white marble and abundantly stored with mulberries, of which fruit they make cakes which Owen has tasted. This design well prosecuted will be as well profitable as honorable. Five hundred

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more people would render them secure and five hundred more a perfect settlement without the least dread from Spain or Indian. Hopes his Lordship's care for supplies of necessaries for a short time will make them in some measure capable to stand upon their own legs, this country being fertile and of a wonderful growth Requests freight free of some goods and servants to be sent to him from England. *Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 37.]

Sept. 15. Shaftesbury Papers. **262.** Entry of the preceding in "Carolina Entry Bk." [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 55, *pp.* 36–54.]

Sept. 16. **263.** Grant to Peter Jennings of the Office of Attorney-General for Virginia during pleasure, with all fees, &c. (*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 33, *p.* 48*d.*)

Sept. 20. Jamaica. **264.** Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Since his last no public despatch has arrived. Has, in pursuance of his promise, sent three papers for the Council of Plantations, but thought it his duty first to put them in his Lordship's possession. The first informs, of his Majesty's increasing revenue here, and how it is exceeded by its necessary disbursements without reflections on the customs at home which the goods exported produce, resigning all considerations for the Governor's support to his Majesty's pleasure, The second, presents the means to increase the revenue, and that, with so little regret to the inhabitants, that it will come into his Majesty's coffers with as little noise as the high rents of the Crown lands do at home. The third imports the means for the speedy increase of people, which is the foundation of all, the causa sine quâ non; and therefore has been the larger and perhaps the bolder in it, for these reasons: It is reported here and at home that this Island was to be sold to the Spaniard, or at least that there was a working to that purpose and therefore advised their factors not to plant for as one lately expressed it is not a place to live long or get an estate in as affairs now stand betwixt England and Spain; they have further buzzed in the people's ears that his Majesty as Lord of this Island, may impose what taxes he pleases on the native commodities before exportation, because it was conquered at the charge of the State and so no consent of the freeholders necessary but that we shall live under an arbitrary government which his Lordship well knows how much Englishmen abhor. To banish these apprehensions makes bold to pen the first proposition so full by which the chief and almost the only difficulties will be removed. Admittance of foreigners and liberty of conscience have been provided for in his instructions, and both are very needful and prevalent baits, especially the last to increase the number of his Majesty's subjects here. The rest carry their reasons with them. Was in hopes to have sent the Survey of this Island, with their numbers, and the Comodities the place produces, but the Receiver-General could not bring it to perfection, for this, must beg his Lordship to expect it by the next. Had advice from Admiral Morgan the 12th inst. by Captain Heath that having sailed round this Island, he stood over to the Coast of

Cuba, where he left one ship to take a prisoner for intelligence, a storm separated 3 of his ships, so that he had but 7 when Heath met him: 3 good ships and a catch have since arrived at this port and dispatched themselves to him. Captain Bradley last week brought in a Quaker's vessel commanded by one Watson, which he recovered from a Spanish man-of-war 13 days after he had taken her, with 6 sailors; said Watson, 2 quaking preaching women, and the rest, the man-of-war carried into The Havana, chased by Bradley within shot of the Moro Castle. *Incloses*,

264. I. Statement of the Revenue of the Island of Jamaica. Arising from a duty on wines, spirits, and beer, tonnage of shipping, licences to sell ale, quit rents, fines, and forfeitures, amounting to 1,870*l.*, besides H.R.H. 10th and his Majesty 15th in time of war, which have been but a small matter; also of the necessary disbursements for support of the government, comprising 1,960*l.* for salaries, viz., 1,000*l.* to the Governor, 400*l.* to the Deputy Governor, 200*l.* to the Major-General, 80*l.* to the Chief Judge, and the rest for salaries of Assistant Judges, other officers, ammunition, and incidental expenses for the Fort, amounting to 3,473*l.* 16*s.*; from which may be abated about 750*l.* for the sale of old powder, and 400*l.* for the office of Deputy Governor which is needless. Jamaica, 1670, August.

264. II. Propositions how the Royal Revenue may be increased without considerably hindering the settlement. There was, by account taken last July, granted by patent 213,746 acres of land on which was reserved to his Majesty, one penny per acre of such as were under manurance, which rent, by the Governor's agreement with the Assembly, was not to be altered, till his Majesty thought fit to reserve a greater rent. Advises this may be done safely after 250,000 acres are granted, which will be by the time these are at home. The Order to bear this sense; Forasmuch as his Majesty is informed that his Island of Jamaica is now very considerably settled and the land very fruitful and passes from man to man for considerable prices; his Majesty being willing to increase the Royal Revenue of the Island, the better to protect his subjects there, has thought fit to command the Governor that after 250,000 acres of land are granted, he do not grant any more but on payment of 3*d.* per acre as a fine, and 1*d.* rent per acre whether manured or not; and after 250,000 acres have been granted under such fine and rent, then to grant no more but on payment of 6*d.* per acre fine, and 2*d.* per acre rent, until 1,000,000 acres be granted in the whole. Supposes it may be requisite to moderate this order towards servants newly out of their time, slaves newly made free, and other poor indigent men, that take up but 5 to 30 acres, in regard such small plantations are the strength of the Island, the greatest

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producers of provisions, and ought to be encouraged. The next 250,000 acres will be taken up in two years and add to the revenue 1,041*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, besides the fine which will amount to 3,125*l.*; and is confident if no wars hinder, in three years after the other 500,000 may be granted away, which will make the yearly Revenue more by 5,166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, besides the 6*d.* fine of 15,499*l.* 19*s.*; after this his Majesty may make what he pleases of the remaining six millions of acres.

264. III. Propositions for the speedy settling of Jamaica. That his Majesty by Proclamation declare this Island to belong to the Crown of England; that he holds himself obliged to protect his subjects there, as amply as in any other his Dominions; and that neither he nor his successors will impose any tax or other charge upon them, without the consent of the Freeholders. That his Majesty's authority there may admit any persons of what nations soever to settle, and naturalise them for that Island only. That his Majesty will continue the allowance of Liberty of conscience and a free exercise of Religion to all persons. These being granted, the goodness of the soil is now so well known, that there will need no other invitation. That all prudential means be used to encourage the Scots to come hither, as being very good servants, and to prevent them from going to Poland and other nations. That they may have license gratis or at moderate rates to trade for negroes in Africa. "Did those Honorable persons, which make that Royal Company so glorious, but fall into considerations, how much more it is his Majesty's interest to increase the number of his subjects than bullion of Gold or Silver (which by law all nations may import) they would not only freely consent to this proposal for us, but for the whole nation and foreigners also; mankind is the principal, gold the accessory, increase the first considerably and the other must follow." From 24 years' experience Governor Modyford affirms, that Barbadoes had never risen to its late perfection, had it not been lawful for Dutch, Hamburghers, our own whole nation and any other to bring and sell them Blacks or any other servants in their infancy. That they may have a coin allowed, by a mint set up either there or in England, or may be permitted to export to Jamaica, as much English coin as they import bullion. "This the jealous Spaniard allows in the Indies as essentially necessary to their traffic, though in most other things he be austerely reserved to his no small prejudice." Lastly. That the Laws made by the Assembly, long since sent home for the Royal assent, be returned confirmed under the Great Seal, or so many of them as his Majesty shall approve. *Together* 7 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., Nos.* 59, 59 I., II., III.]

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Jamaica.

265. Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Copy of preceding letter and also of the three enclosures to same. [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 27, *pp.* 54–60.]

Sept. 20.
Jamaica.

266. Extract from the above letter of Sir Thos. Modyford that the merchants have buzzed in the people's ears that the King may impose what taxes he pleases. Also copies and extracts from inclosures to same. *Endorsed by Williamson*, Rec. from Sir Thos. Modyford. *Together* 5½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., Nos.* 61–63.]

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267. An Act for Naturalization. Be it enacted by his Excellency the Governor of this H.M. island and the Assembly, that it shall be lawful for any Governor of this island, by public instrument under the broad seal, to declare any foreigner settled in this island, who shall take the Oath of Allegiance, or otherwise give security thereof, to be fully naturalized, as if born within his Majesty's Dominions. And the Governor shall receive for the same 10*l.*, and his clerk for writing it 10*s.* and no more. And whereas several aliens have patented or purchased lands, houses, &c., and afterwards sold the same to his Majesty's liege people; it is enacted that all who have so bought of aliens, shall be confirmed in the peaceable possession of said purchases. *Endorsed by Williamson*, "Jamaica." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 60.]

Sept. 22.

268. Petition of divers planters and merchants trading to the Leeward Isles to the Council for Foreign Plantations. That said Islands are one hundred leagues to leeward of Barbadoes and producing better indigo and sugar, their trade is so much to the disadvantage of Barbadoes, that the inhabitants thereof rather wish that said islands were displanted, than that they should contribute to their safety and prosperity, as may appear by their delay in re-establishing St. Christopher's. Wherefore petitioners pray that a Governor of said islands be constituted under his Majesty, and not subordinate to the Governor of Barbadoes; nothing doubting that said islands will be enabled not only to defend themselves, but to help even Barbadoes itself. And further that the English and their negroes who are to be removed from Surinam, may be sent to St. Christopher's to plant; which will be a great security to his Majesty's people there against the French, who are very powerful and unneighbourly in that island. *Signed by* Geo. Gamiell, Wm. Burt, Geo. Hill, Wm. Sewster, H. Lawrence, Wm. Baxter, Hen. Bale, and Val. Austin. *Annexed*,

268. I. Report of the Council for Foreign Plantations to the King on above petition. Have called before them divers planters and merchants belonging to Barbadoes, as well the petitioners as Lord Willoughby, and heard the reasons and objections on all sides. Are of opinion that it would be for his Majesty's service that there were a Governor-in-Chief over said islands, not subordinate to the Governor of Barbadoes for the annexed—

268. II. Reasons, because; 1, the French are seated upon part of St. Christopher's, and have much increased the number of their people and their forces, trade, and plantations there

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and in the neighbouring islands: 2. Because St. Christopher's lying 100 leagues north-west from Barbadoes, the wind commonly blowing east, north-east, or south-east, and there setting a great current westwards, the passage to Barbadoes is uncertain, sometimes in 7 or 8 days, but for the most part in as many weeks; and on a sudden attack, any of the islands may be lost, before relief could come from Barbadoes, or indeed notice be given of danger: 3. Because it was found most agreeable to the desires of the planters and inhabitants of the Leeward Isles. *Together* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 45, *pp.* 1–3.]

[Sept. 22.] **269.** Copy of the above petition of planters and merchants trading to the Leeward Isles, received and read in Council 22nd Sept. 1670. *Annexed,*

269. I. Reasons why the petitioners desire there may be a General commissionated over them not subordinate to the Barbadoes. The Council and Assembly being all planters there, it is to their interest that the Caribbee Islands be destroyed, and petitioners can prove that several have wished these islands sunk, declaring it would be better for them. How then can said islands upon invasion expect any relief from Barbadoes, who already wish their ruin, as appears by their late delay in re-establishing St. Christopher's. Besides Lord Willoughby has detained for the use of Barbadoes 10 barrels of powder and two guns procured of his Majesty for the defence of Nevis, and has not sent a good proportion of ammunition as commanded by his Majesty. That the great distance from Barbadoes will not admit of her assisting these islands at a juncture which cannot possibly be gained in less than five or six weeks, in which time they might be overrun. St. Christopher's after the French had taken it might have been regained if assistance had appeared within a reasonable time. That insolencies lately committed by the French are unavoidable, without a General in chief to take care of these islands, who is very necessary for the future safety of the same. Read in Council 27th Sept. 1670. [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 94, *pp.* 4–5.]

Sept. 23. Jamaica. **270.** Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has recovered the promised Survey, &c., by the extraordinary diligence of his Majesty's Receiver-General. Could wish it were more perfect, but hopes betwixt this and March to reduce it to a more certainty. His Majesty will find great quantities of land granted to some persons, among whom his son, 6,000 acres granted, whose name he made use of for himself, having about 400 (*sic*) persons in his family, and so but half their due; 5,000 to Capt. Noy, waste land by the sea side, mostly covered with salt water, where is a very hopeful work begun for salt, &c.; and 3,200 to one Styles, who never had hands proportionable, nor will, as Modyford judges, but

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who within a year of the Governor's coming made oath that his Majesty had granted him a Privy Seal for that quantity, which he had lost by the way; desires his Lordship to direct Modyford's son to search the Privy Seal Office, whether there be any such grant. As to the rest, the proportion of hands is not wanting, and on the whole grants added together his Lordship will find double the number. *Encloses,*

THE SURVEY OF THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

ST. THOMAS'S PARISH.

——	Acres.	——	Acres.	——	Acres.
Thomas Amor	10	Robt. Fargasson	24	Rice Prosser	38
Southwell Atkins	1,070	James Gosling	800	John Putnam	200
Charles Barnett	90	Thomas Groves	238	Dearmon Regaine	145
John Bassett	78	John Hooper	140	More	40
Thomas Booth	12	John Hunt	180	George Robbins	12
William Basnett	60	Thomas Hudson	390	Thomas Reese	60
Capt. Thomas Browne	1,060	More	120	Clement Richardson	846
Joseph Barger	11	David Jones	70	William Richardson	10
Francis Butterfield	30	Thomas Johnson	350	John Stokes	25
Samuel Backs, Esq.	200	Widow Lawrence	73	John Stevenson	211
Christopher Cooper	690	Henry Lupton	400	Edmond Sweet	140
Cæsar Carter	60	John Lucy	92	Thomas Stacey	120
Gawell Crouch	100	Richard Layton	90	James Scott	17
Thomas Carpenter	6	Nicholas License	264	Thomas Steward	60
John Clarke	90	Samuel Lewis, Esq.	880	John Stephens	60
Josiah Child and Mate	1,330	Edward Madox	30	John Salisbury	150
John Davenport	340	Thomas Manning	125	Walter Tresias	120
Francis Davis	120	Daniel Pearse	8	Tobias Wilson	50
Thomas Evans	215	Charles Probert	64	Thomas Wiltshire	122
Stephen Evans	330	Thomas Paulhill	700	John Wallis and Boucher	150
Col. Thomas Freeman	1,309½				

In this parish are families - - 59 And by estimation people - - 590

ST. DAVID'S PARISH.

Nicholas Alexander	760	Thomas Griffin	15	Luke Phillips	150
Robert Avery	30	Matthew Halpin	60	Henry Poores	40
Thomas Bend	80	John Harris	60	John Price	140
Edmund Bates	49	Thomas Harry	120	Francis Powell	17
John Burton	150	George Hooke	90	Richard Pearce and Elliott	90
John Banfield	60	Henry Henderson	30	Matthew Price	60
John Campion	90	John Hobby and Alexander	82	William Powell	30
More	13	John Hobby	126	Robert Puncher	60
Cornelius Cole	90	George Hunt	45	William King	70½
Henry Cole	30	John Hutchins	30	William Rives, Esq.	210
William Davis	150	Samuel Hancock	60	Walter Roles	40
Thomas Evans and Mate	160	John James and Mate	70	Richard Richardson, Esq.	1,034
George Elkin and Petty	563	Edward Jackson	30	Richard Richardson and Mate	152
Edward Elliot and Pearse	80	Peter Jacob	30	Edward Reid	30
Francis Fouracers	160	John Gerrard and Jourden	30	Thomas Reid	150
Lieut.-Col. Robert Freeman	1,338¾	John Lamstead	30	James Rogers	30
Col. Thomas Freeman	440	Major Richard Lloyd	1,370	Clement Richardson	50
Edward Fox	90	Major Lloyd and Burton	294	Thomas Ransdon	130
Thomas Fargar	345	Bryan Mascall, and Sylvester	54	Robert Stubbs and Mate	66
Richard Gwinnell	140	Matthew Oliver	30	Jacob Stokes	640
Morgan George	30			Jacob Stokes and Smith	1

—	Acres.
William Sheldrake	35
Benjamin Smith	60
Robert Smith	374
Major John Saunderson	44
Thomas Swaine	60
John Terry	58
Jenkin Thomas	18½
Charles Thomas	30
Robert Thompson	30
Stephen Valley	55
Thomas Whittle	60
William Wolfe	30
Henry Winkes and Mate	65
James Wallis	30
Robert Woddard	60
William Witch	30
John Wilson and William Parker	20
John White and Elkins	30
John Wimble and Seamore	152

In this parish are families - 80. And by estimation persons - - 960

St. Andrew's Parish.

John Andrewes	4
Henry Archbonle, Esq.	2,030
Thomas Aldworth	5
John Akin	7½
John Bonnett	5
Edward Bussell	11
Robert Bull	34
Charles Benway	30
Doctor Richard Brian	351
John Barrett and Mates	90
Nicholas Barrett and Mate	20
Edward Berry	279
Capt. Samuel Barry	400
Major William Buston	878
Titus Boreman	78
John Browning	22
Widow Backhouse	28
James Barry	27
James Boney	50
More	12
William Burt	110
George Bennett	234
Nicholas Butler and Mate	34
John Baugh	11
Francis Bussell and Smith	60
Henry Bowen and Mate	84
Thomas Butler	31
Phillip Botterill	22
Henry Banfield	21
John Burdis and Mate	23
William Bent and Henry Bonner	800
George Blundall	15
John Belfield	369
Jasper Blanch	6
John Cooper	512
Samuel Conyers	216
Thomas Cater	100
Matthew Cotton	40½
Joseph Casteele	217½
Richard Collinwood	50
Aneill Cole	20
John Cooke	107
Capt. Thomas Clarke	605
John Cape and Westbury	22
Markham Clouds	7½
Anthony Collier	44
Thomas Brewer	211
John Cahaune and Mate	11
George Campe	91
William Capon	6
John Clove	20
Edmond de la Crez	660
William Davison	240
Nicholas de la Roch	6
Richard Dunn	60
Henry Dawkins	15
Robert Davis and Morgan	200
Francis Daniell	33½
Edward Execeenne	17
John Edwards and Mate	56
George Ecclestone	14
William Elder	96
Thomas Edmonds	70
Richard Feilder	100
Jeremiah Fowler	63
Morris Fleyne	42
Henry Ford	100
Thomas Flood	3
William Ford	210
Jenkin Lloyd	7
Mary Fisher	7½
William Groves	15
Luke Grose	28
Charles Griffin	9
James Grimes	7½
Sampson George	40
Robert Galloway	9¾
Widow Gay	74
John Garrett	8½
Daniel Garvin	2½
Nathaniell Guy	190
Morgan Hopkins	19
William Hazard	11
Charles Hudson	44
Lieut. - Coll. Richard Hope and ye Inhabitants	970
Lieut. - Coll. Richard Hope	1,497
Gowen Hill	80
James Howell	1,233
Richard Hussett	8
James Hunt	8
John Hendy	47
Nicholas Hancock	50
John Hone	21
Henry Hammot	6
Gregory Hubbart	48
George Home	218
Francis Hope	12
John Hattevill	20
William Jones	60
Walter Jenkins	34
John Johnson	12
Andrew Jewell	30
John Jefferies	24
Thomas Joyce	30
Samuel Keamor	30
Matthew Knight	12
Abraham Keeling	60
William Kilgress	8
William Cane	13
Nicholas Keine	643
Jane Leader	19
Widow Lane	5
Francis Larow	48
John Lewis	600
Nicholas Leford	40
Jacob Lucy and Company	34
William Lannee	336
John Maverley	130
William Mayo	40
Sir James Modyford	530
James Manderson	34
Owen Macarta	56
Alexander Mills	41
John Murrow	14
Christopher Mayam	30
Robert Moody	50
Richard Mapeley	28
William Parker	10
Wm. St. Onyon	10
John Priest	80½
John Pond	6
Janes Pinnuck	802
John Potter	142½
Joseph Phypes	84
John Pitts	7½
John Pearse	30
Capt. William Parker	1,534
Robert Pyatt	62
Capt. William Rivers	60
Ralph Rippon	20
John Robinson	46
James Russell	9
Francis Russell and Mates	53
Moses Raco	18
Francis Scarlett, Esq.	1,000

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—	Acres.	—	Acres.	—	Acres.
Edward Stanton and Henry Bonner	500	Thomas Todd and Mate	49	Thomas Taylor	18
Edward Manton (*sic*)	374	Peter Tariagon	16	Richard Thorne	16
John Spread	9½	Anne Thorne	156	William Wilson	80
Lieut. John Stanley	90	William Tanton	24	Hugh Weekes	44
Morris Sheham	4	Thomas Trinado	38	Charles Whitfield	950
David Spence	7½	Peter Turpin	622	William Warren	707
John Stiles and Mate	67	Thomas Tuttle	40	Edward Wooden	7½
Cornelius Struys	122	William Terrill	15	Thomas Watson	9
Thomas South	60	Thomas Tothill	1,300	Richard Wood	70
Richard Seaward	7	Richard Teage	88	John Wilson	20
John Stephens	20	Capt. William Vallett	220	Anthony Woodhouse	4
William Sparkes	75	Thomas Vaughan	37	George Wattle	56
Samuell Sawyer	14	Richard Wilson	54	James Woodall	8½
Richard Smith	16	William Waters	8	Richard Valley	200
Thomas Sampson	120	Capt. Saul Wanner	60	John Walker	308
James Thompson	18	John Williams	30	Charles Whitefield	51
		William Warrington	270	Henry Wastell and Mate	16

In this parish are families - 194. People by estimation - 1,552

St. Katherine's Parish.

John Archer	560	Thomas Davis	440	William Herbert	120
Capt. John Bourden	2,255	William Deane	597	John Hillier and Perrot	320
Richard Beckford	578	George Dunkin and Mate	60	Francis Hull	100
John Bonner	82	Timothy Dodd	300	Alice Howell	15
William Bunn and Mate	64	Oliver Dust	60	William Harker	164
Robert Bedford	30	John Drinkewater	27	George Holyday	33
John Berry	40	John Ellis	150	Simon Huse	3
Lieut.-Colonel Robert Bindlos	1,935	Henry Edey	30	Cary Hellgar	146
Edward Blackman	62	George Elkin	3,286	Wm. Hobbleton	120
Coll. Thomas Ballard	2,391	Dorothy Eaton	220	Francis Inians	453
More	1,000	Augustine Evans	401	John Jackson	30
Peter Burton	78	Capt. William Freeman	40	Wm. Knowles	760
Richard Boyse	148	Bartholomew Fant	1,130	George Knight	63
Susanna Barker	160	Angelina Fant	210	Thomas Lyon	96
Anthony Burroughs	40	William Floyd	60	Samuel Long	18
Thomas Burden	67	Widow Farefield	385	Thomas Lilly	782
Francis Barnes	60	Major Thomas Fuller	1,309	Samuel Lewis and Francis Man	1,555
Hersey Bawett	32½	Humphrey Freeman, Esq.	627	William Mullins Esq.	522
William Benton	44	Tobias Foot	120	Capt. Hender Molesworth	2,180
Edward Burt	27	Roger Fugas	30	Wm. Matthews	520
Christopher Butler	9	John Flemming	34	John Moore	19
Nicholas Collins	60	Robert Ford	100	Charles Morgan	910
John Casteele	210	John Gimball	618	William Mosely	1,242
John Collett	120	Andrew Groves	38	William Morris	40
John Colebeck	812	William Gray	720	Bryan Macue	30
Capt. Colebeck and Inhabitants	1,340	John Gillingham	120	Thomas Modyford, Esq. and Company	6,090
Josua Cooper	60	William Gibson	45	Phillip Masters	411½
William Cussans	551	Richard Guy	270	Thomas Martin	130
John Cater	252	Joachim Hane	420	Hugh Mighty	140
James Casement	190	William Hebb, Esq.	437	William Mathewes	170
James Crookshanke	90	Henry Hilliard	100	Sir James Modyford	3,500
Matthew Crew	800	Wm. Hill and Mate	190	William Markham	33
Thomas Cox	300	Nicholas Homes	100	Lucas Martin	30
Bryan Clackey	100	William Hubblethorne and Mate	160	Sir Thomas Modyford	109
Derby Cecill	110	Anthony Hopper	70	George Newell	475
Francis Crookshanke	40	George Hollowfield	140	George Needham, Esq.	1,764
Major Anthony Collier and Mates	2,600	George Hanborow	450	Capt. John Noye	5,868
Coll. John Cope	144	Edward Hans and Mate	123	William Oakes	19
John Doughty and Mate	80	Richard Hemmings	1,690	John Parsons and Mate	20
		John Hatkins and Mate	1,190	Joseph Peters	30

—	Acres.
Francis Phillips	33
Alexander Pitts and Mate	90
Francis Price and Mate	150
Thomas Parnell	120
William Perkins	88
Thomas Pitts	500
James Parsons	34
John Parish	175
More	120
Joseph Peters	55
George Reckstead	60
George Russell	160
Bartholomew Roe	33
Evan Rice	120
John Ridgway	340
Royall Company	470
Henry Rimes	530
Thomas Raby	398
Fulke Rose	380
Jos. Char. Stevenson	30
John Slicker	90
James Sharpington	60
Henry Saw	400
George Tirlow	42
John Thomas and Mate	153
Thomas Tyler	210
John Vine	45
Henry Veasy	90
More	33
Thomas Webb	250
Michael Whaley and Mate	163
Henry Weston	61
John Went	81½
More	150
John Welting	150
Robert Willias and Mates	120
John Wooley and Mates	201
George Woodger and Parris	100
Isaac Wells	9
William White	15½
John Whiting	30

In this parish, families - 158. People by estimation - 2,370.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH.

Capt. Whitigift Aylmor	294
Major Thomas Ascough	880
William Aldridge and Mate	60
Edward Allen	155
Edward Arthur	250
Robert Bennet	30
Thomas Burgan	62
John Bagnoll	36
Francis Bostock	8¾
Stephen Bassett	276
Edward Barfield and Mate	100
Charles Buckley and Mate	205
Wm. Bragg	950
Thomas Bland	8
Hersy Barrett	300
Thomas Butler	510
Elizabeth Bagnoll	7
Lieut.-Col. John Cope	683
Laurence Charnock and Mate	740
Gilbert Cope	80
Robert Cote and Mate	23
John Cantrill	21
Nicholas Clarke	210
Jonathan Cock	1,006
William Collier	120
Theo. Cary	83
Timothy Dodd	108
John Davis and Mate	119
John Davenport Esq.	220
Bartholomew Dowse	10
Lieut. John Dowler	9
Robert Evans	18
John Frizell	300
John Frizell and Mate	300
Capt. Richard Guy	753
William Gaywood	64
Thomas Griffin and Mate	171
Richard Garland and Mate	60
Joseph Gunn	90
William Gillman	43
Lieut. Richard Hysam	984
Daniell Harris	7½
Robert Hazell	270
Thomas Jones	373
Richard Jenkins	108
To the Inhabitants of the Parish	500
Thomas Johnson	250
Doctor Thomas Jones	20
Robert Kilby	300
Capt. John Laugher	204
Owen Mason	150
Alexander Martin	206
Sir James Modyford	1,000
Capt. Robert Nelson	1,300
Capt. Richard Oldfield	370
Aaron Peterson	250
Francis Price	175
Thomas Perry	180
Robert Paine	4
Francis Palmer	200
Edmund Roe	215
Elizabeth Reid	927
Capt. George Reid	1,403
Edward Rawlins	120
Roger Reynolds	4
John Steele and Mate	300
Thomas Small	15
Edmund Sykes	150
John Styles	3,200
William Sams	400
John Stubbs	320
Wm. Thorpe	68
James Tuckey and Mate	50
John Trigg	90
Richard Vildy	60
John Weaver and Mate	200
John Wright	60
John Wilson and Mate	66
Ellis Ward and Mates	233
William Wright and Company	418
Samuel Warren	360
Edmund Willett	72
John White	259

In this parish, families - 83 People by estimation 996

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Clarendon Parish.

——	Acres.	——	Acres.	——	Acres.
Lewis Anderson	58	Michaell Garrett	91	John Newman	112
John Ashley	156	James Griffin	60	Richard Ollife	66
The Widow Allwinckle	600	Edward Garret and Mate	30	Richard Phelps	320
Cornelius Adams	50	Richard Greene	260	Jasper Pickerine	550
Eleanor Barrett	55	Edward Gerrard	25	John Powell	60
Richard Barrett	149	Hugh Ginge	20	Roger Phypes	80
John Butcher and Mates	297½	John Gage	10	Wm. Pritchett	30
George Booth	1,200	Martin Goldin	20	George Pattison	122
Robert Barriffe	100	William Gunter	200	Wm. Pearse	42
Widow Bolton	100	Capt. Christopher Horner	1,083	Ralph Rippon	140
Robert Brownlow	190	John Hill	275	George Rickets	40
Edward Bramfield	100	Henry Hilliard	1,668	Edward Ray and Mate	109
John Bankes and Street	60	John Hewitt	890	Thomas Roden	243
Ezraell Baldwin	400	George Holsworth	186	Edmund Rule and Mate	330
Nicholas Bolton	500	George Hammond	65	Phillip Roberts	405
Anthony Boroughs	30	John Hunt	120	Roger Ramsy and Mate	41¼
Peter Beckford	2,238	Richard Hooton and		Thos. Robinson and Mate	50
Lieut.-Col. Robert Bindlos	250	Gunter	100	George Ragg	36
Edward Bull	61	Richard Haymas	100	Elias Sedgwick	10
Joseph Bathurst	1,200	Thomas Halse	466	Francis Starkey	227
Major Anthony Collier	1,261	Capt. Joachim Hane	1,500	Francis Sperry	349
Jane Clarke	240	Harman Jacob	305	More	240
Thomas Casnell	270	Lt.-Coll. William Ivy	1,075	John Smith	76
Richard Carr	30	John Jonson	220	Robert Smith	180
Edmund Cross	90	Edward Isles	30	Robert Stone	75
William Courtman	65	Ralph Johnson	40	John Stiles	90
Thomas Cole	136	Ruth Kilby	90	John Shewin	30
William Coxhead	54	Hugh Kinn	81	Nathaniell Shin and Mate	84
George Child	120	William Lord	435	Robert Smart	60
Edward Cock	136	John Lock	35	Michaell Saunders	120
Lord Clarendon	3,000	Robert Little	106	John Shaw	450
Barbara Call	70	Capt. Samuel Long	2,200	Amos Stevens	10
Peter Cockup	60	Jane Lumbard	150	John Sheppard	185
Robert Cooper	90	Robert Leonard	100	John Skellin	210
Capt. Edward Collier	1,020	John Loyd and Frank-		John Thompson	300
Peter Copake	160	ling	379	Joseph Taylor	12
Henry Dunnell	30	John Lory	50	John Taylor	190
John Downer	210	Originall Lewis	70	John Townsend	210
John Durant	432	Richard Mugg and Mates	770	Benjamin Tillinghurst	300
Henry Douch	20	John Marshall	186	Robert Varney, Esq.	701
Henry Davis	41¼	John Magill and Mate	60	John Vizard	120
John Fisher	138	Adam More	90	Priscilla Willoughby	600
William Frogg	90	John Morant	30	John Warren	188
William Frame	120	Valentine Munby	105	Robert Warner and Mate	350
William Follar	30	Francis Man	285	Robert Wright	100
Hugh Gilbert	93¾	Wm. Mason	185	Tobias Winsor	60
Joseph Gardner	570	Richard Masey	50	Thomas Waite	88
Richard Gray	180	Daniell Morris	30	Thomas Wills	32
William Gent	240	Widow Netherland	120		

In this parish are, families - 143 People by estimation - 1,430

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ABSTRACT OF THE WHOLE.

Parishes.	Acres Patented.	Families.	Numbers of Persons.
St. Thomas' Parish	14,825½	59	590
St. David's Parish	11,946¾	80	960
St. Andrew's Parish	29,199¾	194	1,552
St. Katherine's Parish	68,590	158	2,370
St. John's Parish	25,197¾	83	996
Clarendon Parish	39,260¾	143	1,430
We likewise calculate the Privateers, Hunters, Sloop, and Boatmen which ply about this Island, and are not reckoned in any of the above Parishes, to be at least 2,500 lusty able men	—	—	2,500
The four Parishes on the North Side, vizt., St. George's, St. Marie's, St. Anne's, and St. James, and the Leewardmost parish, St. Elizabeth, hath not been yet collected, as not worth it, by reason of its distance and new settlements, where we find about 20,000 acres patented, and calculate there cannot be less than 1,500 people	20,000	—	1,500
	209,020½	717	11,898
More; We calculate of Persons in the Towns of Port Royal and St. Jago to be no less than, men, women and children			3,300
			15,198

"The Receiver-General hath not yet received any rent these two years, it not being worth the going so far every year, the last collection amounting to but 151*l.* 9*s.*, whereof some being for three and some two years; but now this Michaelmas he begins to collect for two years, and is ordered at the same time to take an exact account of all the persons in every family, which, with the rental (when finished) shall be presented for his Majesty's view, and we are confident will amount to one half more at least than the above calculation, this being guessed at according to the last collection, made two years since." [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 27, *pp.* 61–80 *and p.* 82.]

[Sept. 23.] **271.** "Commodities which this island produceth, with a calculation of the quantities of some of them." There are 57 sugar works, producing yearly 1,710 thousand weight of sugar; 47 cocoa walks, yielding 188,000 lb. of nuts, in seasonable years in these improving; 49 indigo works, producing 49,000 weight of indigo per annum, and other walks and works daily adding. Three salt ponds, containing upwards of 4,000 acres, under the management of Captain John Noye, yielded this year 10,000 bushels, he affirming to have been able to make as many tons if he could have had vent for it. The mountains are full of pimento or Jamaica pepper, and, if there were encouragement, 50,000 weight might be yearly sent off. An undestroyable quantity of fustick, brasilletto, lignum vitæ, ebony, sweet-smelling, and other curious woods, of which great quantities

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are daily exported. Anotto (by the Spaniards called Acheot), vanillas, china roots, cassia, fistula, and tamarinds, the planters endeavour to increase, being very good drugs. The land very good for cotton and tobacco, but the other commodities being more profitable, very few busy themselves with it. Large savanas and great stocks of cattle, which have increased within these six years from 60 tame cattle to 6,000. Sheep, goats, and tame hogs in great plenty, so that they are past all danger of want, and hope in a short time to furnish the ships homeward bound. Signed, by the Governor's command, by Thos. Tothill, Receiver-General. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 27, *p.* 81].

Sept. 23. Whitehall. **272.** Commission (with corrections by Williamson) to Colonel Lynch. Appointing him Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica, to command in chief in the want, absence, or disability of Sir Thos. Modyford, or other his Majesty's chief governor there, during pleasure. *Parchment. Endorsed,* Minute of Sir Thomas Lynch's Commission. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 64.]

Sept.? **273.** Draft of preceding, with corrections by Williamson. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 65.]

Sept. 25. **274.** The King to the Duke of York. Directing him forthwith to give order for the hiring of two good merchant ships of 150 to 200 tons, well fitted and victualled for five months at least, for bringing off such of his Majesty's subjects as yet remain upon Surinam. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 31, *p.* 61 *d.*]

Sept. 28. **275.** Petition of Chas. Modyford in behalf of Sir Tho. Modyford and the planters and traders of Jamaica, to the King. That Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica, was strictly commanded to call in the privateers and endeavour a trade with the Spaniard; which he did to his utmost perform, by hanging six privateers and restoring two ships, as by the affidavits annexed will appear. This civility to the Spaniards, who in retaliation used his Majesty's subjects worse than formerly, occasioned all the privateers to betake themselves to Tortugas to the French; which had been undoubtedly the loss of the Island had not the Governor had order from his Majesty, by the Duke of Albemarle, to grant or not commissions against the Spaniards as to him should seem most advantageous; whereupon, proclaiming war against the Spaniard, all the privateers came in. Prays that his Majesty, if he deems it fitting that the privateers should be called in, will signify his pleasure, since Gov. Modyford ought to persist in the way he is in, till his Majesty order the contrary, when he prays that Sir Wm. Godolphin, Envoy Extraordinary for Spain, have order to have an article added to the Articles of Peace, whereby the King of Spain may acknowledge that Jamaica belongs to his Majesty; for if the privateers are ordered to be reduced and that omitted, it will discourage all persons to trade or plant there, since the Spaniards have raised and do at this present raise men to attempt the island. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 66.]

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276. Reasons presented by Chas. Modyford to the King in Council why privateers should not wholly be discontinued in the West Indies, it being of great concernment and at present the security of the island of Jamaica. 1. By the frequent intelligence which by means of privateering it hath of the coming of the King of Spain's fleet, and of designs against the island, which if wanted, the islanders may grow secure and being set upon unawares be easily overcome, for hunting, upon which privateers greatly depend, would be laid aside on the north of Jamaica where the Spaniards might easily land, fortify, and become impregnable, and the English lying in the midst of the King of Spain's dominions, are so great an eye sore to them, that they would be glad on any terms to be rid of such a neighbour. 2. What is gotten by the privateers is brought into Jamaica, and assists the planters, and encourages the merchants to come there. 3. It will appear but reasonable to have privateers, when it shall be considered how inhumanly treacherous and cruelly the Spaniards use the English there that fall into their hands, making them work like slaves, and forcing their shipping and goods from them; as will appear by the oaths of Roger Baker, commander of the Leghorn Merchant, Major Samuel Smith, late Governor of Providence, Henry Wasey, commander of the Concord, and Francis Steward, herewith delivered. 4. Privateering 'tis feared cannot now be well reduced without great charge to his Majesty and much prejudice to the island; for Sir Thos. Modyford used his utmost endeavour to reduce them, but they went to Tortugas to the French, turned pirates and took English as well as Spaniards, who reaped no benefit, and the island lost above 1,000 men and 8 or 9 ships; so that it was much feared, that had not his Majesty's letter to the Governor given timely encouragement to countenance them, the island might have been in the time of the late war lost by their joining with the French. 5. If there should be no men-of-war in the Indies, the Spaniards would undoubtedly attempt Jamaica, or at least take every ship sent from Jamaica to England. Will only add that if it be his Majesty's pleasure the privateers should be reduced, he would send sufficient forces, and order Sir William Godolphin, Envoy Extraordinary for Spain, to procure an acknowledgment from the King of Spain that Jamaica doth belong to his Majesty's Crown, and that an attempt on it shall be an absolute violation of the peace; for without it, if the privateers be reduced no merchants will trade, or any person settle a plantation there. *Endorsed by Sec. Lord Arlington*, Pretended reasons why privateers ought to be maintained in the West Indies. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 67.]

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277. "Additional Propositions" to the Privy Council about Jamaica, "offered by order from Sir Thos. Modyford, by Chas. Modyford." In regard by contract with the Assembly here his Majesty's subjects are to pay one penny per acre for all that is planted, and that the rents amount not yet to 150*l.*, and that it is a great trouble for his Majesty's officers always to be running out the manured land to find how many pennies are due, it is proposed that

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his Majesty send order that after 200,000 acres are granted, the Governor reserve 1*d.* per acre for every acre granted whether manured or not, there being as yet but 165,000 granted, and after 500,000 be granted to reserve 2*d.*, and after 750,000 4*d.*, till there be a million; for these reasons:—(1.) The island is so well settled, that so great an encouragement as formerly is not so absolutely necessary. (2.) There is not that reason for obliging future settlers as there was for the first settlers and old soldiers, the first settlers having borne the heat of the day, to make it easy and safe for new comers. (3.) Trade will increase and every man's land prove more profitable so the augmented rents will be easier paid. (4.) A considerable revenue which is necessary to repay his Majesty's great charges and support the government cannot be better raised than by annexing it to the Estates, which can never be thought a grievance to posterity, as all aids, taxes, impositions, and subsidies generally are. (5.) This his Majesty will receive as a right, and not be obliged to lessen any part of his prerogative for it; and therefore after the first million acres are granted, it is presumed that a reasonable fine of ready money, as well as a rent of 6*d.* or 12*d.* per acre may be reserved, not judging it reasonable the rents should be generally the same, lest in time their interest should be too much united. (6.) It will be some satisfaction to the first settlers, to find how much they have been favoured. (7.) This will be a great revenue, Barbadoes, which consists but of 126,000 acres, every year loading away 200 ships with sugar, indigo, and cotton, and this Island is above 60 times as big, with better land; here being also cattle, horses, and pastures in great plenty, "so that there is nothing wanting but whites and blacks to go through stitch with our designs of planting." To hasten this settlement and forward the revenue all means are to be endeavoured for filling the Island with people. (1.) By ordering all such as lie on the parishes in the three nations that are of able body, and all other superfluous persons; whom the owners of shipping will willingly transport, the price being males 12*l.* to 15*l.*, females 10*l.* to 12*l.* ready money, with which they buy cocoa which near doubles at their return, so that many have been brought hither within these ten months. (2.) By ordering the Governors of the Windward Islands, especially Barbadoes, to encourage superfluous planters and servants to come hither, forbid them other new settlements, and suppress false scandals of this place; which his Majesty's letter required of the late Lord Willoughby, but without effect, for he sent near 1,500 lusty men to Sta. Lucia, most of whom subscribed to come with Sir Thos. Modyford, where they were all lost; therefore its necessary to have it enquired how his Majesty's commands are observed. (3.) By inclining the nobility, gentry, and merchants to settle plantations; some of which have already begun to their great advantage, among whom Alderman Beckford can tell of 2,000*l.* per annum he gets, clear of all charges. (4.) By inclining the Royal Company to send plenty of negroes, the war with Holland and France having been a great hindrance to this Settlement, and the having no blacks from the Royal Company since 1665 a greater. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 68.]

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[Sept. 28.] **278.** Copy of the above propositions of Sir Thos. Modyford to the Privy Council, with additions, "To the intent I may never incur the real or seeming displeasure of his Majesty's Council, but walk enntirely by their directions, humbly desire their Lordships' considerations and solutions to these ensuing queries"—1. Whether he may continue to allow our men-of-war, who else could not subsist and carry always in their vessels a gang of dogs, to victual at certain parts of Cuba and Hispaniola, which are infinitely stocked with cattle and hogs and have very few or no inhabitants, which are brought to this market, and is a great help to the poorer sort of planters and but little detriment to the Spaniard. 2. Whether he should forbid our seamen and merchants holding a trade and correspondence with the Indians of Darien and Yucatan to the southward of Campeachy, whom the Spaniards account rebels, but have no actual authority over them, and from whom our people have tortoiseshell, logwood, and other commodities for beads and knives. 3. Whether if they happen to take Indians who are under the Spanish Government and will not hold peace with the English, they may not sell them for slaves in Jamaica. Modyford has never suffered any Indians to be sold in Jamaica for slaves, except the Caribbees of St. Vincent, with whom Lord Willoughby had war, so that many Indians live very contentedly amongst them. Received from Charles Modyford, Sir Thos. Modyford's son, 28th September 1670. 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol.* 27, *pp.* 36–39.]

Sept. 28. **279.** "Sir Thos. Modyford's proposal about logwood, &c.," being the second query in the preceding copy of his propositions to the Privy Council. *Endorsed by John Locke,* Logwood and as above. 28 Sept. 1670. *Lord Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury, was a member of his Majesty's Privy Council at this time, and John Locke was his private secretary.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol.* XXV., *No.* 69.]

1670? **280.** Propositions of Chas. Modyford, by order of Sir Thos. Modyford, to his Majesty's Privy Council concerning Jamaica. That they would take notice that, according to order from his Majesty's ministers, Sir Thos. Modyford did proclaim peace with the Spaniard, upon which 'twas certain the privateers would have gone to the French at Tortugas, had not Sir Thos. prevailed with them to stay till answer came to his letters to the Duke of Albemarle and the Lord Keeper; which he desires may be sent as soon as possible, with the Council's approbation of what he has already done. And if his Majesty think not fit he should, or the Spanish Ambassador, decline employing the privateers there, that his Majesty would authorise the Governor to keep 1,000 of them, with 10 of their most considerable ships, in pay, for security of the island; for these reasons:—(1.) Because the French increase daily in those parts, having already ships of 70 guns. (2.) They live encompassed by the Spanish quarters, who, whatever they pretend, intend their supplanting, knowing the island was taken from them by force, which consideration will never die. (3.) It is necessary to keep up

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a military spirit in that people, which when reduced to dull trained bands will come to nothing, (4.) 1,000 men under good pay and discipline will do more than 5,000 train soldiers or new raised men. (5.) The reputation of such a force will prevent the enemies' attempts, so that planting will go on uninterrupted. (6.) Such a force may be in a readiness on all emergencies to execute his Majesty's commands. (7.) In regard the state of the island is not yet fully assured from the pretensions of the Spaniard, the settlement of plantations is hindered: and therefore he prays that if his Majesty do not approve of the aforesaid reasons, Sir W. Godolphin may be ordered to conclude on what terms that island stands with the Spaniard, it not being positively mentioned or understood to be included in any articles of peace yet made; they having granted commissions against all to the southward of the Tropic of Cancer, and did, last June 1669, make prize of one ship, one ketch, and three sloops at Caimanos, as appears by affidavits annexed. The resolutions of the Council to the following queries as soon as possible are also desired. The first three queries are the same as are in Modyford's propositions calendared *ante, No.* 278. The remaining query has reference to the Spaniards having many of his Majesty's subjects in irons, and having lately carried away some fishermen from Caimanos; whether in such new actions of hostility, the Governor may not retaliate until he has received his Majesty's orders, in regard of the time the obtaining those orders must take up? *Annexed,*

280. I. Affidavits of Sam. Hutchinson, commander of the Hopewell, and Edward Attenberry, giving account of the Spaniards' attempt upon the English fishermen at Caimanos, the burning of the Governor's house, carrying away all his goods, taking one ship, one ketch, and three sloops, and destroying all the fishing boats upon the island. Jamaica, 1669, June 16. *Together* 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., Nos.* 70, 70 I.].

1670 ? **281.** Copy of the preceding propositions of Modyford, but without the queries and affidavits. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 27. *pp.* 30–40.]

Sept. 30.
St. Michael's Town, Barbadoes.

282. Jo. Newington's address to James Drawater, merchant, at Jo. Lindupps, at the Bunch of Grapes in Ship Yard, by Temple Bar. All the news he can write is that one Hugh Peachell, who has lived in this island almost 20 years with many persons of good esteem, and lately with Col. Barwick, and who it was observed gained much money, yet none thrived less than he, falling sick three weeks since, was much troubled in his conscience, but would not utter himself to any but a minister, who being sent for, he did acknowledge himself the person that cut off the head of King Charles, for which he had 100*l.*, and with much seeming penitence and receiving such comfort as the divine, one parson Leshley, an eminent man here, could afford him, he died in a quarter of an hour. This he may report for a real truth. One Mr. Hewel, condemned for the same, and he thinks now in Newgate,

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will be glad to be acquainted of this. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 71.]

Sept. 30. Barbadoes. **283.** Copy of the preceding. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 72.]

Oct. 1. Shaftesbury Papers. **284.** "Memorial about the prisoners at St. Katharina, delivered to the Spanish Ambassador 1st Oct. 1670." The Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Craven, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Berkeley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Ashley, Sir Geo. Carteret, Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's household, Sir Peter Colleton, and Sir William Berkeley, being concerned in a plantation bordering on the south of Virginia, sent last year some English people in a sloop, who through foul weather, about 15th May last anchored off St. Katharina in Florida. John Rivers, a kinsman and agent of Lord Ashley, with the master of the sloop, his mate and six or seven men, one woman and a girl, were encouraged to go ashore, when they were by order of a friar, the chief man of the place, detained prisoners. The friar refused to restore them, and commanded the sloop to yield, and endeavoured by shot from the shore to force her to it. Letters were afterwards written to the Governor of St. Augustine and the friar to demand the delivery of the English, but the friar who gave the two men fair words not only refused to set the prisoners at liberty, but kept the two men also who had upon his parole ventured themselves into his power. *In the margin to the following paragraph Locke has written* "Delivered to the Spanish Ambassador, 9th Sept. 1672." The lords above mentioned concerned in this affair, and particularly the Earl of Shaftesbury, who hath lately heard from his kinsman, John Rivers, that he is prisoner at St. Augustine, desire the lord ambassador to procure an effectual order from the Council of Spain to the Governor of St. Augustine, that said persons who have been seized at St. Katharina and ever since detained, may be set at liberty, as they have not given any provocation to make them prisoners. And said lords having sent these persons only to carry on the before mentioned plantation without disturbing any others, are very willing to continue an amicable correspondence with his Catholic Majesty's subjects, nor will they allow any piracy or any acts of hostility. A duplicate of such effectual letter as shall by the Council be sent to America is desired by said Lords to convey themselves to the Governor of St. Augustine to secure the delivery of said prisoners if that sent from Spain should miscarry. Names of prisoners known to said Lords, viz., John Rivers, Capt. Bayly, John Collins, William Car, Margaret Martin, the rest they know not the names. *Draft with corrections, written by John Locke, as also the endorsement. The second paragraph has been copied, with some additions.* 2 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 40.]

Oct. 3. Fort James, Manhatans. **285.** Governor Francis Lovelace to [Joseph] Williamson, secretary to Sec. Lord Arlington. Excuses himself from ingratitude for not maintaining his correspondence, but their conveyance is so

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slow, "like the production of 'ellephats' once almost in two years." Has sent two letters "but the uncertainty of our vessels touching in their most convenient port makes letters oftenly to become abortive." If he did but know in what darkness they live "as if we had as well crossed Lethæ as the 'Athlantiq' ocean," he could not but take compassion and solace them with what news is stirring on the stage of "Brittang," "for we love the sound of Greek though we understand it not." If a disordered dream would serve the turn, could tell him that an Indian King Agapow, taking the air in his "gundelo" (with them known as a canoe) with his cargo of two pecks of oysters "was intercepted by a strong party of the enemy—in Europe it would have been called 7,000, but here it goes but for four men, two women, and a boy—seizes on this monarch, brings him to their castle, first bites off all his nails, next his ears, and then tortures him to death with those exquisite torments that Phalaris' invention was but a fleabite to it; four days he was a dying, yet as long as he had breath would call for a pipe and threaten a revenge." This happened six weeks since, but what comes near them is the encroachment of the French in Canada. His Catholic Majesty most profusely sends legionary soldiers thither, 500 annually being an ordinary recruit, so that it is feared he will attempt to disturb his Majesty's plantations here, to which his soldiers will be easily incited "out of hopes to be in the sunshine," being generally locked up three-quarters of the year. A small party of Jesuits, 10 in all, have settled on this side Lake Iroquois; they pretend it is no more but to advance the kingdom of Christ, when it is to be suspected it is rather the kingdom of his most Christian Majesty. Will do all here to discover their designs, but it were necessary to have an inspection over him at home. 1½ *pp.* *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 189, 190. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 73.]

Oct. 3.
Virginia.

286. Twelve Acts passed at a Grand Assembly held at James City, Virginia, by prorogation from 20 Oct. 1669 to 3 Oct. 1670, but the titles only of three of these Acts are given, against which, in the margin is written, Repealed, Needless. *Printed in Col. Entry Bks., Nos.* 89, 90, 91, *see ante, No.* 119. [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 88, *pp.* 76–79.]

Oct. 5.

287. Order of the Council for Foreign Plantations, present, Lords Gorges and Arlington, and Messrs. Brouncker, Waller, Slingesby, and Titus. Whereas they have received particular commands from his Majesty to consider the commission and instructions of Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica, and accordingly to prepare despatches for Col. Thos. Lynch, as his Majesty's Lieut. of the same, as also to prepare a commission and instructions for said Col. Thos. Lynch, and the rest of the Commissioners to be appointed for receiving St. Christopher's from the French. Ordered that Joseph Williamson be desired to send (with what speed he can) copies of the commissions prepared for Jamaica and St. Christopher's. *Signed by* H. Slingesby, Secretary. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 74.]

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Oct. 5. **288.** Copy of the preceding order. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 94, *p.* 1.]

Oct. 6. **289.** Order of the Council for Foreign Plantations. His Majesty having lately referred to this Council the speedy preparing of despatches for St. Christopher's and Jamaica, and Lord Arlington having promised copies of certain papers, ordered that Mr. Slingesby speak with Mr. Williamson about same, so the Council may be the better able to offer to his Majesty their opinion and advice concerning the commissions and instructions for the settlement of St. Christopher's and Jamaica. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 94, *p.* 2.]

Oct. 6. [Barbadoes.] **290.** An Act for raising an imposition on wines and other strong liquors imported into this island. Read and passed the Assembly 6 Oct. 1670. John Higinbotham, clerk of the Assembly. Read and passed the Council same day. Richard Noke, Deputy Secretary, and consented to by Chr. Codrington. A true copy attested 21 Oct. 1670 by Rich. Noke, Deputy Secretary. 5 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 5, *pp.* 125–129.]

Oct. 6. **291.** The Council of Plantations to Sec. Lord Arlington. Having agreed upon most of the instructions for Major Bannister and the rest of the Commissioners for bringing off the English from Surinam, and the two merchantmen appointed for that service now getting ready, desire his Majesty's commission may be speedily prepared with a blank for the Commissioners' names, and a copy sent the Council. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 75.]

[Oct. 10.] **292.** Reasons why the planters and merchants of the Leeward Isles desire the planters of Surinam to be directed to St. Christopher's. There were at least ten thousand planters and inhabitants of St Christopher's before the French invasion, now reduced to about one-third, so that two-thirds of the land formerly possessed by English will be uninhabited, and their number being so small cannot be safe from French rapine. How the planters of Surinam, who are by his Majesty's order to be removed, may be secured against those who may pretend a right to the lands they may take up at St. Christopher's and how to satisfy those employed in transporting said planters from Surinam. Read in Council Oct. 10, 1670. [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 94, *pp.* 6, 7.]

Oct. 12. On board the Satisfaction Frigate at Hispaniola. **293.** Richard Browne to Sec. Lord Arlington. Narrates how a small frigate of 9 guns, Captain John Morris, commander, sent by Sir Thos. Modyford to Admiral Morgan captured the frigate of Captain Emanuel Rivera of 14 guns and good store of ammunition, granadoes and stink pots. Rivera was shot through the neck and immediately died. This is that same vapouring captain that so much annoyed Jamaica in burning houses and robbing the people and sent that insolent challenge to Admiral Morgan (*See No.* 310 II.). The frigate is now added to our fleet. The Admiral has sent 6 sail upon "the design his Honour intended," and on their return will go upon "the grand design." Understands by letters from Jamaica that Sir Thos. Modyford (durante vita) is settled Governor

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of Jamaica, which gives general satisfaction; that Hill and Reginald Wilsòn are collectors of Customs in place of Sir James Modyford; and that Prince Rupert with 25 men-of-war and 5,000 soldiers is coming into these parts, either to force a trade, or to prosecute open war, which the Spaniards have so insolently begun. No doubt this noble fleet would in a short time overrun and conquer all these Indies, but without Admiral Morgan and his old privateers things cannot be as successful as expected; for they know every creek, and the Spaniard's mode of fighting, and be a town never so well fortified, and the numbers never so unequal, if money or good plunder be in the case, they will either win it manfully or die courageously. Captain Rivero's commissions from the Governors of Carthagena and St. Jago, which Admiral Morgan has sent to the Governor of Jamaica, are much insulting and domineering over our nation. Begs a recommendation to some employment and his service to Joseph Williamson, and John Knight, Sergeant Surgeon to his Majesty, also the conveyance of enclosed letter to his wife. The 15th inst. arrived Captain Ludbury with news that he with Captains Prince and Harris and 170 men took Granada in the river of Nicaragua about six weeks since without any considerable loss, and have shared 30*l.* or 40*l.* a man. Admiral Morgan has been in the Indies 11 or 12 years, and from a private gentleman by his valour has raised himself to now what he is, and no one can give so clear an account of the Spanish force. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 76.]

Oct. 15. **294.** "An account of what arms and ammunition have for these ten years last past been issued out of his Majesty's stores within the Office of Ordnance for the use of the Island of Jamaica." These include 59 ship carriages for cannon, &c.; 500 barrels of powder; 3,550 muskets, bandaliers, pistols, and carbines, with belts and swivels; 18,000 spikes; 40 drums; 100,000 flint stones, ready cut; 21 tons of sheet lead, shot, and bullets; 10 fodder of pig lead; 6 tons of bar iron; and hand granades, matches, nails, baskets, paper, wire, wheelbarrows, shovels, troop saddles, cartouch boxes, oaken plank, hand barrows, and solder. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 27, *p.* 83.]

Oct. ? **295.** Proposals of several planters relating to St. Christopher's to the Council for Foreign Plantations. It has been propounded by the French agent that if the French now upon English plantations at St. Christopher's have improved them, said French shall be allowed for such improvement at the return of the English over and above what is agreed upon by the articles of Breda. Therefore said English planters beseech that since the agent's proposals are irregular, instructions may be given to the Commissioners who are to receive St. Christopher's to insist on full reparations being made to the English for damages committed by the French upon the English plantations since they should have been delivered up, in cutting timber, demolishing dwelling houses, and carrying off materials to the value of 20,000*l.* sterling. [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 94, *p.* 7.]

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[Oct. 18.] **296.** A brief of the late Government of St. Christopher's, with the number of forts and great guns, presented to the Council for Foreign Plantations, in obedience to their commands. The civil and military power was in one Governor, he usually choosing his Council and Assembly, two out of each of the six parishes, and trying all suits with a jury of twelve men. Sir Thos. Warner lived upon a sweet plantation in the middle of the island, set out for and not to be alienated from the Governor for the time being, but Lord Willoughby bought that plantation of Philip Warner and paid for it, as reported, out of the four and half per cent. granted to him by the island, amounting to forty negroes. Names and description of the forts, in all three forts four small sconces, and one platform with thirty-nine guns. In each fort ten soldiers, one corporal, and one gunner, all paid by the country. Received and read in Council 18 October 1870. 1¼ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 94, *pp.* 7, 8.]

Oct. 18. **297.** Order of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Having this day considered the business of St. Christopher's and the rest of the Leeward Isles, the Council think fit to speak to Lord Willoughby and some of the chief planters of the Barbadoes thereon. Ordered that Lord Willoughby, Sir Peter Colleton Henry Drax, Messrs. Bell, Wardall, Pye, Bawden, and some others now residing in London, have notice to be present at the meeting at Lord Arlington's lodgings in Whitehall on Friday next. Also that the petitioners of St. Christopher's and the Leeward Islands also have notice to attend. [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 94, *pp.* 2, 3.]

Oct. 20.
Bilbao Plantation, Barbadoes. **298.** Nicholas Blake to the King. Hinted in his despatch of 28th February 1668–9 somewhat of the ill-management of the design of St. Lucia, whereby were lost about 1,000 men, and which, if rightly ordered, might by this time have been as profitable as Barbadoes is. Five great ships about to go down thither for timber, which small sloops have fetched without molestation from Indians or French, so that it seems a very fit conjuncture for planting and settling it, and by following rules set down by himself doubts not but in two years' time the whole island shall be well settled. People begin to ask why they should not settle this island; indeed must confess himself the foundation of this talk, which would be readily put in execution were reasonable conditions granted, with security to have them performed; for the last breach of promise sticks sadly in their memory, when having gone down on large promises, new orders were sent enclosing them all within one acre of ground. Proposes, first, that his Majesty send a small frigate to Barbadoes to take passengers down and stay for their defence for six months; also a ketch to stay 12 months; with 20 pieces of ordnance for forts, 300 carabines, 200 pair of pistols, 500 swords, powder, bullets, drums, colours, a surgeon's chest, &c.; and a godly minister, with his salary "to be ascertained him in England by your Majesty" for two years. That the island may be suddenly inhabited, and in seven years' time it may walk hand in hand with Barbadoes "and come to be a fair flower for revenue in the garland of your Majesty's crown," the

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Governor should be commissioned by his Majesty and independent of any commands but those of his Majesty. This is a chief ground work of bringing about the settlement. Another loadstone will be profit and privileges, so a certain quantity of acres should be bestowed on every one that goes down, with freedom from duties for four or five years. Could wish himself thought worthy of the chief command; none can be found more willing, and (it may be) few more able; there will be need of much prudence, dexterity, and resolution, and believes, though he will not in the least brag of himself, that his Majesty, pondering what he now writes, may think he has more abilities in him than his modesty will permit him to boast of. Being of an active and stirring genius, he is fully ascertained that he could as his Majesty's deputy carry at least 1,000 people with him, and hopes the second year to make it up to 5,000, for he has been so punctual with his payments and so compassionate to the people in their distress that he has a name over the island for it; but hardly any would go if any of the generation of those who were formerly chief in it should have a hand in it, for it pities him to hear the curses they give their memory. Has one thing to beg, which is the loan of 500*l.* for four or five years, when it shall be faithfully repaid, in case his Majesty, on reflection of his services, thinks not fit to remit the debt. Does not desire this for himself, but for the people, as will appear by the list of things sent to Jacob Lucy to provide with that money; but if his Majesty will not advance it, will endeavour to supply it himself; and should be glad if his commission might extend to seven years. Lord Willoughby when he intended the settlement declared he would not be a proprietor for less than 10,000 acres, about the eighth or tenth part of the island; but Blake will not crave above 500 acres, and for any other land will have no more privilege than any other man, according to the hands he shall carry. The island is but 27 leagues from Barbadoes, and they go down in 20 hours and are coming back four to six days. Will send his Majesty answers to the queries, copy of which goes herewith. Desires to receive his Majesty's commission by March, when he will have good quantities of undertakers and passengers ready against the ships come in May, one month before the season for planting. As to the advantages to his Majesty, is of opinion that within six or seven years the revenue will not be less than 20,000*l.*; his Majesty may also have 2,000 acres laid out in four large sugar works, which may be peopled at an easy rate by sending over poor miserable people who have forfeited their lives for offences less than treason, murder, witchcraft, and the like, or vagrant and idle people who are continually put into Bridewell; none to serve less than four years, his Majesty maintaining them with food and apparel. Thus in three or four years his Majesty may reap 8,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* per annum, but each settlement will require at least 2,000*l.* laid out and 800 men and women to people these four works. This is the fourth time he has sent papers for his Majesty's view, the first of 28th February 1668–9, the next of 22nd July 1669, the third of the 28th August last, which pointed at several grievances the island groans under, and showed how the

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planters might increase their substance one third and his Majesty's customs from 8,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* per annum. These things must be done as the Spaniard saith, *con mana,* by sleight and dexterity and by a method that will not enter everybody's thoughts. Thinks the 300 carabines should be made 500. *Encloses,*

298. I. Estimate of the quantity of acres in St. Lucia and in what proportion to be distributed. Suppose the island contains 90,000 or 10,000 less than Barbadoes. Set apart for his Majesty 2,000: glebe land for 16 parishes at 30 acres each, 480; for himself, 500; 150 persons of substance at 50 acres each, 7,500; 3,000 people, whites and blacks, 10 acres per head, 30,000; 1,700 of these may be whites who after their times are expired are to have 20 acres each, 34,000, making 74,480, and leaving 15,520, which will give scope for 500 more. So that 2,350 whites will take up all the ground, and the rest must be negroes and servants, for the island will crave at least 50,000 people, and there are not so little as 60,000 in Barbadoes. His Majesty would not do amiss to suffer the Scotts to come this way, who have been the chief instruments of bringing Barbadoes to its perfection and in two years would bring thousands of hardy people. Unless people have the encouragement above mentioned none will go, and Lord Willoughby proposed higher encouragement, which he could not have performed unless the island had been near as big again.

298. II. Queries given to "Neighbour Martin," with answers. Has seen four or five small rivers 10 or 12 feet broad; two or three very good roads; one harbour land-locked; land very fertile, but somewhat mountainous; several sorts of gallant timber; no French inhabitants or trade; Indians come and go and bring turtle, potatoes, and fruit; venomous snakes and great frogs: excellent good fish; a small quantity of sugar canes growing; the seasons of rain come as here, knows of no hurricanes; some say the island is as big as Barbadoes, and some bigger, &c. *Together* 9 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., Nos.* 77, 77 I. II.]

[Oct. 21.] **299.** Petition of the Deputy-Governor, Council, and Assembly of Barbadoes to the King. That on the 12th September 1663, Francis Lord Willoughby required an imposition for his Majesty's use, whereupon it was enacted that 4½ per cent. of all commodities exported should be paid, provided the support of the Governor and other public charges expressed, should be satisfied out of the same. Notwithstanding which, and although for relief of the Leeward Isles petitioners have been at greater charge than they can well bear, the 4½ per cent. is ordered to other uses than intended. Pray that same may be converted to no other uses than those for which it was raised; and further, that they may be permitted free trade with Scotland for a supply of servants, and equal privileges of trade with Tangiers; that no person may be compelled off the island to answer any complaint in England; and that Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment may be forthwith disbanded, the private soldiers being very few but the officers full, a great charge to his Majesty, but of little use in this time of peace. *Signed by* Chr. Codrington, Deputy-Governor, Hen. Hawley, Daniel Searle, Sam. Farmer, and John Knight, of the Council, and by Simon Lambarle, Speaker of the Assembly. *Endorsed,* Read at Foreign Committee, 13 Dec. 1670. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 78.]

Oct. 21. **300.** Journal of the Assembly of Barbadoes. Copy of the preceding. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 13, *pp.* 1–2.]

Oct. 21. Barbadoes. **301.** The Council and Assembly of Barbadoes to Wm. Lord Willoughby (at London). Although they have not been made happy by his Majesty's concession of any part of their former addresses, they have not wanted information of his Excellency's endeavours on their behalf, for which they heartily thank him and beg him to continue promoting their petitions, especially those now sent, which they deem the most material. In token of gratitude have this day voted him 100,000 lbs. of sugar, which though little when they take his Excellency into consideration, is something in respect of the extreme poverty of the country, they not being yet able to pay their debts, all which had long since been satisfied had the uses of the 4½ per cent. been performed. The heads of their above petition to the King of this date are annexed. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 13, *pp.* 24.]

Oct. 24. Albermarle Point in Ashley River. Shaftesbury Papers. **302.** Governor Sayle to Anthony, Lord Ashley. This is a duplicate of Governor Sayle's letter dated 25 June 1670 [*see ante, No.* 202], *but with a different seal. Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 41.]

Oct. 24. Shaftesbury Papers. **303.** Entry of the preceding in "Carolina Letter Book." [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 55, *pp.* 56–60.]

Oct. 25. **304.** Draft instructions for [Major Bannister and others, *see Nos.* 324, 325] appointed Commissioners for bringing off from Surinam his Majesty's subjects, their families, and estates. 1. To use their best endeavours to arrive as speedily as possible at Surinam. 2. To deliver to the Governor the State's letters, acquaint him with the tenor of his Majesty's Commission, and agree to a place of meeting for settling all things. 3. To insist upon leave to send on shore Major Banister or some other best acquainted with the planters, to let them know that none of the planters his Majesty's subjects who shall within one year transplant themselves to any of his Majesty's Colonies shall be liable for any debts confiscated to the Dutch by virtue of the Articles made by Col. William Byam; and that his Majesty has written to the Governors of the Caribbees and Jamaica to apportion ground, and furnish them with provisions and other necessaries, and to endeavour to delay the publication of the 10 days' liberty

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to enter names, that so time may be gained fully to inform the planters what course has been taken for their encouragement to remove from Surinam. 4. To press for punctual payment of debts from the Dutch to the English, and to prevent any artifice for the detention of the English. 5. In the case of those indebted to the Dutch, the Commissioners must act as they shall judge best, but urge the detention of the English contrary to the Articles as the occasion of such debts having been contracted. 6. Not to insist upon any demands so as to make a breach. 7. If the ships cannot receive all, to endeavour to hire others. 8. If the departure be hindered by the Governor, to send one or both of the ships to England with an account of proceedings. 9. To do what else they shall judge necessary. Also additional instructions. 1. As soon as the ships are laden and freed from Surinam to sail for the Leeward Islands or Jamaica, and land passengers. 2. To send account thereof to his Majesty, and discharge or otherwise dispose of the empty ships. 3. To inform his Majesty whether the Articles of Surrender made by Col. Wm. Byam have been punctually observed. *Endorsed by Williamson,* Surinam Commissioners, 1670. 5 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 79.]

Oct. 25. **305.** Copy of the preceding instructions comprised in 12 Articles without additional instructions, but the word Jamaica is omitted *in Article* 1 of above additional instructions. *Endorsed by Williamson* 25 Oct. 1670. Rec. 27. J. W. *also* for the Lord Arlington. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 80.]

Oct. 25. **306.** Copy of the preceding instructions without numbers to the several articles. Jamaica is also omitted in this copy. *Endorsed by Williamson.* Surinam Instructions, 25 Oct. 1670. Rec. 27. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 81.]

Oct. 26.
Newport. **307.** Benedict Arnold, Governor [for the colony] of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, to the high and mighty monarch Charles II. Gratitude to his Majesty for their Charter of Incorporation and for sending his Commissioners to compose the differences in relation to their boundaries who determined that certain lands called the Nayhautinck and Narragansett countries and parts adjacent, which were claimed by the colony of Connecticut should be called the King's Province and be ruled by the petitioners (the writers of this letter) till his Majesty should declare his pleasure. By virtue of which decree petitioners have for several years had the jurisdiction of these lands until of late the colony of Connecticut, by the assistance of some of the principal as they term them united colonies, has entered into said lands and exercised jurisdiction therein. Have often proffered to leave the whole matter to his Majesty's decision, and have entreated them to forbear forcing it upon petitioners till his Majesty's pleasure be known but all in vain, no entreaties, no desires can procure them to accept so loyal and reasonable proposals. Beseech his Majesty to command both his colonies to appear by their agents in England before his Majesty to hear and determine this difference or to give such other orders as his Majesty shall

judge convenient for ending this and preventing the like disputes. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 82.]

Oct. 29. Exeter House, London. **308.** Lord Ashley to John Dorrell and Hugh Wentworth. Acknowledges receipt of their letter of 17th February last [*see ante, No.* 153] and thanks them for their willingness to put themselves and the rest of the inhabitants of New Providence into his hands. In compliance with their desire six of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina have obtained a grant from his Majesty of the Bahama Islands [*see No.* 311] and having heard that Wentworth is chosen Governor by the people, their Lordships approve same and will send commission and instructions as soon as their Lordships patent has passed the great seal having resolved to establish the same government as at Carolina and to give to the inhabitants of New Providence the same terms. As to themselves, will take care of their concernment to their satisfaction. They are desired by the first opportunity to send word how many people there are at New Providence, the quantity of land taken up and the advantages and disadvantages of the place, as also an account of the rest of the Bahama Islands. Will take care they be supplied with small arms and all necessaries at reasonable rates. About a bill of exchange for 20*l.* drawn by O'Sullivan. They will see by the Constitution of their Lordships' government in the division and allotment of land that one fifth is to be in the possession of the proprietors, one fifth settled on the nobility, and three fifths possessed by the people, and as they are like to have a particular concernment in this doubts not they will be very careful of it. 2 *pp. Examined by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers. Section IX., No.* 55, *pp.* 5, 7.]

Shaftesbury Papers.

[Oct. 29.] **309.** Answer of Lord Willoughby to the petition of the planters and merchants of the Leeward Islands with their reasons for desiring that a general be commissioned over them not subordinate to the government of Barbadoes [*see ante, No.* 268] addressed to his Majesty's Council for Foreign Plantations. Upon the best inquiry Lord Willoughby has been able to make, petitioners are unknown to any of the considerable planters or traders in those islands and have subscribed petition in order to their own private ends. The representatives of said islands have under their own hands, which his Lordship is ready to produce, utterly disavowed what petitioners so boldly affirm will therefore apply himself to their reasons. Every one of said islands is governed by a deputy appointed by Lord Willoughby and has a distinct Council and Assembly who make their own laws, and the Council and Assembly of Barbadoes have neither jurisdiction nor influence over any of said islands as is suggested, nor would ever act anything to their prejudice, being equally concerned with them in the care of every of them and to strengthen themselves for their mutual defence and support in regard of the increasing strength of the French and of the Dutch a new planter, so that to divide the government and put every island upon its particular guard would enfeeble the strength of the whole. Had not Barbadoes expended at least 50,000*l.* during the Dutch war most of all of said islands had been destroyed. Should the govern-

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ments be separated many inconveniences would ensue and persons indebted would escape from island to island for protection to the prejudice of trade and the discouragement of the merchant. Slaves also upon every slight discontent would fly from place to place. Refers to his narrative as to the delay in Barbadoes for re-establishing St. Christopher's. Concerning supplies of powder, &c. from Barbadoes the Assembly of Nevis returned their solemn thanks to Barbadoes for their assistance and begged a continuance thereof. As to distance Antigua is not above 70 leagues from Barbadoes, and advice may be had from the Leeward Isles ordinarily in six or seven days and from Barbadoes in three days. It is certain that the English interest in St. Christopher's was lost by their own precipitancy and rashness in not attending the orders from Barbadoes, and had they attempted nothing against the French until the arrival of the fleet, the French had inevitably lost their own instead of the English. Concerning the insolencies lately committed by the French, Lord Willougby has himself from time to time acquainted his Majesty's ministers therewith, and when he receives commands is ready to see the same duly put in execution. Is persuaded the matter of this petition will be found a design of very inconsiderable persons for their own private advantage. Delivered and read in Council Oct. 29, 1670. 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 94, *pp.* 8–11.]

Oct. 31.
Jamaica.

310. Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Is advised by a despatch from our Admiral [Henry Morgan] that about the end of September Capt. Morrice, driven by wind into a bay at the East end of Cuba, found Signor Pardal, the vapouring Admiral of St. Jago, who had been sent there double manned, and with 80 musketeers on land to attack Capt. Yellows (?), who was careening, but had gone. At the first volley the Spaniards left their guns, and the captain running to bring them back, was killed by a shot in the throat, after which the men leapt overboard and about 40 came short home, and the vessel with five prisoners was carried to the Admiral. Presents Pardal's commission, whereby his Lordship will find him a person of great value amongst them, and empowered to carry the royal standard in the maintop; also the original canvas challenge, which was nailed to a tree near the west point of this island, whereby a guess may be made of the man's vanity. On the 7th inst. so violent a storm assaulted the fleet that all the vessels except the Admiral's were driven on shore, but all except three are fetched off again; he has more men than shipping, which has encouraged some merchantmen to go up to him. Admiral Morgan has sent a small fleet with 400 men to the main of Carthagena for provisions, and thinks he cannot take the seas till the end of November. Six days since arrived in port three privateers, Prince, Lubborough, and Harrison, with 200 men, who went up the river of Nicaragua and attempted the fort, lately built to stop the incursions of the French, in which were 37 men; the enemy killed 16 and wounded 18, but yielded on quarter for life only. This done, the Castellano told them he had sent advice of their coming four hours before to Granada, whereupon Prince double manned the swiftest canoe, which in three days' rowing overtook the advice. Leaving 20 men in the fort, they entered the town undiscovered, being but 120 men, and having by their usual wiles got the best of the town prisoners, plundered till noon, which they say yielded but 7 lbs. of silver and 12*l.* in money per head, which is nothing to what they had five years since, but the town is much decayed, and the principal men gone to Guatemala, as being more secure. Modyford reproved the captains for daring to do this without commissions, but not deeming it prudent to press the matter too far in this juncture, commanded them to attend the Admiral, which they were very ready to do, and will be gone in five days. One of these captains offered to make oath that he took a prisoner who told him that in September came advice from Old Spain, wherein the Governor was commanded to prosecute the war against this island, and much blamed for having done nothing all this time. The like letters were despatched to all the other Governors, by which his Lordship may have some aim at the violence of their intentions and the little force they have to execute them. Three days since came a sloop from Campeachy with seven men, laden with logwood; the master told him he was chased by a frigate of 22 guns, and being forced to run into shoal water, the captain of the man-of-war in his long boat, with 14 men attacked the sloop, but they killed him five men, and took himself and the rest at mercy; for the captain they got a good composition in linens and silks from the man-of-war, and dismissed him and the survivors. There are about a dozen vessels that only ply this trade, and make great profit selling the wood at 25*l.* to 30*l.* per ton; they were privateers, but will not leave the trade again. They go to places either inhabited by Indians or void, and trespass not at all upon the Spaniard, and if encouraged, the whole logwood trade will be English, and be very considerable to his Majesty, paying 5*l.* per ton custom. Humbly offers that the Governor of this place may have instructions to permit vessels to go to such places, to fetch thence logwood, cattle, deer, horses, and other commodities. Is persuaded above two thirds of the privateers will betake themselves to this trade when there is peace with Spain, and these soldierly men will be kept within peaceable bounds, and be always ready to serve his Majesty on any new rupture. The places they now trade at are Cape Gracia Dios, Darien, Mosquito, and many deserted places in Campeachy, Cuba, and Hispaniola. Has formerly troubled the General's despatch with these things, but never had any answer. Beseeches his Lordship seriously to consider this point, and believes that these new sucking colonies must have some help besides the native goodness of the soil. Has a great ambition to bring it to perfection, having waded in it these seven years, and obtained a perfect knowledge of the neighbouring countries, their forces, qualities, governments, &c., as also of this place and people, their interests and several factions, and how to keep them all composed for his Majesty's service without any considerable charge to his Majesty, which another Governor (let him be never so wise) shall not comprehend the first year. However, if it be his Majesty's

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pleasure to place another in his seat, will heartily and faithfully assist him, yielding cheerfully into his bosom all the fruits of his seven years' experience, and when no further useful, will humbly retire to his plantation and die. This he says to evince to the whole world that the happiness and thriving condition of this place is more than any other worldly thing in his spirit and desires. Forgot to tell his Lordship that Morgan wrote that he had 1,100 English and 200 French, and is capitulating with 400 French more who are of the rebels; it is thought most of them will increase this colony, some few of the best having already sent down their negroes. There are also the three Granada men and five sail more going hence with at least 400 English, so that he cannot be less than 2,100 well seasoned and experienced men. *Endorsed by Williamson.* Rec. 7th March 1670–1. *Encloses,*

310. I. Commission from Don Pedro de Ulloa Riva Deneyra, Governor and Captain-General of Santiago, Carthagena, and the Indies, to Captain Manuel Rivero Pardal, with his frigate San Pedro y La fama to be Admiral against the English. Carthagena, 1670, June 6. *Spanish.* 6½ *pp.*

310. II. Captain Manuel Rivero Pardal's challenge: "I, Captain Manuel Rivero Pardal, to the chief of the squadron of privateers in Jamaica. I am he who this year have done that which follows. I went on 'shore at Caimanos, and burnt 20 houses, and fought with Captain Ary, and took from him a catch laden with provisions and a canoa. And I am he who took Capt. Baines, and did carry the prize to Carthagena, and now am arrived to this coast, and have burnt it. And I come to seek General Morgan, with two ships of 20 guns, and having seen this, I crave he would come out upon the coast and seek me, that he might see the valour of the Spaniards. And because I had no time I did not come to the mouth of Port Royal to speak by word of mouth in the name of my King, whom God preserve. Dated the 5th of July 1670." [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol.* 27, *p.* 49.] *Together,* 9 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., Nos.* 59, 59. IV.]

Nov. 1. Westminster. **311.** Grant to Christopher Duke of Albemarle, William Earl of Craven, John Lord Berkeley, Anthony Lord Ashley, Sir George Carteret, and Sir Peter Colleton, their heirs and assigns, of "all those islands called Bahama, Eleutheria, Ucanis (?), Providence, Inagua, and all other those islands lying in the degrees of 22 to 27 north lat., commonly known by the name of the Bahama Islands, or the Islands of the Lucayos." Constituting them absolute Lords and Proprietors, paying to his Majesty and his successors one fourth of all the gold and silver ore found, and also as often as he or they shall enter said islands one pound of fine silver. With power to establish counties, manors, &c., to make and administer laws, appoint magistrates, and to benefices, establish customs and ordinances as near as may be agreeable to those of England, transport people thither from England, or his Majesty's islands and colonies, and export goods from or import them into any of his Majesty's ports in England or elsewhere, paying the usual customs and duties. With license to export, custom free, all sorts of tools necessary for planters. Said grantees to enjoy all customs and subsidies assessed within said islands by consent of the freemen; and power to sell or dispose of any part of said islands; and to confer on any of the inhabitants marks and titles of honour, so as they be not the same as are conferred in England. Also power to build forts, castles, towers; appoint governors and other officers, civil and military; to muster and train men; make war and exercise martial law. Said islands not to be subject to or depending on any other Government or Colony, but immediately upon the Crown of England; with power to the grantees to grant indulgences and dispensations with regard to religious worship. 6 *Membs.* *Patent Roll*, 22 *Car. II., pt.* 9.]

1670? **312.** "A short computation of expense in settling and improving the Bahama Islands for the first three years," vizt.: For transporting 300 families, or 1,000 persons, 12,000*l.*; subsistence, tools, and other necessaries for six months, 25,000*l.*; 600 slaves, 18,000*l.*; recruiting the settlement for three years, 27,500*l.*; 8,000 negroes to be delivered at Providence in two years before any returns can be expected, 200,000*l.*; the like value in British goods; wages and provisions for 200 workmen, 30,000*l.*; fortifications already made, 40,000*l.*, and to be made, 50,000*l.*; besides agency, sloop hire, and additional subsistence to the King's garrison of 100 men; amounting in all to 633,000*l.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 83.]

Nov. 1. **313.** Lord Ashley to Joseph West. Acknowledges receipt of his letter of 27 June last (*see ante, No.* 203). Doubts not that his care and prudence, which have so much contributed to the promising condition of the settlement in Carolina, will answer the expectation we all have of his management of this affair, and Lord Ashley himself very much relies upon him in it. Hears the Port Royal, which was thought to have foundered in the storm, was run on shore on the Bahamas. Begs that he take care to get as many of the men who were saved, which will be a good addition to his number and strength. For the well ordering the management of the provisions is informed that if a right course be taken in planting, the people may be maintained in future by the products of the country. The Spanish Ambassador has assured Lord Ashley that Mr. Rivers and the rest detained by the Spaniards at St. Katherine's shall be re-delivered. Is told that upwards of 2 cwt. of ambergris has been taken up at Ashley River, but neither West nor Governor Sayle have given any account. Desires he will diligently inquire into the matter. Does not expect that any of those who the Lords Proprietors have been at the charges of transporting and maintaining in a fruitful country would make their Lordships so ungrateful a return as to go about to defraud them of their just rights. And as they shall take care that nobody there shall be oppressed in his just rights and liberties, so they expect that nobody should offer to injure them by such fraud, as

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they will not suffer him to use to his neighbour. Looks to hear from him concerning this, and by every opportunity concerning the state and progress of affairs. And that he may not hereafter mistake the name of the place he is in, he is to take notice that the river was by Capt. Sandford long since named Ashley River, and is still to be called so, and the town he has now planted out he is to call Charles Town. His present palatine is Lord John Berkeley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who has succeeded the Duke of Albemarle, deceased. 1½ *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 55, *pp.* 3, 5.]

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314. Release from Anthony Lord Ashley of his eighth part of the propriety of Carolina to Thomas Stringer of St. Clement Danes, co. Middlesex, upon trust for the benefit of the son and heir of the said Anthony Lord Ashley and his heirs male for ever. With power to said Lord Ashley to revoke and make void the same. *Signed by* Lord Ashley, with seal. *Endorsed,* "The release of Carolina to Mr. Stringer." [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 43.]

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Barbadoes.

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315. "Barbados Proclamation." Whereas certain intelligence is now come from Ashley River, in the province of Carolina, by the Carolina frigate, Capt. Henry Brayne, now riding in Carlisle Bay, that all those people who departed hence about 12 months past in said frigate for the settling of the province are in very good health and safely arrived at Ashley River, and settled in a very rich and fertile soil in 32° 45′ N. L., the river convenient for ships of 100 to 400 tons, and which beyond all men's expectations produces all manner of plants which this island affords, of which experience has been had in planting sugar canes, cotton, ginger, tobacco, potatoes, yams, corn, &c., and that from this day forward there will be no need of supplies from hence, as what is planted will be sufficient to maintain them and to spare, the friendly Indians supplying them with deer, fish, and fowl in great abundance, as likewise assisting them to plant. For the better expedition in settling said province the Lords Proprietors have provided said Carolina frigate for the transportation of such people, with their servants, negroes, or utensils, as will be ready to depart within 30 days from the date hereof. All persons as formerly underwrote 1,000*l.* or more of muscovados sugar towards defraying the charge of setting forth Capt. Hilton on the discovery of said province of Carolina will have certain quantities of land allotted to them in consideration of their disbursements, according to the terms promised, said land to be run to every such person before 25th March next. As likewise those who are now minded to transport themselves for this present expedition in said frigate shall have the benefit of the ensuing articles for grants of land, &c. confirmed unto them at their arrival in Ashley River by the Governor and agents of the Lords Proprietors; those not able to pay for their own passage or furnish themselves with provisions shall for the same pay to said Lords Proprietors, within two years after their arrival at Ashley River, 500 lbs. merchantable tobacco, cotton, or ginger, or what they shall first produce; all persons willing to transport themselves on these terms

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to repair to John Strode, merchant, at St. Michæl's Town, where Capt. Henry Brayne will confirm their agreement, Major Nath. Kingsland at Windward, Thos. Colleton at the Cleift, Sir John Yeamans at Leeward; these may also put names timely in the secretary's office, according to the custom of this place, to prevent the ship staying for their tickets. *Annexed,*

315. i. The conditions of the grants of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to those that settle therein. *Endorsed by John Locke, as above.* 2 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 44.]

Nov. 6. **316.** Commission appointing Major James Bannister Major-General of all the forces in the island of Jamaica, under the orders of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Also note of the provisions necessary for victualling his ship. *Endorsed,* Mr. Ranger's note for provisions and other necessaries for Major Bannister's vessel, *and with notes by Williamson.* 50*l.* or 60*l.* given to Major Bannister for providing himself with these things. *Two papers.* 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., Nos.* 84, 85.]

Nov. ? **317.** Draft in Williamson's hand, with corrections, of the above commission to Major James Bannister. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 86.]

Nov. ? **318.** Copy of commission to Maj. Bannister, not so full, but to the same effect as the above. [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 27, *p.* 84.]

Nov. 6. **319.** Names of the persons agreed unto to be inserted in the commission and instructions for fetching off the English from Surinam, viz., Major James Bannister, Capt. Francis Yates, Thomas Stanter, Lieut. Henry Masey, Capt. James Maxwell, Lieut. Tobias Bateman, Capt. Christopher Reader, Henry Ayler, Master of the America, Richard Colvile, Master of the Dutch Flyboat, and John Ranger, Master of Major Bannister's Flyboat; any three to be a quorum, of whom Bannister, Yates, or Ayler to be one; to whom only the additional instructions (after shipping the English from Surinam) are to be directed, impowering Bannister (and in case of death or absence, Yates and then Ayler) to give orders to the masters of the two merchant ships. Lord Arlington promised to speak to the Duke of York about the instructions to the masters of the hired merchant ships. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 90*.]

Nov. ? **320.** Draft commission to Major James Bannister and others [*names not given in this copy, see preceding*] for removing the English and settling all disputes at Surinam. Refers to the Articles of Surrender of Surinam between Col. Wm. Byam and Admiral Abraham Crynsens, which were confirmed by the Treaty of Breda, and afterwards ratified by said Crynsens and others on $\frac{20}{30}$ April 1668; also the orders of the States General of the 4th and 21st August past, to Commander Lichtenberge, Governor of Surinam [*see ante, No.* 219]. For the better execution whereof, and that all disputes may be fairly settled, his Majesty has appointed the aforesaid Commissioners to demand and treat with Commander

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Lichtenberge concerning the execution of all that has been agreed upon or granted to his Majesty's subjects in that Colony, particularly as to their liberty of departing thence with their slaves and goods. *Draft, with corrections in the handwriting of Williamson, who has endorsed it,* Minute, 1670. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 87.]

Oct. ? **321.** Fair copy of the preceding. 5 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol., XXV., No.* 88.]

Nov. 6. Whitehall. **322.** Entry of the above commission to Major James Bannister, Captain Francis Yates, Thomas Stanter, Lieut. Henry Masey, Capt. James Maxwell, Lieut. Tobias Bateman, Capt. Christopher Reader, Henry Ayler, Richard Colvill, and John Ranger. [*Col. Entry Bks., No.* 77, *pp.* 26–28, *No.* 78, *pp.* 75–79, *and No.* 93, *pp.* 10–11.]

Nov. ? **323.** Draft, in the handwriting of Williamson, of part of Commission for fetching off the English from Surinam. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 89.]

Nov. 6. Whitehall. **324.** Instructions to Major James Bannister, Capt. Francis Yates, Thomas Santer, Lieut. Henry Masey, Capt. James Maxwell, Lieut. Tobias Bateman, Capt. Christopher Reader, Henry Ayler, Richard Colvill, and John Ranger, the King's Commissioners for bringing off from Surinam his Majesty's subjects, their families, and estates. *Calendared ante, No.* 304. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bks., No.* 77, *pp,* 29–31, *No.* 78, *pp.* 80–84, *and No.* 93, *pp.* 11–12.]

Nov. 6. Whitehall. **325.** Additional instructions to Major Jas. Bannister, Capt. Fras. Yates, and Henry Ayler. As soon as they are freed from Surinam to sail for Barbadoes, St. Kitts, or any of the Leeward Isles or Jamaica, and suffer such people as desire it to settle there. To send home an account of their proceedings, and whether the Articles for the first surrender of Surinam made by Col. Byam have been observed. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bks., No.* 77, *p.* 32, *No.* 78, *pp.* 85–86, *and No.* 93, *p.* 13.]

Nov. 6. Queen Street. **326.** H. Slingesby, Secretary to the Council of Trade, to Joseph Williamson, Secretary to Lord Arlington, at his lodgings in Scotland Yard. Having notice that Sir Philip Frowde's son, one of his clerks, whom he ordered to call upon Williamson for copy of the Articles of Surinam had misbehaved himself, and left a note about said Articles in a slighting way, begs to have a copy of said paper, with an account of his clerk's carriage in the business. Yesterday, upon Major Bannister's motion for leaving out of his commission and instructions some of the English planters at Surinam, who might be unwilling to leave the place, it was ordered by the Council that Thomas Stanter and Lieut. Tobias Bateman be left out, and one Gerrard Marshall, Master Mate of the America, put in; which Williamson will be pleased to have done. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers; Vol. XXV., No.* 90.]

Nov. 7. London. **327.** Govr. Wm. Lord Willoughby to Col. Codrington, Deputy Governor of Barbadoes. Sends copy of petition and reasons lately put to the Council for Foreign Plantations by some who pretend to

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be employed for the Leeward Isles, together with his own answer. If the Leeward Isles have the same desires with the petitioners, cannot but think they are acting the part of him that saws off the bough he sits on. What the result shall be neither knows, nor, for his own private interest, has he any reason to care, for he would be quitted of the troublesome and hazardous part of his Government, from which he could never aim to reap any pleasure, profit, or advantage; but cannot easily be persuaded that the projectors are in earnest. Holds it advisable that they immediately send copies of these papers to the Leeward Isles, that if parties in this project they may see how much they have mistaken their interest, and if not they may take the speediest course to vindicate themselves. Has it from very good hands that Sir Charles Wheler, one of the farmers of the 4½ per cent., is to be the man, which may be worthy most serious consideration; and it is fit they should be acquainted that the building of forts and supply of soldiers and ammunition is what he has often pressed on his Majesty as absolutely necessary, and has always purposed to appoint a Lieutenant-General among them; so these things are only a blind by the petitioners, whilst they introduce their destructive dividing design, which must end either in the ruin of those islands, or in subjecting Barbadoes to a Lieutenant-General resident at St. Kitts. Has also sent a copy of the Council's letter, and inquiries, which they are requested to answer. If clipping his wings be for his Majesty's honour and the advantage of Barbadoes, though by misfortune a Leeward planter, he will never oppose it, but has given his reasons, as in duty bound, and let reason prevail. *Encloses,*

327. I. The Council for Foreign Plantations to himself, Lord Willoughby. His Majesty having constituted them a standing Council for all affairs concerning his foreign plantations, it is his Majesty's pleasure that all Governors give them frequent information of the condition of their Governments. Desire him to send a copy of his commission and instructions, and return answer in writing to the several heads of inquiries herewith sent with all convenient speed.

327 II. Inquiries to the Chief Governor of Caribbee Islands concerning their strength and condition. 1670. Sep. 29. *Read at a meeting of the Assembly at Barbadoes April* 19, 1671.. *Together* 5 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 13, *pp.* 21–26.]

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328. Lord Ashley to Sir John Hayden. The courtesy wherewith he entertained "our people" at their passage to Carolina, and the forwardness with which he hath assisted their new settlement there has obliged several persons of some consideration in England, whom he will not find unmindful of his favour. Has a particular sense of his kindness himself, and shall be very glad of an opportunity to repay him otherwise than by bare acknowledgments. Begs his favour to search into the truth of a matter of some moment in reference to 2 cwt. of ambergris, said to have been

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taken by some of "our people," a part whereof belongs to the Proprietors. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 55, *p* 9.]

Nov. 9. Shaftesbury Papers.

329. Henry Brayne to Lord Ashley. Has written of all proceedings from Virginia and the hopes of their settlement if it be but well managed, for the coast and country will answer any man's expectations, both as to navigation and plantation, and the greatest of our wants is good men of reason, fit for a commonwealth, for though the Governor is ancient and crazy, yet if there was but a wise council of planters it would be for the good of the settlers and a great encouragement to lay out their money, but are now constrained to follow the rules of those who are ignorant, greatly to the ruin of the settlers. Assures his Lordship there are but four or five men of the Council that have any reason, viz.:—Capt. West, Messrs. Bull, Scrivenor, Dun, and Dalton, who are good honest men but know nothing of planting; if there were more of the Council who did their grievances would soon be remedied. Complaints against Capt. O'Sullivan, Surveyor-General, for his rash and base dealings and abuse of the Governor, Council, and country; his surveying very irregular and gives no satisfaction. Suggest the appointment of a new surveyor. Has hitherto been as great an encourager as any one ordinary man to the design, and has the best stock of any three men in the Colony, but his grievance is that he has not as yet a convenient piece of land worth making a settlement upon, though Sir Peter Colleton promised he would get Brayne a patent for 5,000 acres of land for "the moneys, &c. I was out at Cape Faire (*sic*), and for my first discovery with Col. Sandford," which he begs his Lordship to grant to him, with liberty to take it up in any part of the province, and upon which he will put 30 hands and will get 60 more to settle by him on their own lands adjacent. Asks permission also to take three or four small guns out of the ship for the safety of said Settlement. Is heartily sorry that Mr. Rivers and the rest are detained by the Spaniard, and, as "I have the Portugal language," thinks he could procure their liberty the next summer if commanded by his Lordship. Mr. Colleton, and Mr. Strowd, the merchant, have furnished the ship with necessaries and provisions for passengers and seamen to 100*l.*, and almost 20 servants betwixt himself and one Justice Harvey. We do dearly want another vessel that may sail at a small charge, which Brayne's mate is very fit to take charge of. If he is to be continued in the ship, desires a little better power, that "he may not be threatened by such of our Governor's Council to turn me out of the ship, or by any other men's humours for their own private interest." *Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 45.]

Nov. 9. Shaftesbury Papers.

330. Entry of the preceding in Carolina Letter Book. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 55, *pp.* 62–70.]

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[Nov. 9.] **331.** Petition of merchants and freeholders of Jamaica residing in London to the King. The Island of Jamaica has since 1664 been under the Government of Sir Thos. Modyford, whose prudent government hath not only exceedingly advanced the improvement of said island by the invitation of planters but hath also encouraged the old and attracted new merchants and planters to proceed vigorously in supplying those plantations with all things necessary, and that singly upon the advantages they have reaped from the prudent regulation and justice of the present Governor, as his Majesty will clearly understand from the annexed petition of the inhabitants of that island, which petitioners with all just confidence confirm. Pray that Sir Thos. Modyford may not be removed from said Government. *Signed by* J. Robinson, And. Riccard, Thomas Ducke, Nicolas Pennyng, Will. Bragg, Andrew Orgill, Sam. Bernard, Richard Ford, Fran. Chaplin, Jonathan Dawes, Andr. King, Jno. Kempthorne, John Buckworth, Richard Beckford, Ja. Lucie. *Enclose,*

331. I. Petition of officers, freeholders, and inhabitants of Jamaica to the King. That petitioners for several years lived in this island in very poor and unsettled estate, till it pleased his Majesty to send for their Governor Sir Thos. Modyford, who by the great encouragement he gave to planting (more especially by his own example, having brought and laid out a considerable stock) induced petitioners to betake themselves to a planting and settled condition, wherein he daily endeavours to oblige them by many wholesome laws, with a free and unbiassed administration of justice ; and the loud fame hereof draws great numbers of his Majesty's subjects from all parts to settle amongst them, to the great benefit of this island, his Majesty's revenue, and the English nation. Now petitioners being jealous (by reason of various reports) that his Majesty may be persuaded to remove so good a Governor, pray him to continue Sir Thos. Modyford as Governor, unless his Majesty shall find very pregnant reasons to the contrary. Signed by Cols. Henry Morgan and Theodore Cary, Lieut.-Cols. John Cope, Robert Byndlos, Thomas Ballard, and William Ivye, seven sergeant-majors, 17 captains, and 13 lieutenants, 11 ensigns, 11 merchant freeholders, 22 merchant inhabitants, and 251 freeholders. *Endorsed,* Rejected. *Endorsed,* Read in Council Nov. 9th, 1870 and rejected. *Together* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., Nos.* 91, 91 I.]

[Nov. 12.] **332.** Petition of several planters belonging to his Majesty's sugar plantations to the Council for Plantations. That the growth of said plantations has diminished one fourth and the charge of making sugar has much increased by reason whereof the English planter finds little or no recompense for hazard and labour, pray their honours to represent to his Majesty how ruinous it will be to the plantations and to trade to have any further imposition upon the growth of said plantations. *Annexed,*

332. I. Reasons against such impositions. The English sugar plantations are stated to employ 10,000 seamen in their trade, and by the industry of 10,000 English planters is produced a native commodity of 800,000*l.* per annum value. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 94, *pp.* 12–14.]

Nov. 12/22. Westminster. **333.** Memorial to the Dutch Ambassadors, Joh. Boreel and Van Brenningen, on the proposed commission concerning Surinam. Have examined the commission annexed, and earnestly desire that it may be amended according to the observations hereunder specified. These have reference to the obedience to be given to the Governor of Surinam and to other details in carrying out his Majesty's commission in Surinam so that a true report be made to his Majesty. *French also English translation. Annexed,*

333. I. *Commission to Major Bannister and others, see Cal. ante, No.* 320. *Endorsed by Williamson. Together* 3 *papers.* 18 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., Nos.* 92–94.]

Nov. 15. **334.** Order of the Council for Foreign Plantations. The Lord President to move his Majesty that some discourse be had with the Spanish Ambassador how the 16th Article of the late treaty with Spain in relation to the West Indies may be published there. *Annexed,*

334. I. Article 16 of the treaty for the composing of differences, restraining of depredations, and the establishing of peace in America, between the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain. Within eight months from the exchange of ratifications they shall be published throughout the Dominions of both Confederates, as well in the West Indies as elsewhere. *Together,* 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., Nos.* 95, 96.]

Nov. 15. **335.** Copy of the above order. [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 94, *p.* 3.]

Nov. 15. Barbadoes. Shaftesbury Papers. **336.** Sir John Yeamans to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Has formerly given account of their affairs at Port Royal to the time of the departure from hence of their fleet thitherwards through his great desire to serve their Lordships in a matter tending so much to the increase of the honour and benefit of the English dominion. Their fleet being dispersed by the violence of storms, he with much difficulty attained the harbour of "Burmoodoes," where refitting, took so much time he was of necessity engaged to return to Barbados to execute the King's commission for negotiation with the French commissioners in the affair of St. Christopher's. Before his departure and according to their Lordships' blank commission he "substituted" Col. Wm. Sayle, a Bermudian, the Governor, who, although a man of no great sufficiency, yet the ablest he could then meet with, and by whom he had great reason to hope many of that island would be the sooner invited to their Lordships' settlement. Arrival of the Carolina some few days past with intelligence of the welfare of the people there, the wholesomeness of the air, the fruitfulness of the earth even to admiration, the pleasant situation beyond expression, the friendliness and ready assistance of the natives, with whom they have contracted a perpetual peace and friendship by articles ratified by their supreme Cassique. Account of the warlike posture of the Spaniards and their endeavours to stir up the Indians to prevent the English settlements, threatening destruction to those Indians who continued their friends. Complains of the poorness of spirit shown by Governor Sayle in this business, which may in the future cause greater inconveniences, to prevent which Sir John intends going thence the latter end of the coming summer, if possible. Will endeavour the speedy dispatch of their ship, with what passengers he can encourage to that design, the welfare of that Colony now principally depending upon the increase of their strength and numbers. Holds it his duty to give their Lordships notice that sundry gentlemen in these parts desirous to be concerned in their province are absolutely dissatisfied and discouraged upon consideration of the 10th article in the concessions in the charter, viz., That the lands appertaining to all Landgraves or Cassiques, with the dignities, shall go to the heir male, and for want of issue escheat to the Proprietors. Now they say that all such lands so assigned, being altogether without improvement and from whence no produce can be reaped without vast disbursements, nor advantage hoped for till the second generation, it will be an undertaking not warranted by discretion to hazard so great an estate upon such an uncertain limitation, and therefore they will by no means be induced to lay out their money in that settlement unless it may redound to them and their heirs for ever. But as to the bare title of honour, they are contented that in default of heirs male it may be in their Lordships' gift, if they will have it so. Further, they say they are not satisfied how inferior persons that hold under these Landgraves or Cassiques shall be dealt with in case of such an escheat as aforesaid, and whether they shall be put to compound with their Lordships in such case for their inheritances. There are some that take exception that their Lordships have not in their Concessions acquitted the produce of the country from customs and impositions answerable to his Majesty's grant to their Lordships, which they conceive their Lordships have omitted for their own advantage. If their Lordships will explain themselves in these particulars by some instrument as public as their Concessions, it will abundantly satisfy many here who are men of purse and parts to promote the settlement. In the meantime if their Lordships will send him a patent for a Landgrave, with directions for laying out the baronies belonging thereto, by a tenure free and unfettered, so that the estate he intends to bury there may in its resurrection become the benefit of his posterity, it will be a means the sooner to free those persons from their doubts and jealousies and to encourage them to go on cheerfully in the great work their Lordships have designed. 4 *pp. Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 46.]

Nov. 15.
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337. Sir John Yeamans to Lord Dudley. Refers to his preceding letter to the Proprietors of Carolina. Intends going in person thither this summer; his great ambition to serve his Lordship. Sends him 12 cedar planks as the firstfruits of that glorious province, which promises in abundance all those good things the

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heart of man can wish for. Encloses letter from Henry Woodward, who was left at Port Royal by Col. Robt. Sandford upon the first discovery, which letter Sir John desires may be imparted to the rest of the Lords Proprietors. Is informed that Woodward has made a very large discovery in the colony, but is much unwilling to declare it to the Government there, being desirous to be sent for to make it out to their Lordships, which, if granted, will redound much to the prejudice of that settlement, he being the only person by whose means they hold a fair and peaceable correspondence with the natives. Questions not at his own arrival there to have a full relation of all Woodward's proceedings, which he will send for their Lordships' consideration. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 55, *pp.* 72–74.] *Encloses,*

337. I. Henry Woodward to Sir John Yeamans. Has discovered that fruitful province of Chusytachyq, where the Emperor resides, a country so delicious, pleasant, and fruitful that were it cultivated doubtless it would prove a second paradise. It lies west by north from us 14 days' travel after the Indian manner of marching. There he contracted a league with the Emperor and all the petty cassekas, so that after his return by the help of (Owen) Jones they were able to procure provisions from the natives, without which it had gone very hard with them all. Attempts of the Spaniards and the Indians of St. Helens to starve them out and make them surrender frustrated by the arrival of the Carolina ; her great guns made them retreat to St. Augustine. The Spaniards threaten to destroy the Indians of St. Helens, Cumbokee and Edisto, who are friendly to the English. Is more beholden to his agent than anything from the public. Will endeavour to send him some of their American rarities, their troubles at present not permitting him to travel the country, it being his business to wait in town and to give an account of what relations the natives bring from the southward or the northward. 1½ *pp. Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 33.]

Nov. 15. Barbadoes.

338. Sir John Yeamans to Sir Peter Colleton. Has received his letter of 28 August with copy of his of 30 May, but not the original. About six weeks since arrived Mr. Berrow who was in the Port Royal bound for Carolina, a person very industrious in taking an exact account of their unhappy voyage, which he brought Sir John, with plots of the Bahamas, copies of which his brother Thomas Colleton should give to him. Arrival of the Carolina frigate from Carolina a few days since with ample account of the people's arrival and good health, only their deficiency in strength and number of people. Has withdrawn several persons from their resolutions of other settlements, as Col. Sharpe from New York, who intended a large settlement there, but has suspended the same until a moderation be made to the several exceptions specified in his general letter enclosed

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to the Lords Proprietors. Presumes the Carolina may be ready in about three weeks to depart for said province, wherein by his persuasion go Capt. Godfrey and Thos. Gray, Sir John's chief agent here with a very considerable strength of servants, and many others unknown to Sir Peter, so needless to name. An Act lately passed in this island imposing great penalties upon those persuading any to go hence for other colonies which will be a great hindrance of supplies from hence. Desires his concurrence and urgency for a speedy answer to his general letter. 2 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 47.]

Nov. 17. **339.** Report of the Council of Plantations to the King on petition of planters and merchants of the Leeward Isles. That said islands might be under one Governor-in-Chief not subordinate to the Governor of Barbadoes, for the reasons annexed. *Two papers, both signed by* Sandwich, President; Rich. Gorges, W. Alington, Tho. Grey, H. Brouncker, Hum. Winche, S. Titus, Ed. Waller, and H. Slingesby, Secretary. *See Cal. ante, No.* 268, *Enclosures* I., II. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 97.]

Nov. 17. **340.** Copies of the preceding report and enclosures. [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 94, *pp.* 15–16.]

Nov. 17. **341.** Journal of the Assembly of Barbadoes. Commission read, from Governor Lord Willoughby to Capt. Abraham Langford, dated 19th August 1670, appointing him Lord Willoughby's sole agent for inquiring into the collection and receipt of all revenues belonging to his Majesty in Barbadoes and the Caribbees. Answer and reason of Nathaniel Johnson why he did not pay the gunner and matrosses according to order.

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Symon Lambert, Speaker on behalf of the Assembly, to Gov. Lord Willoughby, in answer to his of 20th August last [*see ante No.* 236]. Thank him for his great care and pains which they well hoped might have proved more effectual; but they cannot despair, since his Majesty promised in his letter of 6th April to take their addresses into consideration. Cannot judge their opposers, but that his Excellency will deem them the representatives of the island as best knowing their own wants. Have contracted their addresses into the fewer and the most necessary heads to be prosecuted. Might with more reason complain of the Royal Company, who have not complied with their proclamation to furnish negroes at 17*l.* or 2,400 lb. sugar per head, but have sold the best to the Spaniard, and the refuse here at near double that sum. The laws every way effectual and speedy for the recovery of debts as the laws of England. The chief consideration now before them whether the planters shall have credit from the merchant or purchase for ready payment, which will encourage the planter to the utmost to make good sugar, and if after all their care they come short of the goodness of Jamaica sugar they must impute it to the unfitness of their land; but if his Majesty will grant them a mint, ready payment will be made and the

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complaints of merchants be answered. Through the unseasonableness of last year the sugar proved worse than ordinary. Take notice of his Majesty's great care in appointing the committee, before whom they hope his Excellency will at all times appear on their behalf. As to the 4½ per cent., they have thought it not impertinent to acquaint him, that it was given for maintaining the dignity of his Majesty's authority here, the public meeting of the sessions, the often attendance of the council, the reparation of the forts, the building a sessions house and a prison, and all other public charges, and therefore suppose the charge on Nathaniel Johnson for payment of matrosses was just and warrantable, and cannot but hope his Majesty's favour therein; which they desire he will speedily represent in regard the prison is utterly decayed, and the forts soon will be the like. Have requested some gentlemen in London to afford their utmost assistance to his Lordship in accomplishing their desires to his Majesty, and defending their rights; which they desire his Excellency to take in good part, for they neither doubt nor fear his prudence or care, but desire him to be their director. 17th November, 1670.

Nov. 17. Barbadoes. Symon Lambert, Speaker of the Assembly, to the Gentlemen Planters in London, viz., Sir Peter Colleton, Sir Paul Painter, Henry Drax, Philip Bell, Constant Sylvester, Edward Pye, Thomas Wardall, Col. Thomas Middleton, Jacob Lucy, John Bawden, Major John Gregory, and Ferdinando Gorges. Refer to addresses to his Majesty delivered to Governor Willoughby on leaving the island in 1668, to his Excellency's letters of 20th May and 20th August 1669. Taking his Excellency's advice have lately sent him a petition to his Majesty with fewer heads, begging his prosecution thereof; which letter, petition, and addresses are herewith enclosed; and for that his Excellency's great concerns may not permit his often attendance, desires them, as greatly concerned in the welfare of this place, to apply to his Excellency to enforce their last addresses; assist at all times before his Majesty and all Committees, in asserting their wants and preventing anything that may be prejudicial; and let them know how all things move. His Excellency is acquainted with these their desires; and what charge may be expended will be discharged out of the first goods raised for any public use. Refer to the charge for the matrosses being denied by the Receiver here of his Majesty's revenue by his Excellency's order, and his commission to Capt. Langford. Heads of addresses sent by his Excellency in November 1668, to be presented to his Majesty. 1. To represent their sense of his Majesty's care. 2. The abuses in the Customs and mistakes of sugars. 3. Liberty to transport commodities to any place in amity with England, upon security given for payment of duties. 4. To set up a mint. 5. The great inconvenience of patents. 6. Customs on goods from England to be taken off. 7. The customs on strong liquors in England to extend to those made here. 8. For procuring a charter to be made a body corporate, and to have all the powers formerly granted to the Earl of Carlisle. Also those to be now

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presented [*see ante, No.* 299]. *Together* 8½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *No.* 13, *pp.* 6–14.]

Nov. 18. **342.** Warrant to the Attorney-General. Whereas his Majesty by Commission under the Great Seal of 30th July last constituted Edward Earl of Sandwich, Richard Lord Gorges, Wm. Lord Allington, Thomas Grey and Henry Brounker, Sir Humphrey Winch, Sir John Finch, Silas Titus, Edmond Waller, and Henry Slingesby his Majesty's Council for Foreign Plantations, and granted them certain yearly salaries, viz., to the Earl of Sandwich, as President of said Council, the sum of 700*l.*, and to each of the Council 500*l.*; his Majesty's pleasure is that the Attorney-General prepare a Bill to pass the Great Seal authorising the Commissioners of the Treasury to pay said salaries to said Earl of Sandwich, &c., so long as they shall serve as members of said Council, quarterly at the four usual feasts, to commence from Midsummer last; and also to said Henry Slingesby or his assigns the further sum of 1,000*l.* by the year to be employed for incidental charges relating to that service, according to such warrants as he shall receive from said Council. Mem. This warrant was signed anew the 2nd Dec 1670, with the addition of a grant to Dr. Benjamin Worsley of 300*l.* by the year, in consideration of the assistance he has already given and shall hereafter give in matters relating to his Majesty's Plantations. 1 *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 33, *p.* 59 *d.*]

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343. Henry Brayne to Lords Proprietors of Carolina. His last was dated from Virginia, 12 June, wherein he rendered a full account of all proceedings from Bermuda to Port Royal and from thence to Ashley River, before called Keywahah. Death of Mr. Burgh, so applied to Maj.-Gen. Bennett and Capt. Godwin, who had their Lordship's goods in possession, and were very ready to assist, as was also Sir Wm. Berkeley. Sailed on 4th August, met with a hurricane, but saved his ship, though a great deal of damage was done to the planters' crops and houses (in Virginia) so that tobacco will be extraordinarily dear. Anchored at the mouth of Ashley River 22 Aug., and seeing Indians ashore, went in his boat with Mr. Carteret and two Indians of our country; account of their adventures with some Spanish Indians or Westoes, who fired upon them as they rowed off. Found all the Colony in arms, the Governor having been told by our Indians that Brayne's ship was one of the Spanish ships. Acquainted the Governor and Capt. West with what had passed, and desired that a party might be sent out against the Indians who opposed them, but nothing was done, tho' all the seamen were willing to go. Is certain that if the Indians find they are let alone in their roguery it will increase their boldness and animate them on to more mischief. Through the ill-contriving of the Governor and Council, as Brayne understood by Messrs. Bull and Owen, neither Mr. Rivers nor the rest have been brought away [from St. Augustine], but Capt. Bayly has been left in the friar's hands, he being a person of very good worth and a good linguist.

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Consulted the Governor and Capt. West as to lading his ship with timber for Barbadoes or what else they could think on, but they answered that all the time Capt. Brayne was absent they were fain to put the people to a pint of peas a day, which sharp allowance was the cause of their having done little work and of no timber being ready to be shipped, as the distraction they were in about those Spaniards made them think it better to fortify themselves as strongly as they could, and to send Brayne away to Barbadoes before the foul weather set in. Fell down to the river's mouth, and met the sloop that was hired in Barbadoes, when we went down to Port Royal, deeply laden with corn, but not above two passengers, being afraid to venture because of the Spaniards, and of their dislike to the Governor, which Brayne read in some letters from Bermuda to some of our gentlemen that came out of England. Set sail for Barbadoes 23 Sept, where he arrived 31 Oct., being becalmed 12 or 14 days, and finds abundance of people making ready to go down with him, from the good reports they hear of our country, assuring themselves that in one, two, or three years they will live there very happily and comfortably; the seamen have also a great fancy to settle there, and are going to apply for their wages to fit themselves out, he could not any longer keep them off their pay. Capt. Godfrey and five hands go with him, also Mr. Gray, overseer to Sir John Yeamans, and 10 able men, most of them carpenters and sawyers. Mr. Stroud, the merchant, and Justice Harvy is sending down his son with 10 or 12 more hands. Sir John Yeamans has many more, who will in a short time be ready, and himself and friends will get about 10 hands, so shall be forced to get another vessel, and hopes to sail in about a month and touch at the Leeward Isles, especially at Antigua, where are abundant [persons] ready to desert, being a mere grave, and will never advance the King's interest, and where terrible hurricanes destroy their crops and houses every year. As our design is so likely to be prosperous they dearly want another vessel, either a pink of 70 or 80 tons or a ketch of 50 or 60 tons, which their Lordships would find both useful to their own interests and that of the country's. The Port Royal was cast away upon the Bahamas by the master's own wilfulness, and there is only Brayne's ship to depend upon, and she has been a long time off the ground and will want sheathing; the necessity of another vessel. Supposes he shall carry down 150 or 200 people more, besides those who will come in the spring from other places when the country will be safely settled. Will then load with timber for Barbadoes, and with sugar from thence as deeply as she can swim to arrive in the Thames about the end of July, which freight will pay the seamen's wages and then fit her out again for our country, when he makes no question of having 200 or 300 people out of London. Recommends his mate, John Coming, a very honest, trusty, and able man to command said vessel, he having already an interest in our country, and knowing our coast and rivers, &c., and the bearer of this letter. 4 *pp.* *Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 48.]

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344. Henry Brayne to Lord Ashley. Understands that Capt. Gilbert, the bearer, hath a great inclination to our country, and believes if his Lordship gives Capt. Gilbert any encouragement he can get abundance of his sect or friends to settle, he having a very good ship for that purpose. Has heard Gilbert say he would come and see us if he could have encouragement as to a freight that might be worth his time. *Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 50.]

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345. Henry Brayne to [Sir Peter Colleton]. Received his letter at Virginia advising Brayne to take in cattle, hogs, and provisions for our colony and to follow his former instructions to take the goods brought from Port Royal to Mr. Hallett and his brother Thomas Colleton and take their advice how to proceed. Thinks Mr. Stroud a more convenient man for that purpose who is a great settler and promoter of our design having with Justice Harvy got almost 20 people to send down. Stroud and Thos. Colleton have taken up about 100*l.* to furnish our ship with necessaries and provisions for carrying on our designs. Hopes to have a quick passage being so late in the year. Complains of having only heard from Sir Peter once and of the want of stores for his ship which has been almost 18 months off the ground. About the account of the ship's stores and men to Thos. Colleton which he was ordered to give and which he has faithfully done. Her gains but little at present, only 2,400 lbs. of sugar for the passage of a young man and 13 hogsheads of tobacco from Virginia to Barbadoes. Could not take in a freight of timber at our colony, being tied by his instructions to follow the orders of the Governor and Captain West who said the safest way was to send Brayne for more people. Hopes now by the going down of Captain Godfrey, Mr. Gray and other ingenious planters that things will be better carried in future. If it be not convenient for Brayne to come home in the spring begs Sir Peter will send him to the value of 50*l.* in commodities fit for New York as shoes, stockings, hats, blue linen, &c., with which it will be very useful to pay the carpenters and seamen. Proposes to fit his ship at New York, and as to the management of all things hopes power will be given to Thos. Colleton, Stroud, Sir John Yeamans, Major Kingsland, and himself. Our Governor is not fit, being very aged and feeble and having gone through a great deal of sickness of late, inclining much to the lethargy dropsy and other diseases, that what small reason he had is almost taken from him insomuch that he is hardly "*compos mentes*," and Brayne wishes him safe to his own house again at Bermudas. It is much doubted whether he can live, for Brayne left him sick and does not know whether he has recovered. Will pawn his own life that Sayle is one of the unfittest men in the world for his place and his being Governor keeps our settlement very much back and very chargeable to their Lordships. But though the Governor is crazy, yet if there were a wise council or three or four men of reason, planters who knew what did belong to settle such a country it would be to the good of the country and

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their Lordships' interest. Brayne has himself the greatest interest of any one particular man in the country. As to the accuracy of his account has not charged one shilling more than his just right, which he desires may be paid to Peter Jones, Sir Peter Colleton's Secretary, if living. Wishes a commission from the Duke of York for the command of his ship and men, &c. There are only himself, 15 men and one boy in the ship, which is as little as possible he can sail her with safety. Has sent by Mr. Gilbert eight barrels of powder which were damnified in the storm and he desires may be changed. Will keep three barrels and deliver five barrels to Captain West. 4 *pp.* *Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 49.]

Nov. 22. Barbadoes. **346.** [N. Carteret] to [Sir George Carteret]. Arrival of the ship (Carolina) on the coast [of Carolina] 22 August when Captain Brayne, himself with two others and an Indian went ashore; a flag of truce, which proved to be a white handkerchief, displayed by some Indians who turned out to be Westoes, but seeing a great number in ambush caused them to row off again. Account of the efforts of the Westoes to surprise and take them and of their firing upon them before they could get to their boat. Arrival in Ashley River where they were received joyfully. How Captain Bayly and the Marshal of Key-awah who went to St. Augustine in a sloop commanded by the Governor Sayle's son went ashore with letters to the friar and the Governor of St. Augustine, and were detained as pirates for want of credentials. 3 *pp.* *Endorsed by John Locke.* "N. Carteret to Sir G. Carteret, 22 Nov. '70." [*Shaftesbury Papers, Vol. IX., No.* 51.] Shaftesbury Papers.

Nov. 23. Barbadoes. **347.** Thos. Colleton to [Sir Peter Colleton]. Concerning bills given to various persons for payment for negroes for the Windward Plantation; also Capt. Brayne's account. Sir Peter ought to take care to have things better ordered at Carolina, for not a stick came away from there in the ship, and 100 men upon the place, and all for fear of two or three Spaniards and a few Indians. The people mind solely their own interest, and not the Proprietors, who they think are bound to maintain them. About freight of cattle and goods. Begs instructions may be sent to the Governor and Capt. West to follow Colleton's orders as to the loading and sailing of the Carolina, by which means his vessel will do a great deal more. Looks upon the present Governor as very unfit, and if the Bermudians do not come to him this year he ought to be changed for a more active, prudent man; but if he had a good Council he would do well enough. Suggests his having a blank commission empowering himself and others to appoint a new Governor in a case of necessity, for Sir Peter is so remote and it is so long before he can hear from hence that all may be lost before he can remedy it. Capt. Brayne has reduced the number of his seamen from 20 to 16; two or three have settled in the country, and others are going home to bring their families to do so; a cargo of commodities for seamen's apparel very necessary. Capt. Brayne wishes Colleton to write in his Shaftesbury Papers.

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favour. New York a better place for cattle and horses than Virginia, the former about 50*s.* a head at New York and provisions cheaper; so is clearly of opinion that Carolina should be stocked from thence and not from Virginia. Business matters; shipping of molasses, rum, and tobacco; the best way to employ the Carolina. Doubts not that 80 people will settle from Barbadoes, besides what may be expected from the Leeward Islands. Indeed the Proprietors are much obliged to John Stroud, who could not have done more to promote the design had he been their agent, and has engaged several of his own relations to go, and is a copartner himself. Thinks about 150 will go by the next shipping and upon the John and Thomas, a ship of our own. Entreats the Proprietors to thank Stroud for his kindness and to grant him a considerable parcel of land. Both himself and Capt. Brayne believe J. Stroud will be fitter for his concernments than Capt. Hallet, who is, as it were, strange to them all. Has been constrained to take up bills on account of fittings and provisions for the Carolina; remarks thereon: the difference of taking up of sugar for bills of exchange is 30 per cent. 4 *pp.* *Endorsed by John Locke,* "Mr. T. Colleton to Sir Peter Colleton. 23 Nov. 70." [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 52.]

Nov. 28.
Jamaica.

348. Tho. Bromhall, junr., to Williamson. Is safely arrived at Jamaica. Called in at Montserat and Nevis, which are both much ruined by hurricanes, and doubtless this is the best place in the West Indies. Is but a week since arrived, but was loth to omit any opportunity of making his acknowledgments for all favours, especially in recommending him to Col. Lynch. One Mr. Rookes will wait on him about the encouragement of the Trade Mercury, which, if he be pleased to join to the Gazette, it will be to his advantage: doubts not that when he has considered how public a good it will be and how great a security to the peace of the nation, he will encourage it and further oblige Bromhall. *Endorsed,* Rec. Feb. 1670–1. [*Col. Papers, Vol.* XXV., *No.* 98.]

Nov. 29.
Barbadoes.

349. Order of the Deputy Governor and Council of Barbadoes. On a writ of error brought by William White, father-in-law and guardian of James White, executor of James White, late of this island, deceased, to reverse a judgment, dated the 28th April 1670, obtained against him at the suit of Segar de Hem (?), attorney of Sir John Maynard, knt., for the sum of 2,000*l.* and 41*s.* costs. The board found error in the judgment and ordered it to be reversed. Then follow a declaration of the state of the case, and reasons why the judgment was in error, signed Sam. Williams and Wm. Carpenter: and mem. that petitioner conceives that the proceedings there ought to be summary, and not according to formalities of courts, but the substance and truth, else all their proceedings in English are error, it being impossible that proceedings there should be the same as in England. *Endorsed,* "Read June 5, '72." 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol.* XXV., *No.* 98*.]

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Sept.–Nov. **350.** Extracts in the handwriting of John Locke of letters from Carolina to Lord Ashley, viz. from—

William Owen, Sept. 15 (*calendared No.* 261).
Stephen Bull, Sept. 12 (*cal. No.* 259).
Henry Brayne, Nov. 9 (*cal. No.* 329).
Joseph West, Sept. (*cal. No.* 257).
William Sayle (*cal. No.* 253).
Sir John Yeamans, Nov. 15 (*cal. No.* 336).
Joseph Dalton, Sept 9 (*cal. No.* 248).

5 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 39.]

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Nov. **351.** Extracts, in the handwriting of John Locke, of letters from Carolina from the Governor and Council, Sir John Yeamans, Thos. Colleton, Hen. Woodward, Jos. Dalton, Jos. West, Henry Brayne, &c. (*already calendared*). Arranged under the following heads, viz.: Proposals and wants; Governor and Government; Information; Provisions and stores; Chusytachyque; Indians; Spaniards; Town; Country; Ship Carolina; Planters going. 8 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 53.]

Shaftesbury Papers.

[Dec. 4.] **352.** Petition of Randall Holden and John Greene, deputies for the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation, to the King. In 1644 the chief Indian Princes of the Narragansett country submitted themselves to his Majesty's father, and renewed their submission in 1664 in the presence of his Majesty's commissioners, who named the country the King's Province, and committed the government to the Governor and Council of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation, who since that year have actually governed it, notwithstanding the many encroachments of the neighbouring colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, and Connecticut. But about last June the magistrates of Massachusetts set up printed papers declaring the said Narragansett country to belong to them, with offers to make sale of the lands to any who will purchase the same, and do dispose the government thereof to Connecticut Colony. All which is humbly submitted to his Majesty for redress. *Endorsed*, Read in Council the 4th Dec. 1670. Read again the 2nd of March 1679–80. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 99.]

Dec. 7. Whitehall. **353.** Order of the King in Council. That the petition of Wolfgang Howser, attorney of Henry Howser and James Zellar, his Majesty's chaplains in Jamaica, concerning an allowance for maintenance of said chaplains, be referred to his Majesty's Council for Foreign Plantations, to report to this Board. *Endorsed*, Received 17th December 1670. 17th of January reported by Mr. Brouncker that the Lords of the Treasury will meet thereupon when notice given. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 100.]

Dec. 7. **354.** Sebastian Byar [Bayer], of the Council of Antigua to [Lord Willoughby]. The French King has had two considerable men-of-war and several Biscay sloops with oars, attending his islands near 12 months, one of them carries 70 guns. For facilitating the trade has sent a considerable sum of a peculiar coin for the use of those

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islands. The French endeavour to make their islands very considerable, and show they set great value upon them. The inhabitants of the English Islands suspect they are neglected. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 100*.]

Dec. 9. **355.** Warrant to the clerk of the Signet. To prepare a bill for the King's signature to pass the Privy Seal to pay to Sir Thomas Lynch 1,000*l.* for his equipage and expense in going to Jamaica, whereof we have designed him our Lieutenant-Governor. *Signed by the King and countersigned by Sec. Lord Arlington.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 101.]

Dec. 9. **356.** Minute of preceding. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 34, *p.* 65.]

Dec. 14. **357.** Sir Peter Colleton and other planters in London to Christopher Codrington, Deputy Governor, the Council and Assembly of Barbadoes. The prodigious power France is arrived unto has so alarmed all the states of Europe that the writers are suspicious England will not be long without a war, and therefore warn them to be thinking how to defend themselves. Are informed that nigh 2,000 people are gone off Barbadoes this last year, and more are still going. Recommend the making of a law that no man possessed of land in Barbadoes be capable of purchasing any more, which will uphold the number of freeholders; next, that negroes and servants shall be clothed with dimity, &c. of the manufacture of Barbadoes instead of the manufactures of France and Germany, which would find employment for many of the poor, who go off because they know not how to subsist, and that in no trade shall any negroes be employed, except as artificers to the masters of sugar works on their own plantations. Parliament is now laying a very heavy imposition on sugars, which is like to put the rates in favour of Portugal and the refiners of England, which the writers are labouring to withstand. The lodging some stock in England for defraying charges for the public concerns of Barbadoes, and to allow a salary to a person of quality to attend Councils. Desire they will be speedy in their resolutions, for they have powerful antagonists here, as they will see by the printed paper enclosed. Signed also by Ferd. Gorges, Thos. Wardall, Thos. Middleton, John Gregory, John Bawden, John Searle, Henry Drax, John Worsam, Ja. Lucie, and Edw. Pye. Read at a meeting of the Assembly of Barbadoes, March 7, 1670–1. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 13, *pp.* 15 *and* 17.]

Dec. 15. Jamaica. **358.** Extract of a letter from Jamaica. Our fleet of 35 sail are gone to take Panama, on the South Sea, and may be landed about this time with near 2,000 men. If they take it (which we doubt not) there will be much money found in it, and it will make a great noise in Europe, being so instant on the expectation of a peace to be made in the Indies. Supposes this will be news. We have good reason for it, in that by the oaths of several Spaniards, they are there arming men against us, whom

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it is best to disperse before they are too strongly united. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 102.]

Dec. 18. Jamaica. **359.** Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has received since his last two expresses from our Admiral [Morgan] the first of 23rd November, intimating the return of Vice-Admiral Collier from the Main, where he took Rio del Hacha and possessed it above a month, and brought a reasonable supply of provisions to the fleet; the other of the 6th inst. advising that he was 1,800 strong, whereof 200 or 300 French and 36 ships, and was under sail to make further discoveries of the enemy, having by prisoners been informed that about Carthagena, Puerto Bello and Panama, soldiers were listing against the Galleons came, to be transported against this island; but that if want of provisions or the just ends of his commission invited him on any shore, he would instantly despatch the Betty sloop to advise of it. Had despatched to the Admiral, before the first of these expresses arrived, a copy of the articles of peace with Spain, intimating that though he had them from private hands and no orders to call him in, yet thought fit to let him see them, and to advise him to mind his Lordship's letter of 10th June, and to do nothing that might prevent the accomplishment of his Majesty's peaceable intentions; but the vessel returned with Modyford's letters, having missed him at his old rendezvous, however, has returned her to the main with strict instructions to find the Admiral out. On the whole his Lordship cannot but be sensible how necessary a guard these men are to this infant island, who, on notice of Jamaica's danger, in less than four months ran together so considerable a body of men and ships. All the privateers of this port are now with the Admiral, except the logwood men, who are grown to the number of 20 small vessels, and are like daily to increase, and will be a good reserve on all accidents. The differences amongst their French neighbours still increase, which he hopes to improve for his Majesty's service, having had repeated applications from both parties. *Endorsed,* Rec. 7 March 1670–1. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 103.]

Dec. 19. **360.** Estimate of the charge of the carriages, powder, match, arms, ladles, sponges, and sundry other stores and provisions of war to be issued out of his Majesty's stores for the supply of Cabo Corso according to warrant from the Council Board, dated 2nd December 1670, amounting to 1,464*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 104.]

Dec. 20. London. **361.** Governor Wm. Lord Willoughby to Col. Chr. Codrington, Deputy-Governor of Barbadoes the Council and Assembly of Barbadoes. Received on 14th inst. a petition from the island to his Majesty of great importance, with a letter from the Council and Assembly. Sent for Sir Peter Colleton and other planters the next day to advise upon it, but all failed except Col. Drax; and presented it to his Majesty on 16th inst., who ordered Lord Arlington to make a reference upon it to the Lords of the

Treasury, and two days after it was read at the Junto Council, and Lord Willoughby was ordered to attend his Majesty at the Treasury on the 22nd inst.; so that by the next they may expect a further account. Returns thanks for the 100,000 lbs. of sugar, assuring them that if the advancement of their concerns requires that or a greater sum, his credit shall be at stake to compass it. By what he has heard, even from some of their fellow planters besides courtiers, is like to have a hard task in justifying their good meaning in this petition, but will speak the truth to the hazard of the loss of his Government. Read at a meeting of the Assembly of Barbadoes, March 7, 1670–1. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *No.* 13, *pp.* 17 and 18.]

[Dec. 23,] read. **362.** Petition of the merchants, owners, and masters of ships, and inhabitants of the western parts of this kingdom adventuring to the Newfoundland in fishing voyages, to the King in Council. That the laws for regulating the fishery have been confirmed by his Majesty, who by letter of 4th Dec. 1663 commanded certain mayors of corporations and others to see them put in execution. That notwithstanding private boatkeepers still continue to fish in Newfoundland and great number of passengers still go there. That the whole state of this affair is now presented in an address to the King. Pray that the fishery may be maintained by fishing ships, and that the mayors may depute persons to execute laws for the fishery. *Signed by* the Mayors of Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth, Lyme Regis, Barnstaple, Weymouth, and Poole. *Annexed,*

362. I. The address to the King above referred to, showing that about 30 years since 270 sail of ships were employed in the fishery and 20,000 seamen. That in process of time loose persons stayed in the country, who tend much to destroy the trade and are useless in all respects, Newfoundland being a barren island. That in consequence the fishermen's houses are torn down, timber is burnt, and the seamen are debauched. The fishery is carried on without fishing ships by the inhabitants. And the French in their seamen and shipping by their fishery do much increase. The inconveniences through permitting private boatkeepers being allowed to fish.

362. II. Additional powers desired by the petitioners about the Newfoundland fishing.

362. III. Order by the King in Council upon above petition, read at the Board 23 Dec. last, when it was ordered that Mr. Gould and all other parties concerned should give their attendance, who being fully heard it was now ordered that all papers relating thereto be referred to his Majesty's Council of Plantations, who are to consider the best ways and means whereby the fishing trade in Newfoundland may be regulated, advanced, and protected and secured from foreigners and managed for the increase of seamen and the advantage of his Majesty and his subjects; also to take into consideration his Majesty's charter and the

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additional powers desired by the western traders, and to report their opinion to his Majesty within 14 days. Whitehall, 11 January 1670–1.

362. IV. Report of his Majesty's Council for Foreign Plantations. Having heard the petitioners and all parties concerned, they offer, as their opinion and advice, That his Majesty grant, by way of addition to his former charter and rules and orders for the government of said fishery: That all his Majesty's subjects enjoy the freedom of taking fish in any of the rivers in Newfoundland, provided they submit to the orders established for the fishery. That no stranger be permitted to take bait or fish, no inhabitant to burn or destroy any wood or plant within six miles of the sea shore, nor take up any stage before the arrival of the fishermen out of England. Masters of ships to bring back all seamen, fishermen, and others, and none to be suffered to remain in Newfoundland. Fines and forfeitures on offenders. Encouragement to the inhabitants of Newfoundland to go to Jamaica or other foreign plantations. These rules and orders are contained in 29 articles. 1670–1, March 2.

362. V. Order of the King in Council approving above report and directing Sir Heneage Finch, Attorney-General, to prepare a bill for his Majesty's signature to pass the Great Seal, containing his confirmation of said charter, with the additional powers hereby ordered to be inserted therein, as also for establishing a certain way of judicature for hearing and determining felonies and murders and other offences committed in Newfoundland. *Together* 24 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 65, *pp.* 39–62.]

[Dec. 23.] **363.** Copies of the above petition, Order of 11th Jan. 1670–1, and Report dated 2nd March 1670–1 (enclosures Nos. III., IV.). *Together* 8 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 94, *pp.* 18–25.]

Dec. 26. Barbadoes. Shaftesbury Papers. **364.** Thos. Colleton to the Governor and Council of Albemarle Point, in Ashley River. Theirs by his sloop Three Brothers came lately to hand, with their desire of speeding people thence, in order to which the Carolina sails to-morrow with about 60 or 70 passengers, with orders to touch at the Leeward Isles to see what more she can get, having provisions for 120 passengers besides her crew. Also John Strode and himself send a vessel of their own, the John and Thomas, Thos. Jenner, commander, with about 40 persons to settle on their own accounts, to whom Colleton hopes the Governor and Council will be kind in assisting them, and also in dispatching the ship hither loaded with timber, which will encourage Colleton to continue a trade with them and send a great many people to them. Entreats them also to load the Carolina with timber on the Lords Proprietors' account, or she will hardly return to them; for here the seamen's wages are to be paid, and he knows not how to produce money without effects; it has cost

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200*l.* to set the Carolina to sea this time, and will cost a great deal more. *Certified copy examined 19th March 1671 by Jos. Dalton, Registrar. Endorsed by John Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No.* 54.]

Dec. 28. **365.** Alterations and additions to be made in several articles of Sir Thos. Lynch's instructions as Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica, with respect to the King's revenue in that island. Signed by G. Downing. *Endorsed,* Additions to Sir Thos. Lynch's instructions made by the Commissioners of the Treasury, December 28, 1870. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 105.]

Dec. ? **366.** "Amendments" to Sir Thos. Lynch's instructions in the handwriting of Williamson. 5 *lines.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 106.]

Dec. 31. Whitehall. **367.** Instructions for Sir Thomas Lynch, Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica. (1.) With these instructions he will receive his Majesty's Commission as Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica, a revocation of Sir Thos. Modyford's Commission of 15 February 1664, and a letter to said Sir Thos. (2.) To deliver to Sir Thos. said letter and revocation, assemble the present Council and principal persons and officers, and publish said revocation together with his own commission. (3.) Neither to augment diminish nor suspend the present members of the Council without good and sufficient cause, but to send to his Majesty and Council of Plantations a list of their names and qualities from time to time. (4.) With the advice of the Council to call assemblies, to make laws and levy moneys; said laws to be as agreeable to those of England as may be, and to be in force two years and no longer unless confirmed by his Majesty. (5.) To appoint justices, sheriffs and other officers, and not to execute himself or by deputy any of said offices in the absence of a governor. (6.) To examine the judicatories established there, and if defective cause them to be amended. (7.) To establish courts of admiralty as he shall see cause. (8.) Not to suffer any person to execute more offices than one by deputy. (9.) To suspend or discharge all officers upon misbehaviour. (10.) Take especial care that all salaries and fees be within the bounds of moderation. (11.) That drunkenness, debauchery, swearing and blasphemy be punished, and none of ill-fame admitted to public employment. (12.) To send an account to his Majesty and Council of Plantations of all the arms, ammunition and stores in his Majesty's magazines, fortifications, or garrisons. (13.) Likewise to demand an account from Sir Thos. and Sir Jas. Modyford, how the arms, ammunition and stores sent from his Majesty's office of Ordnance have been employed or disposed of, and what others have been bought with public moneys; and he will herewith receive an account of what has for these last ten years been sent out from said office of Ordnance [*see Cal., ante No.* 294.] (14.) To cause account to be sent to his Majesty, his Commissioners of Treasury, and Council for Plantations, how his Majesty's fifteenths and other duties have been disposed of since Sir Chas. Lyttelton's return. (15.) To examine what duties and revenues arise to his Majesty, and use his best endeavours for improving them

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(16.) To cause a survey to be taken of landing places and harbours and erect such fortifications as shall be necessary, at the public charge there. (17.) Inform whether it may be necessary to continue the suspension of the setting apart of 400,000 acres for his Majesty's royal demesne; and, if not, then to set apart such quantities as, with the advice of the Council, he shall think fit. (18.) To forbear taking advantage of penalties against any of the present inhabitants for not manuring or planting their lands, until further directions. (19.) To contrive that the plantations be near together, and the sea coast first planted. (20.) To take care that all planters and Christian servants be well provided with arms, mustered and trained, and in case of insurrection or invasion to use martial law. (21.) To appoint markets and fairs. (22.) That wild cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep may be preserved, to prohibit or license hunters as shall be judged most requisite. (23.) To encourage the improvement of cacoa walks, plantations of sugars, indigo and vanillas, and repairing the houses in St. Jago. (24.) To give all possible encouragement to persons of different opinions in religion, he shall dispense with the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, except to members and officers of the Council, finding some other way of securing allegiance, and suffer no man to be molested, in the exercise of his religion, so he be content with a quiet and peaceable enjoying of it: but his Majesty obliges him in his own house and family to the profession of the Protestant religion, as it is practised by his Majesty in England, and the recommending of it to all others. (25.) To give encouragement to merchants, and suppress the engrossing of commodities. (26.) His Majesty is content that no custom be laid in Jamaica on any goods exported or imported for 14 years from 18 February next; but that they be not exempted from custom in England, as the rest of his Majesty's plantations. (27.) Due entries to be made of all goods imported or exported and a yearly account transmitted to his Majesty. (28.) To give due encouragement to the trade of the Royal Company. (29.) Servants transported to said island to serve four years, and every person that transports servants, for every servant, to have 30 acres of land for ever, and at the end of said term, said servants to have 30 acres. (30.) To send as often as he can account of the number of planters, masters, servants and slaves, and the wants, products, improvements and advantages of trade. (31.) To cause the treaty for establishing peace in America concluded at Madrid the $\frac{8}{18}$ July 1670, to be published within eight months from $\frac{10}{20}$ October 1670, if he can agree with the Spanish governors for a certain day; and at the time of publication to revoke all commissions of what kind soever, to the prejudice of the King of Spain or any of his subjects. (32.) Carefully to observe all the articles of said treaty. (33.) For the better encouragement of all belonging to the privateer ships to come in, immediately after the publication of said peace to proclaim a general pardon to all that shall submit to his Majesty within reasonable time and betake themselves to planting or merchandising, of all offences committed from June 1660 to the said publication, and assure them that they shall enjoy all such goods as they shall be possessed of at the time of said publica-

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tion, except the 10ths and 15ths, and that if they will plant they shall have 35 acres by the head; that if they will employ their ships in trade, they shall be admitted to trade in them with the same freedom as if they were English built; and that if any will serve on his Majesty's ships of war, they shall be received into his service and pay. But to appoint as short a time for the coming in of the privateers as the nature of that affair will bear, and not to insist so positively on payment of the 10ths and 15ths as to discourage their submission. (34.) In case the encouragements before mentioned shall not have the effect his Majesty desires, to use all means by force or persuasion to make them submit to and continue under his Majesty's obedience. (35.) And as there are many things for which it is not easy for his Majesty to prescribe, with the advice of the Council to take care therein, giving his Majesty due information, and he shall receive further ratifications as his Majesty's service shall require. *These instructions are signed by the King and countersigned and sealed by Secretary Lord Arlington, but probably Lynch did not receive his instructions until a month later, for his commission bears date 5 January* 1671, *and a copy of these instructions is dated* 31 *January following.* 14 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 107. *See Col. Entry Bk., No.* 27. *pp.* 88–95.]

368. Reply of Capt. Robinson to the answer of the West Country Gentlemen to his own proposals about Newfoundland [*see previous vol. of Cal.*, 1661–1668, *No.* 1,732]. The papers of the West Country Gentlemen given in after so long premeditation on his proposals were not very pertinent to his Majesty's interest, but only a discourse on their own particular trade, nor is it material to insist on Sir David Kirke's Government, how careless or severe soever, for if there be a bad Government it doth not follow that said Governor and planters should be removed, and so the country left to any other nation, but rather that said bad Governor be removed. Still asserts that Sir David Kirke was Governor round great part of the island, and made many of the French pay toll; that Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession by patent from Queen Elizabeth in 1586 [*sic, mistake for* 1583; *he died in* 1584], as Capt. Whitbourne an eye-witness relates in his book of that plantation; and that there is constant destruction of stages, outhouses, and woods, and the harbours spoiled, besides abuses between fishers and planters without any justice between them, and no offices of Christianity or public worship amongst them. But the thing in hand is, whether Newfoundland ought not to be kept from an enemy, and his Majesty's subjects encouraged and secured, being surrounded by the French to the north and south, Placentia Bay to the west with 100 ships before it, and the Bank to the east. That nation are not as they were 50 or 60 years ago, when they durst not encroach on the rights of the Kings of England, nor did mind any trade in navigation, nor delighted in their navy strength, nor had they men to man their few ships. Now 'tis otherwise, for that King is busy to increase his trade and to settle plantations in

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several parts, and increase his trade and navy at a strange rate, is rich, and values not wronging his neighbours for his own profit, and certainly will use all ways to gain such a nursery for seamen. Knowing that country may be kept at little charge, so it may be kept, if taken, from us, especially if the planters are taken off as some have begged. Some say if St. John's harbour were taken there are fishing places enough beside, as if they could not as well take the smaller and weaker as the greater, Havre-de-Grace to the north, and Freizeland to the south, and so command the whole country. But the main thing to consider is, if the French should take it, whereas now they employ 400 ships and 18,000 men, and we 300 ships and 15,000 men, they would then employ 700 ships and 30,000 seamen and others, and we be shut out of that nursery and its returns of 700,000*l.* yearly, for which is not carried out of the kingdom 100*l.* per annum, which the French would make better worth than 1,400,000*l.* yearly; and we that have been so flourishing a nation for seamen, have his Majesty at a loss to man his ships of war, whilst the French King shall have at his devotion 30,000 men, which will man 90 ships. Who would believe that any English noble spirit would plead with his Majesty against having a strength in those parts, we having so dearly paid for it by leaving places of concernment without forts, and power to withstand an enemy. Besides if the French gain this to what he possesses already, Canada, Nova Scotia, and other places, he would be an exceeding bad neighbour to New England, New York, and Virginia; and therefore as 500 men more would secure that harbour, country, and trade, he presents it to his Majesty's favour, especially at this juncture, and when their neighbours are lower they may be called off if thought convenient. *Endorsed,* "Capt. Robinson's reply to the answer of the West Countrymen about Newfoundland, 1670. Recd. in 1676." 2 *large pp. closely written.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 110.]

369. Certain arguments for a settled Government in Newfoundland, tendered by Capt. Robinson to the Duke of York, with a description of that part of the country inhabited by the English and French. That there hath been these 100 years a very profitable fishing in that country, with the yearly employ of several hundred ships and about 15,000 seamen and others. For many years Sir David Kirke was settled there as Governor by Charles the First, with several forts for security, and, caused the French that fished there to pay toll; since which they have seated themselves at Placentia Bay, the best place of fishing, where they have a Governor and forts. The glory of God and honour of his Majesty exceedingly suffer in having so many thousands of his subjects without any public prayers, preaching, baptizing, marrying, burying, or religious observation of the Lord's Day, which is altogether spent in drinking, every house being as it were a tavern, so that many fishermen and planters have complained to Capt. Robinson, and several have become wholly atheistical. His Majesty's laws for the preservation of the planta-

1670. tion are generally violated. (1.) There is a yearly destruction of 260,000 young trees, by reason of the seamen's breaking down all their stages and other rooms at the end of the year; (2) and of 50,000 bigger trees by pulling off the rinds to cover their stages, to the great hindrance of the fishing, the seamen being constrained to travel much further in snow and ice up the country for others, and also to come sooner, to the hazard of all from ice and fog, so that many have lost both their ships and lives; (3) many looser persons out of carelessness or wilfulness set fire to the woods to the exceeding prejudice of the country; (4) but the most pernicious custom is the throwing overboard at the end of the year their press stones of very great bigness into all harbours, to the endangering of vessels that follow, and the spoiling of as brave and safe harbours as any in the world; (5) there is no plantation of equal account but has laws for Church and State discipline, and a person to administer them, and keep the place from foreign powers; only this place is liable to be a prey to any Christian or Turk that comes to surprise it, as was seen lately in the example of De Ruyter, for had St. John's harbour 10 or 12 guns and a Governor a greater force could no more have hurt them than Barbadoes; (6) what is alleged against a settled Government is for private ends, and tends to anarchy, and is easily answered, viz., that it would occasion the forestalling of fish, raising the price of commodities, settling more planters than are fitting, and pulling down stages; all which his Majesty may take care by commands to his Governor to prevent; as to the last particular he knows that the fishers themselves do it, and not the planters, through want of a Governor to restrain them; and reason and experience teach us in peace to provide for war; (7) lastly, the charge will be inconsiderable, for one penny the "kentall" of merchantable fish, one halfpenny for refuse, and one shilling per hogshead of oil, and the benefit of the furs which the planters little use, and to have the benefit of the furs of the country would make the Governor a competent salary, which they need not grudge, who for all their fish and oil exported amounting to several 100,000*l.* pay no duty to his Majesty at all. *Endorsed,* "A paper given in by Capt. Robinson in 1670, touching Newfoundland. Recd. in 1676." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 111.]

1670 ? **370.** Petition of Morgan Lewis, merchant to the King. Has lived in Barbadoes for nearly 20 years, and being on his return prays license for the transportation of 100 horses, of which there is great want in the island. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 112.]

1670. **371.** Six Acts of Barbadoes passed in 1670, viz., Aug. 11 (1), an additional Act to the Act concerning the conveyance of estates; (2) to prevent spiriting people off this island; Oct. 18 (3), an additional Act to the Act for establishing the courts of Common Pleas within this island; Oct. 19 (4), an Act to prevent the abuse of lawyers, and multiplicity in law suits; Oct. 21 (5), for trying all petty larcenies at the several quarter sessions within the island;

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and (6) for regulating the secretary's fees, with a list of fees. *Printed.* (*Col. Entry Bk., No. XV.*, 75–83.)

Montserrat. **372.** Nine Acts passed in Montserrat, viz. Feb. 24 (1), An Act touching the merchants selling liquors, and that the keepers of taphouses do not exact in selling of their liquors for money, &c., and containing a tariff for liquors; (2) for paying tobacco in leaf, &c.; (3) for planting of provisions, and disannulling of writings made out of the secretary's office; (4) Sept. 29, for reducing the trade of this island unto three certain towns in the same; and for encouraging of those who shall bring any foreign corn unto this island; (5) Oct. 8, for restraining the liberty of negroes and to prevent the running away of Christian servants, &c.; (6) Oct. 13, for the repairing the highways in this island, and for keeping them so; (7) Nov. 5, touching such as shall buy any sorts of liquors on board any ships or other vessels in this island, and against those who shall sell any liquors in or upon this island without license; (8) Nov. 19, to prevent the abuse committed by paying of such indigo and sugar as are not fit to be received; and that the sugars made in and upon this island shall not pass under the rates in this Act mentioned; and (9) an Act that the bounds of every person's land in this island be examined. 8 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No* 49, *pp.* 79–87.]

Montserrat. **373.** The preceding nine Acts passed in Montserrat are in the printed Acts passed in Montserrat 1668–1740. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol.* 55, *pp.* 14–24.]

Montserrat. **374.** Five of the above Acts passed in Montserrat, Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7 and 9, with two additional Acts, viz., 24 Feb., an Act against the importing of rum, and turning away servants in sickness; and 29 Sept., an Act for rating sugar, raising of foreign coin, and preventing the plague. 21 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No.* 50, *pp.* 199–219.]

1670? **375.** A summary prospect of the advantages and conveniences capable to arise to his Majesty from the planting of Jamaica. The things in Jamaica that distinguish it from all other plantations are its situation, largeness, and value of commodities. As to its situation, lying off Hispaniola and Cuba, and not far from St. Martha and Carthagena, none can be chosen equal to it, to erect as a citadel over all the Spanish West Indies; and consequently there is no place so fit to be well manned, planted, and fortified, for awing or defending the Spaniard, strengthening trade, and preventing designs of French or Dutch. It is therefore more absolutely necessary to be regarded than any other plantation, because it is so thinly inhabited that it is scarce able to defend itself, there being, by Sir Thos. Modyford's own account, not much above one acre planted for every 200 in the island. It also lies so much to the westward of the rest of our plantations that no speedy communication could be held or any sudden succours sent on an emergent difficulty, so that it must rely wholly upon its own strength. It is not yet actually confirmed to us by the Spaniard; the French seem to be drawing down forces

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into those parts more than formerly; and by how much the more import Jamaica is to us by so much the more is it jealously looked on by our neighbours. As to its largeness, it is not only capable of receiving the greater number of inhabitants, but capable of breeding the greater number of horses and cattle on the many and large savannahs; which gives the greatest encouragement of any to plantations. As to the commodities, as no island abounds in cacao more than Jamaica, it is easy with good management to beat out the Spaniard; which commodity is not only exceedingly valued (as it is ready money in Spain, France, Flanders, Holland, and England), but is greatly growing in request; and the profit is such that if it keep up but the moiety of its price it will be of far more gain to the planter than indigo, ginger, cotton, or sugar. Wherefore if sugar has raised our plantations to far greater value than most plantations in the world, what may we expect cacao may do if once strenuously followed; and if Barbadoes have risen to be so rich by sugar alone, where land is dear and cattle, provisions, and wood scarce, what may Jamaica arrive to, where all these are in plenty. To which, if the quantity of pepper, spice, drugs, and commodities for dyeing and joiners' use be added, it is very evident that if well planted it might yield more wealth than all our plantations besides. Whether, therefore, we regard interests of State or trade, it will be found our main interest to mind the planting, settling, and increasing of its inhabitants. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 108.]

1670? **376.** Description of and conditions of settling the island of Vaca, [Vache] on the south side of Hispaniola, near the westernmost end and five miles from the shore. It has a convenient harbour, for which reason it ought to be settled to prevent the reception of pirates or other enemies, is environed with rocks and small cayes or islands, the principal of which is called Cay de Roy, about a mile in compass and necessary for fortification as it commands the harbour. The conditions to settle this island are these:—(1.) A patent under the Broad Seal, for said island, as lying vacant in the sea without inhabitants, so the true right belongs to the first possessor. (2.) Power to said patentees to send Governors and other officers with such powers as have formerly been granted to Lords Warwick and Carlisle. (3.) All fishing and royalties of the harbour of Vaca, with all cayes and islands, to be included in the patent. Vaca is 11 miles in length and three in breadth, and fit for planting cotton, indigo, sugars, tobacco, and cacao, with a good air, plenty of fish and tortoises and two small rivers. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 109.]

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Jan. 4.
Whitehall.

377. The King's revocation of his commission to Sir Thos. Modyford. Whereas his Majesty did, by commission under the Great Seal, bearing date 15th Feb. 1664, appoint Sir Thos. Modyford Governor of Jamaica, and whereas his Majesty has now thought fit to recall him, his Majesty by these presents revokes said commission, yet nevertheless Sir Thos. Lynch, Lieut.-Governor of that island, shall enjoy all powers and privileges granted by said com-

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mission to his Majesty's Lieut.-Governor. Given under our signet and sign manual 1 Jan. 1671, has been altered by Sec. Williamson to, We have caused these our letters to be made patent. *Parchment.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 1.]

[Jan. 4.] **378.** *Draft of preceding, with corrections by Williamson.* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 2.]

Jan. 4. **379.** Three copies of preceding. [*Col. Entry Bks., Nos. XXVII.,* 85, *XCII.,* 471–3, *and XCIII.,* 16, 17.]

Jan. 4. **380.** Minutes of Council of Barbadoes, present, the Deputy Governor, Henry Hawley, Sam. Farmer, Daniel Searle, and John Knight. Ordered that, whereas Edward Strode came into the road, wearing the King's flag, for which he said he had authority, but peremptorily refused to show it, he stand committed to the custody of the Provost Marshal till he produce his authority, or the Governor shall judge meet to discharge him. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 187, 188.]

Jan. 5. **381.** Commission to Sir Thos. Lynch to be Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica during his Majesty's pleasure. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 3.]

Jan. 5. **382.** Three copies of preceding. [*Col. Entry Bks., Nos. XXVII.,* 86, *XCII.,* 473-5, *and XCIII.,* 16, 17.]

Jan. 5. Bilbao Plantation, Barbadoes. **383.** Nicholas Blake to the King. Wrote at large, 28 Oct. last, concerning a settlement on St. Lucia, that it might be a good time to undertake it, several ships going to cut timber there, since which four of them are returned full laden and reported much good of the place; a gallant island, well watered with rivers and springs; the Indians came often among them and were very kind; there were a few Frenchmen sawing cedar boards, but all very peaceable. The ship his neighbour went in shot beyond the island, so that he has yet to seek answers to many queries, but the reports of the place inflame many with a desire to go there, so that he is persuaded, if his Majesty's commission come over, and people had security for the conditions, near 2,000 would presently go down, and more within a year. If his Majesty's ships cannot be here soon enough to go in May it may be best that they be here in December, to be ready in January, four months before the rains, against which time they will have cleared much ground for planting provisions, cotton, ginger, &c. whereby to subsist whilst they are preparing sugar works, they will be also be better seasoned to the country and provided with houses against the rains, only the charge will be greater by carrying down three or four months' provisions extraordinary, for they cannot plant any (so as to grow) till rains come. If his Majesty resolve to have 2,000 acres for himself, and send people by the first ships, provisions for six months must be sent with them, after the rate of 4 lb. of beef per week and ½ lb. biscuit per diem per man, after which there will be little need of supplies from England. If his Majesty will lay the chief charge on Blake, he will do the most he can for his Majesty's honour and profit, and

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hopes that all will be sent as is hinted so as to be at Barbadoes in December next, and that his Majesty will furnish the 500*l.* to Jacob Lucy. Hopes his Majesty will not think it dear to have the island settled for that sum; thinks Sir Tho. Modyford had 1,000*l.* advance and 1,000*l.* per annum to go Governor of Jamaica, which was a settled place, but Blake aims at no yearly salary, nor any more than this 500*l.* to be disbursed for the general good. Sends a map of the island, which he believes is without much error; it is much bigger than he formerly wrote, being 25 miles in length by 11 in breadth, one part with another, but imagining it only 10 miles, it will contain 250 square miles, or 160,000 acres. Encloses a fitter compute of what may be allowed to the first adventurers. Prays pardon for so often troubling his Majesty with his unpolished papers. P.S. Besides the things formerly hinted, two barrels of fine powder more for pistols and carrabins would be very necessary, and two able gunsmiths with tools. *Encloses,*

383. I. Estimate of the amount of land in Sta. Lucia, which contains by estimate 160,000 acres, and how it should be allotted, viz. For his Majesty, 2,000 acres; glebe land for 20 parishes at 40 acres per parish, 800; hopes his Majesty will bestow on him 500, total 3,300; 200 adventurers at 50 acres per man, 10,000; 3,000 persons within a year furnished out by others, at 20 acres each to the undertaker, 60,000 acres; to each when his covenant is finished 20 acres, total 60,000; total 130,000 acres. Thus in one year there may be 3,200 inhabitants, besides as many more negroes, and in two years when those furnished by others come to be free, there will be 3,000 freeholders.

383. II. MS. map of the island of Sta. Lucia, with the names of some of the points, harbours, bays, and rivers. *Together 5 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., Nos.* 4, 4 I. II.]

Jan. 10.
Boston,
New England.

384. Sir Thos. Temple to the King. Received his Majesty's last letter of 6th August 1669 on 20th June 1670, which he has punctually obeyed in surrendering up the country of Acady to the French, but beseeches his Majesty to take notice that the places named in his letter enclosed is not only the province of Acady, but all parts of Nova Scotia, together with part of New England, which Sir Thos. had the honour to command. Nova Scotia is as large as Great Britain, and is annexed to the crown of Scotland, as appears by the records in Edinburgh Castle, and is of infinite more value than St. Kitts. Had begun a fishing trade, which would have brought his Majesty a great revenue and other advantages, which are dwelt upon and about which he has written the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of the Council, but never received one word of answer. Points out the danger of the French joining with these people of New England if they should make any attempt upon the country. Having told the whole truth of his heart, begs leave to acquaint his Majesty with his own sad condition and sickness, and the ill offices done him to his Majesty, whom he has faithfully served 12 years. The whole revenue of the fur trade

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is only 900*l.* per annum, of which he pays 600*l.* to Mr. Elliot and 180*l.* per annum for remitting it, until the war broke out, which wholly disturbed it, there remaining but 120*l.* to maintain the dignity of Governor. Bought the propriety of a great part of the land of which he was possessed of the late French Governor, which cost him and his friends 10,000*l.*, the purchase drawn up by Sir Orlando Bridgman, now Lord Keeper. His reason for first coming to these parts was to avoid the fury and jealousy of the Protector, having designed a way to save the life of his Majesty's father, as George Kirk, the master of his Majesty's house, can testify, and told Temple he had acquainted the King with the whole design. He is now by the French denied trade with the savages, so that unless his Majesty relieve his miserable estate he must miserably perish in the lowest poverty. His weak condition compels him to make use of another hand. *Encloses,*

384. I. The King to Sir Thos. Temple. Whitehall, 1669, Aug. 6 (*see Cal. ante, No.* 95). *Together* 6 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., Nos.* 4*, 4* I.]

Jan. 11 to March 10. **385.** Order of the King in Council upon a petition of the merchants, owners and masters of ships, and inhabitants of the western parts of this kingdom, adventuring to Newfoundland in fishing voyages. Present, the King, Duke of York, Prince Rupert, Lord Keeper, Dukes of Buckingham, Monmouth, and Ormond, Marq. of Dorchester, Earls of Ogle and Ossery, Lord Chamberlain, Earls of Oxford, Bridgewater, St. Alban's, Anglesea, Craven, and Lauderdail, Bishop of London, Lords Arlington, Newport, and Ashley, Mr. Treasurer, Vice-Chamberlain, Sec. Trevor, Chancellor of the Duchy, Sir John Duncombe, and Master of the Ordnance. This Order in Council, the report to which it refers, dated 2nd March, and a further Order in Council dated 10th March approving said report, are all annexed to the aforesaid petition and abstracted therewith [*see ante, No.* 362]. 19 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 5.]

Jan. 13. Whitehall. **386.** The Duke of York's commission to Sir Thomas Lynch. To be Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships in and about Jamaica, provided, nevertheless, that in case it shall be judged fit to send a fleet into America under command of any person commissionated as Admiral, Vice-Admiral, or Rear-Admiral, nothing herein shall empower him to give orders to such fleet or commanders. With power to appoint a Judge Advocate, Register, Proctor, and Marshall of the Court of Admiralty. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII., p.* 87.]

Jan. 13. Whitehall. **387.** Warrant to prepare a Bill for Moseh Pereyra of Barbadoes, merchant, to be a free denizen of England, but with a clause to have no benefit until he has taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy before the Governor or Deputy Governor of the island. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 25, *p.* 190.]

Jan. 15. **388.** Christopher Codrington, Deputy Governor of Barbadoes, to Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes. No opportunity has presented itself since his of 24th November by Capt. Gilbert. At the sessions in December many criminals were indicted, but now condemned to die: those last year condemned for murder and reprieved, not receiving from his Lordship his Majesty's pardon, were executed. Encloses the grand jury's presentments, that his Lordship may see their grateful acknowledgment of his favours. A sloop arrived 23rd December from the French General with two gentlemen and enclosed letters, more to inquire whether they were preparing to revenge injuries received than anything else. Encloses his answer and Col. Stapleton's letter to Sir Tobias Bridge, by which his Lordship will perceive the French proceedings, who of late grow very insolent; hopes his Majesty will nip them in the bud. About the middle of December arrived a Dutch ship from Guinea, which had been plundered of all her cargo, which was considerable, by the French; by advice of the Council gave them leave to buy provisions. Were well pleased to see the great animosity between the French and Dutch; to prevent mischief was forced to secure the Dutch captain till the French were gone, otherwise is confident they had never returned to Martinique. At the French being here the farmers of the customs arrived, with the King's flag in the main top; on sending to know who was aboard answer was returned Mr. Stroud, commissioner for the customs, but as he refused to show his power to the Council for wearing the flag he was committed, but two days after released, that he might not complain he was hindered from doing his duty. Hopes his Lordship will adjudge what punishment is due for such a crime. Finds the country much dissatisfied that the 4½ is not employed to the uses first intended, and doubts they will do anything more for the Governor or Government. Has by earnest persuasions got the Assembly to quarter the poor soldiers for two months longer, before which time he hopes some care will be taken for their support; and has also persuaded them to promise payment to the "mountrosses" once more at Christmas. The Council and Assembly dined with him when he got them in this good humour, but fears it will not last. As to placing or displacing of any, waits his Lordship's commands; he hopes his Lordship will confirm what has been done by the Council. Has received his Lordship's of November 7th, with enclosures, whereof he has sent copies to all the Leeward Governors. Supposes they will hardly own so ridiculous a thing as the petition and reasons; it has so nettled the people here that on a second occasion doubts they will want that hearty assistance they formerly received. Will take all possible care to answer the Lords Commissioners' queries. Are afflicted with a pestilential fever, which yet is only in the Ridge (*sic*) Town, where many die; Mr. Knights was two nights since taken with it, but is pretty well again. *Encloses*,

388. i. M. De la Barre, Governor of Martinique to the Deputy Governor of Barbadoes. Has received orders from the King his Master of 26th Nov., that his Britannic Majesty has written to his subjects in the islands of America to continue good correspondence with the French nation. The

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French King also desires that all his subjects live reciprocally with the English, and on all occasions render mutual services as if they were but one nation; and if his Britannic Majesty's subjects are constrained to come into French Roads to be received with amity and permitted to take necessary refreshment; but all trade being excluded believes it to the purpose that each makes a public ordinance of these instructions to the people, that navigators may avoid confiscations, such as happened to Thomas Beck, James Thorpe and others at St. Christopher's, who were chastised for trading with the French inhabitants. Those honoured with command are bound to maintain the laws, and if any imprudent Frenchman falls in error and is punished according to form, no complaint shall be made, and expects he will do the same. Has sent this barque expressly to Barbadoes with a gentleman who will present this letter and request his resolution thereon. Martinique, 1670, Dec. $\frac{18}{28}$.

388. II. Deputy Governor Christopher Codrington to M. De la Barre, Governor of Martinique. Has received his of the $\frac{18}{28}$th by MM. Salnave and Bergere and is glad of this opportunity to let him know his desire of continuing peace and amity between the two nations, though does not think it fit at present to publish any new ordinance, since the late Articles of Peace sufficiently instruct all traders how far they may act with safety. As for the new commands, De la Barre's publication of them in his own islands may be sufficient, if those that arrive there have due notice, since he is willing to believe his ordinances are to direct and not to surprise. Has received several complaints of the severe usage several English have received from those under his command, as seizing vessels, and plundering and imprisoning the men; which he hopes may be grounded on mistakes, or if true, that he will take care that satisfaction be made, and such rigid proceedings be prevented for the future. Barbadoes, 1670, Dec. 27.

388. III. Col. W. Stapleton to Sir Tobias Bridge, colonel of his Majesty's regiment in Barbadoes. This only serves to pay his duty in not omitting any occasion to give him new assurance of his faithful service. Their neighbours (the French) begin again to molest Dutch and English, bringing all under their stern that sail by St. Christopher's. They have seized one Sleiser lately come from home, and not only detain the vessels but commit the men. God grant it may be their turn if there be any falling out. Refers to the bearer for any other news. Montserrat, 1670, Nov. 16. *Together* 8 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., Nos.* 6, 6 I., II., III.]

Jan. 17. **389.** Minutes of Council of Antigua. On demand of Captain Abraham Langford, empowered from Lord Willoughby, for an account of the excise of wines and strong liquors in the island, and all escheat and prize goods, and of the fines and mulcts due to the King; it was answered that, the King never had any excise, nor they any escheated or prize goods or strong drink on the island. That the return of the inhabitants was in much poverty, and many must have perished for want if not relieved, that they fined those that deserved fine to the relief of the poor, and can give no account thereof, but though a small thing it belongs to his Majesty, and for the future an exact account shall be kept. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 55*.]

Jan. 19. **390.** Warrant to pay Major Edmond Andros of Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment in Barbadoes and the Leeward Isles the sum of 673*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for clothes for the soldiers, to be defalked out of the pay of the regiment. [*Dom. Chas. II. Docquets.*]

Jan. 24. **391.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Present, the Deputy Governor, Henry Hawley, Sam. Farmer, Daniel Searle, and John Knights. Ordered, that a commission issue to John Knights, Timothy Thornhill, John Stanfast, and William Bate, to survey all the works and fortifications of the island, and give account of their condition and wants at the next sitting of the Deputy Governor, Council and Assembly 21st March next; and that a general fast be proclaimed to be kept on Wednesday next. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 188.]

Jan. 25. **392.** Warrant to the Attorney-General to prepare a Bill containing a commission to Sir Chas. Wheler appointing him Governor of the Leeward Islands. 13 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCII.,* 419–431, *see also Vol. XCIII., pp.* 22–25.]

Jan. 25. **393.** Commission to Sir Chas. Wheeler, Bart., appointing him Governor-in-Chief over St. Christopher, Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua, Barbudo, Anguilla, and all other the Leeward Islands, which his Majesty has thought fit to separate from the Government of Barbadoes. With power to choose a council of 12 of the principal inhabitants in each of the said islands, and with their advice to summon assemblies and make laws which shall be in force for two years and no longer unless approved by his Majesty; to exercise a negative voice, dissolve general assemblies, and use a public seal. To erect courts of judicature, constitute judges and justices, and administer oaths, provided all establishments be submitted to his Majesty, to pardon offenders, treason and wilful murder excepted, in which cases he may grant reprieves for a year till his Majesty's pleasure be known, present to churches, levy and arm persons, pursue enemies, and treat them according to the law of arms. To prepare articles of war, agreeable to those in England, for soldiers in pay only, to erect forts, cities, towns, &c., or demolish them. To erect Courts of Admiralty, exercise the office of Vice-Admiral, grant his Majesty lands under moderate quit rents, also charters to towns for holding fairs and markets. To appoint ports and harbours, and erect Custom houses. If a Deputy Governor die, immediately to certify his Majesty thereof and appoint one in his place till his Majesty's pleasure be known; and in case he die, the Deputy Governor of

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Nevis shall take on him the Government till his Majesty's pleasure be known. And his Majesty's commission or letters patent of 6th Dec. 1669 to Lord Willoughby as to what concerns the government of the aforesaid islands are hereby determined and revoked, but remain in full force as to the Government of Barbadoes and the other Caribbee Islands not above mentioned. 18 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 7.]

Jan. 5. **394.** Copy of the above. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLV., p.* 4–10.]

Jan. 25. **395.** Copy of the preceding commission in which after the name of Sir Chas. Wheeler, Bart., Sir Jos. Williamson has struck through "one of the captaines of our guards" and written instead "of a company of foot in our regiment of guards under the command of Col. John Russell." 6 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 8.]

396. Draft of the preamble to above commission in handwriting of Williamson. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 9.]

397. Draft of two clauses in above commission, one in Williamson's hand. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 10.]

Jan. 31. Whitehall. **398.** Instructions to Sir Chas. Wheeler, Bart., Governor of the Leeward Islands in 21 articles. To repair to Nevis, call together the Council, cause his commission to be read, administer the oaths, and supply vacancies in the Council, taking care they be men of estate and ability, "and not much in debt." Not to augment nor diminish the number of councillors, nor suspend any member without good cause, to be forthwith transmitted to his Majesty. To send a list of the respective councils, also copies of laws. Not to displace any judges or other officers without good cause, or execute himself or by deputy any of said offices, or suffer any person to execute more offices than one by deputy. To regulate salaries, fees, &c. No man's life, member or freehold to be taken away or harmed, but by laws agreeable to those of England. The oaths of allegiance and supremacy to be dispensed with, except to members and officers of the council, some other way being found of securing allegiance; and no man to be molested in the exercise of his religion, but he is enjoined to the profession of the Protestant religion as practised in England. Drunkenness, debauchery, swearing, and blasphemy to be discouraged and punished, and none to be admitted to public trust whose ill-fame may bring scandal thereon. All planters and Christian servants to be well armed and trained, and an inventory of arms, ammunition and stores sent to his Majesty. Also an account of the numbers of masters, servants and slaves in each of the islands, a yearly account of the increase or decrease of goods imported or exported, and of the rates and duties payable in the respective islands, what profits or revenues arise to his Majesty and how accounted for. To give encouragement to merchants, and in particular to the Royal African Company. To give account from time to time of the wants, defects, products, and improvements of the respective islands; and to cause the late treaty concluded at Madrid the $\frac{8}{18}$th July 1670, to be published within eight months

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from the $\frac{10}{22}$th Oct. 1670, or sooner if he can agree with the Spanish governors there, and at the same time to revoke all commissions and letters of reprisal to the prejudice of the King of Spain or his subjects, and to observe all articles of the said treaty. To take present order for the advantage of the islands not hereinprovided for, provided he do not declare war without his Majesty's particular commands. In regard St. Christopher's is best seated for government, he is recommended to remove thither, as soon as that part which the English possessed on the 1st Jan. 1665–6, before the late war with France, shall be delivered up to him. 14 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 11.]

Jan. 31. **399.** Copy of the preceding. 6 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 12.]

Jan. 31. **400.** Three copies of the above. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV.*, 11–16, *No. XCII.*, 432–444, *and No. XCIII., fo.* 26–28.]

Jan. ? **401.** Mem. of cannon, muskets, and ammunition, also two drawbridges ready fitted, and a tent that the Master of the Ordnance is to bargain and take care for the transportation of [to St. Kitts]. That Sir Chas. Wheeler covenants with the Master of the Ordnance that the inhabitants shall in two years pay for the muskets. *Endorsed by Williamson,* St. Christopher's. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 13.]

Jan. ? **402.** The King to Sir Thos. Lynch. With his instructions he will receive his commission as Lt.-Governor of Jamaica, the revocation of Sir Thos. Modyford's commission, an exemplification thereof, and a letter from the King to Sir Thos. Modyford. 1 *p.* *Endorsed by Williamson.* Exemplification for Sir Thos. Lynch. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI, No.* 14.]

Jan. 31. **403.** The King's instructions to Sir Thomas Lynch, Lt.-Governor of Jamaica. *In margin* passed the sign manual 31 Jan. 1671. *See ante, No.* 367. [*Col. Entry Bk., Nos. XXVII.*, 88–95, *XCII.*, 475–498 *and XCIII.*, 17–21, *dated* 24 *February* 1671.]

[Jan. 31.] **404.** Extract of Sir Thos. Modyford's instructions. In reference to customs on imports or exports at Jamaica, the first part of Art. 26 [in Sir Thos. Lynch's instructions] was altered from 21 years to 14 years, being the remainder of the 21 years already granted. The latter part was left out. the five years having expired, because the Council [for Foreign Plantations] did not think fit that the commodities of Jamaica should be free of custom here. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 15.]

Jan. ? **405.** The King to Sir Thos. Lynch. Whereas Sir Thos. Modyford, late Governor of Jamaica, hath contrary to the King's express commands, made many depredations and hostilities against the subjects of his Majesty's good brother the Catholic King, it is the King's pleasure that as soon as he has taken possession of that government and the fortress, "so as not to apprehend any ill consequences thereupon," he cause the person of Sir Thos. Mody-

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ford to be made prisoner and sent home under a strong guard to answer for what shall be objected against him. Then to publish the King's proclamation, offering free pardon to all abettors on their promise to abstain from the like in future. *Draft with corrections.* 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 16.]

Jan. ? **406.** Note of "papers and draughts of despatches prepared by the Council of Plantations for Sir Thomas Lynch, and delivered to the Lord Arlington." The revocation of Sir Thos. Modyford's commission; the instructions to Sir Thos. Lynch, Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica; a copy of the account of the arms and ammunition sent to the plantations out of the office of his Majesty's ordnance, mentioned in the 13th instruction. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 17.]

Jan. ? **407.** Notes of Sir Thos. Lynch's, and Sir Charles Wheeler's despatches. For Sir Thos. Lynch; letter of revocation to Sir Thos. Modyford; letter for his license to return, cypher; commission, instructions, copy of Sir Thos. Modyford's commission; "know from Sir Tho. Chichely what ordnance, ammunition, &c. sent to Jamaica;" "acquaint the Treasury with the instructions." For Sir Ch. Wheeler, "letter for the living well with the French plantations;" "letter enabling him to make Lieut.-Governors." 2 *papers.* 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., Nos.* 18, 19.]

Jan. ? **408.** Remembrances about the dates of the despatches for Sir Thos. Lynch, signed, H. Slingesby, Secretary. The commission to Sir Thomas Lynch, constituting him Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, to bear date in the first place; the revocation of Sir Thos. Modyford's commission of 15th February 1664, and the exemplification thereof, in the second place; and his Majesty's letter to Sir Thos. Modyford, and instructions to Sir Thos. Lynch, in the last place. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 20.]

Feb. 1. St. Jago de la Vega. **409.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Present: Sir Thos. Modyford, Bart., Governor, Lieutenant-General Sir Jas. Modyford, Major-General Thos. Modyford, Lieutenant-Colonels John Coape, Robert Byndlosse, and Wm. Ivey, Major Thos. Fuller, Colonels Thos. Ballard and Thos. Freeman, Majors Chas. Whitfield and Ant. Collier, and Hender Molesworth. On request of the Grand Inquest to take into consideration the mis-patenting of the glebe land in the minister's name and his beves contrary to the meaning of the parishioners who intended only for the minister then being and his successors; Ordered, that the Bench request his Excellency's advice how a safe title might be made from Mr. Sellers, the minister of St. Andrew's to the parish. Ordered that Mr. Sellers make a deed of sale of said land to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Andrew's and their successors, for the use of the parson and his successors, unless he can give good reasons to the contrary. Whereas many disputes hath happened by reason that the surveyors through carelessness, ignorance, or knavery have laid out more land within their lines than expressed in their returns, upon which divers persons have in behalf of the King

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obtained re-surveys and come within the bounds of patent land to the great vexation of the proprietors. Ordained, that on information of surplusage land, the patentee or his agents have notice, and if he shall make appear that he has hands already, or shall engage for the bringing of hands and payment of rents, that then he shall have the order of survey and a patent for the same, but if he neglect or refuse the same, or be convicted of having bribed or persuaded the surveyor or those that carry the chain to commit the errors, then the informer shall have the survey and enjoy the same by patent; this ordinance to continue to the next General Assembly and to be confirmed if they think just. Ordered that John Mackene Marrow be continued a prisoner till the next council after the fleet's coming in, that they may be truly informed concerning him, and that he remain on the Angell's Plantation on parole till discharged by the Governor and Council. On complaint of the great delays and partialities of late observed in his Majesty's Supreme Court, and other courts of Common Pleas, by reason the clerks of those courts are permitted to be of counsel, and to plead on behalf of their clients, whereby they are inclined to favour their clients, and, as much as they dare, hinder the adverse party, and suppress or enfeeble the evidence, and are also diverted from the due service of the court; be it ordained that if any clerk take any fees to plead for any party in his court, or gratis undertake the same, he shall forfeit his office, and the judges are required to put another in his place. Petition of Christopher Horner, George Osborne, John Aldred, George Child, Tho. Coswell, Jno. Warren, Wm. Hinkston, Robt. Smith, James Jenner, Jno. Downer, and Phi. Robarts, inhabitants of Withywood and Dry River. That whereas his Excellency had recommended Mr. Lander to them for their minister, and they had bought land and were building him a church, and had provided him a competent maintenance, pray they may not be liable to contribute to any other church within the parish, referred to the next General Assembly, in regard the justices and vestrymen of every parish are empowered by Act of the General Assembly to lay such assessments and parish duties as they shall think requisite, and that power cannot be taken from them by the Governor and Council only. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV., pp.* 305–212.]

Feb. 9. **410.** Proposals of Sir Chas. Wheeler. 1. Though some of the planters have reported to the Council that Nevis contributes to the Governor 800*l.* per annum, Lord Willoughby assured him the Governor never received 200*l.*, in regard it arose from many poor planters, of whom he had no way to collect it but by greater severity than he would use; however, Sir Chas. will accept it for 800*l.* as part of his entertainment, and desires that the 700*l.* arising out of the 4½ per cent. of the Leeward Islands may be added; with proviso that if St. Christopher's should be any way beneficial to the Governor, his Majesty may retrench the like value from the 700*l.* per annum. 2. He prays that before Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment be disbanded, 200 of his soldiers may be drawn

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out for the forts to be raised at St. Christopher's, unless the rendition be still delayed. 3. He hopes he may so order the planters of the respective islands, that they may send negroes to the works and fortifications of St. Christopher's and his Majesty be at no other expense than for some masons and carpenters, and for two drawbridges which he desires may be sent with him ready framed. 4. He prays for 22 cannon, with ammunition; which cannon may be returned in case the French restore the 30 cannon they took from the English. 5. He also desires 1,000 muskets, to be paid for by the planters in two years; an order to his Royal Highness for a ketch. 6. A donation from the King, without which he cannot make so long and expensive a voyage, and put himself in a condition suitable to his employment. *Endorsed*, "Brought in and read in Council, 9th Feb. 1670–1." 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 21.]

Feb. (13). **411.** Grant of denization to John St. Clemens, native of France, provided he pay custom and subsidy as strangers do, and take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy before the Governor of Barbadoes. *Endorsed*, 13° Febr. 1670–1. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquets.*]

Feb. 14. **412.** Report of the Council for Plantations to the King, concerning the government of the Leeward Islands. In pursuance of his Majesty's commands have prepared a commission and instructions for Sir Chas. Wheler, Governor of the Leeward Island, and transmitted copies the 21st January last to Lord Arlington for his Majesty's approbation. That Sir Chas. may have power to appoint Deputy Governors in the islands under his command, and for his better maintenance the 700*l.* per annum arising by the farm of the 4½ per cent. of said islands, together with all profits heretofore enjoyed by the Governor of Nevis, provided that when St. Christopher's can contribute towards maintaining a governor there, the said 700*l.* per annum cease; that the Master of the Ordnance deliver to Sir Chas. 22 cannon, 1,000 muskets with swords, ammunition, &c., and two drawbridges ready framed, the muskets, swords, and bandoliers to be paid for by the planters in two years, and the cannon to be returned in case the French restore the 30 pieces they formerly took from the English there, and that he may also have a ketch; that the Treasury, by virtue of some Privy Seal dormant, may pay him 400*l.* for extraordinary expenses, but not to be drawn into a precedent; and that Sir Tobias Bridge's four companies of foot now in Nevis, Montserrat, and Antigua be reduced to two companies of 80 men each, besides officers, and settled in St. Christopher's for one year, in his Majesty's pay under Sir Chas. Wheler's command. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV., pp.* 86–87.]

Feb. 17.
London.
413. The Gentlemen Planters in London to the Assembly of Barbadoes. Send copy of their letter of 14th December last [*see ante, No.* 357]. Have received theirs of 17th November, thank them for their great confidence, and will let slip no occasion for their advantage; in order to which have formed themselves into

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a committee to promote their petition, designing Coll. Edward Thornburgh to attend their affairs and transmit what is done, whom they recommend to be continued with a convenient salary, business in this great town being not to be done without great expense. Think fit to hint that the not sufficient humility of their petition gives a latitude for ill constructions, and therefore desire them in future, when petitioning the King, to express themselves in as humble manner as may be, or send the heads of what they desire, and leave the writers to clothe them in the style the Court expects. In confidence of their promise of seeing it repaid, have made subscriptions, list whereof will be sent by Col. Thornburgh, and desire them to speed home effects for reimbursement. Lord Willoughby's commission to Capt. Langford to call before him all Treasurers, &c., was occasioned by his Lordship being referred by the Commissioners of the Treasury to an Auditor of Exchequer to prepare his accounts for their view, but conceive that the excise was inserted in that commission rather from want of remembrance that the Act required the Treasurer to be accountable to the Governor, Council, and Assembly only than from any will in his Lordship to interfere with their privileges, which they are certain the King will never take from them without their consent; hope they will let nothing pass injurious to the island, lest men say they have consented to it. Lord Willoughby is very ready to assist their affairs, and ought to have thankful acknowledgment. The King of France makes vast preparations by sea and land against next summer, wherefore mind them to keep their lines and fortifications in repair, "plant all that wants with pin-pillows," put the militia in good order, and timely advise for supply of arms and ammunition if wanted, and lodge effects here for procuring same. Once more recommend the keeping up the number of their freeholders by a law that no one possessed of 25 acres of land shall be capable of buying, renting, or receiving more unless by descent, forfeiting all lands so purchased to the first man that has not 25 acres that enters action for it in the court of the precinct where it lies; otherwise the land will fall into the hands of a few, and they will be lost for want of enough interested men to defend the place. Also hope they will contrive means that their poor may subsist without increasing the charge of making sugar, lest the French and other English Colonies undersell them. *Signed by* Sir P. Colleton, Sir Paul Painter, Henry Drax, Edward Pye, Thos. Wardall, John Gregory, John Bawden, and Ferdinando Gorges. "Received in Barbadoes, May the 31st, 1671." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII., pp.* 33–35.]

Feb. 17.
London.

414. Edward Thornburgh to the Assembly of Barbadoes. The enclosed papers will show the cause of these lines. The gentlemen empowered in their concerns have appointed him to attend them, intreats their favour in continuance of it. Represents that a correspondence at the Court, Parliament, and Council of Plantations, will not only employ a great part of his time, but be very chargeable. *Received by the Assembly* 31*st May* 1671. *Encloses,*

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414. I. List of subscriptions to be paid within 10 days to Jacob Lucie for the service of Barbadoes, advanced in pursuance of a letter of the Assembly of 17th November last, viz.:—Sir Paul Painter, Henry Drax, Giles Sylvester (in behalf of his brother Constant), Edward Pye, Thomas Wardall, Jacob Lucie, John Bowden (for himself and John Sparke), John Bendish, John Gregory, Ferdinando Gorges, Sir Peter Colleton, John Searle, and Phillip Bell, 10*l.* each; and Robert Legard, Thomas Batson, and John Worsam, 5*l.* each; total 145*l.*, January 28, 1671.

414. II. Minutes of a meeting of the above-named committee of the Barbadoes planters in London, 28 January 1671. Names of a committee appointed for the business of Barbadoes, viz.:—Lord Willoughby and eleven of the subscribers above mentioned, also Col. Thos. Middleton. The committee to meet at the Cardinal Cap in Cornhill, on Friday, 3rd February, at 3 in the afternoon, and afterwards weekly at the same hour, to consider and do all things requisite for the good of the island.

414. III. Minutes of the above-named committee, 3 Feburary, 1671. Ordered, that a letter be drawn to the Assembly of Barbadoes in answer to theirs received 17th November last, and presented at the next meeting on Thursday next; That Lord Willoughby's assistance be to-morrow desired to wait on Lord Lauderdale in order to procure free trade from Scotland to Barbadoes, especially for men servants; That Sir Peter Colleton and Colonel Drax entertain a Parliament solicitor to negotiate the business about the imposition voted to be laid on sugars; That Edward Thornburgh be their agent to attend the committee and that he buy a book and register all transactions of the committee; That Jacob Lucie pay Edward Thornburgh 10*l.* for the charge of this committee; and that the committee adjourn till Thursday, 9th inst., at the Cardinal Cap tavern in Cornhill.

414. IV. Minutes of above-named committee, 9th February 1671. Ordered, that Edward Thornburgh send copies of the subscriptions for the service of the island and of all orders of the committee, with their letter to the speaker of the Assembly of Barbadoes; that he buy two books to enter all orders of the committee, and keep copies of letters; and that he have a fair copy of the letter presented to-day ready at the next meeting of the committee at the Cardinal Cap on Tuesday next.

414. V. Minutes of the above named committee, 14th February 1671. Draft letter to the Assembly read and approved, and Edward Thornburgh ordered to draw fair copies of their last letter sent by Colonel John Drax, and of this, to be sent by Captain Perriman to Barbadoes. Next meeting appointed at the Cardinal Cap on 28th and meantime the committee to give attendance on Parliament to keep off the

imposition on sugars, and to seek an opportunity to confer with Lord Lauderdale about trade with Scotland.

414. vi. Minutes of the above-named committee, 28th February 1671. Sir Peter Colleton and two others desired to be at Westminster Hall daily till the new imposition on sugar be determined, and all the gentlemen planters to give attendance on notice through Edward Thornburgh, who is likewise to attend. Ordered that Jacob Lucie pay to Edward Thornburgh 10*l.* for the charges of the committee. *Together* 4 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII., pp.* 35–39.]

Feb. 20. **415.** H. Slingesby, Sec. to the Council of Foreign Plantations, to Sir Chas. Wheeler. Is ordered to send him the enclosed inquiries, and to desire his answer in writing in relation to the respective Leeward Islands under his command, as soon as he can with conveniency after his arrival. Doubts not it will be esteemed as a good service if he will inquire into his Majesty's right and title to Saba and Statia, and advise the Council thereof, and of his opinion about their usefulness. *Encloses,*

415. i. The aforesaid inquiries in 24 Articles, the answers to which by Sir Chas. Wheeler will be found calendared, 9 Dec. 1671. *Together* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., Nos.* 22, 22 i.]

Feb. **416.** A clause to be inserted in his commission between the 11th and 12th clauses empowering Sir Charles Wheeler to appoint deputy governors in the islands under his command. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 23.]

Feb. 24. **417.** Commission to Sir Charles Wheeler, Capt.-General of the Leeward Islands. Authorising him to appoint deputy governors in the islands under his command, instead of certifying his Majesty as directed in his commission (*see ante, No.* 393), but to continue Lt.-Col. Wm. Stapleton, Lt.-Governor of Montserrat, for the good opinion his Majesty has of his abilities. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV.,* 17.]

Feb. 24. **418.** Draft of the preceding in Williamson's hand. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 24.]

Feb. 24. **419.** Two copies of the above [*Col. Entry Bks., No. XCII.,* 444–446, *and No. XCIII., fo.* 28, 22.]

Feb. ? **420.** Relation of the governments, forts, &c. of St. Christopher's "received from the petitioners and planters of St. Christopher's" by order of the Council for Foreign Plantations. The Commander-in-chief of the civil and military power was one single Governor, and usually chose his Council and Assembly, viz., two out of each of the six parishes belonging to the English, and the trial of all suits was by a jury of 12 men, with the Governor as judge. Sir Thos. Warner, when Governor, lived on a sweet plantation in the middle of the island, which was not to be alienated from the Governor, but since Lord Willoughby bought it of Philip Warner, who pretended to the inheritance as heir to Sir Thos., paying for it (as reported) out

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of the 4½ per cent. granted him by the island, to the value of 40 negroes. What power Sir T. Warner had for disposing of lands, his commission, which Mr. Sec. Slingesby has, will show, but the manner was believed to be by indenture, reserving something to the Governor for ever. There were three forts, viz., Charles Fort, at the Old Road, with seven sakers, Stones Fort, to the east, with six culverin, which was the most considerable at sea, and Sandy Point Fort to the west, with seven great guns and three brass field pieces. The forts mostly built of hard stone, to be had near at hand, and lime, to be had at Brimstone Hill or the salt ponds; three small sconces at Permita Point, one on Brimstone Hill, and a platform at the Old Road, the guns in all 39, and in each fort 10 soldiers, one corporal and one gunner on constant duty, all paid by the country with lands set out for the soldiers. Cannot give a particular of the losing of the island, but one Watts, formerly a chirurgeon, and put in by the late Lord Willoughby, was then Governor. *Copy of No.* 296, *which was read in Council,* 18 *Oct.* 1670. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV., pp.* 18, 19.]

Feb. 24. **421.** Commission to Sir Chas. Wheeler to be captain of a company of foot to be formed in the Leeward Islands, and there employed, consisting of 80 men besides officers, and to have superior command of the other company, whereof Lt.-Col. Stapleton is captain. And of a commission for Lt.-Col. Stapleton to be captain of one of the companies to be formed in the Leeward Islands under Sir Chas. Wheeler. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV., p.* 19. *See also No. XCIII., p.* 29.]

Feb. 24. **422.** Draft of preceding in Williamson's handwriting. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 25.]

Feb. 24 / Mar. 6. **423.** Protest of the King's Commissioners sent to Surinam to bring off the English subjects against the Dutch Governor of Surinam, which is contained in the "Narrative of the proceedings of Major Banister," *calendared, No.* 486. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 26.]

Feb. 28. **424.** The King's letter of revocation to Sir Thos. Modyford. Having found fit by letters patents of Jan. 4th last to revoke his commission for government of Jamaica, and to constitute Sir Thos. Lynch Lieut.-Governor of same, his Majesty requires him forthwith to deliver up the government to said Sir Thos. Lynch, and to be assisting to him by the best means he can. And his Majesty gives him leave to return to England, according to his son's petition, as soon as the Lieut.-Governor shall have no further use of his assistance, as well for his private affairs as to inform his Majesty of the state of that island. Draft by Sec. Williamson. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 27.]

425. Copies of preceding. [*Col. Entry Bks., Nos. XXVII.,* 95, *and XCIII.,* 29.]

Feb. 28. **426.** Warrant to pay Thomas Holder, Treasurer of the Royal African Company, 5,000*l.* for his Majesty's adventure in the said stock. *Endorsed,* "28^{o} Feb^{ry} 1670." [*Dom. Chas. II., Docquets.*]

1663.
March
to
1671.
Feb.

427. Lists of the King's letters to Sir Thos. Modyford and the Deputy Governor of Jamaica, nine in number, all of which are calendared under their respective dates, except the following, viz. :—

1663, May 26. To the Deputy Governor of Jamaica, to forbear acts of hostility.

1664, Feb. 24. To Sir Thos. Modyford, to receive into his hands the government of Jamaica. *N.B.* His commission is dated 15 Feb. 1664.

1665, Jan. 17. To Sir Thos. Modyford, for the defence and safety of the island and to follow the Lord High Admiral's instructions. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers*, *Vol. XXVI.*, *Nos.* 28.]

1671.
March 2.
Albemarle Point,
Ashley River.

Shaftesbury Papers.

428. Joseph West to Anthony Lord Ashley. Refers to his last letter of 15th September last, in which he gave some account of the Spaniard, since when they have lived very peaceably. Hopes orders have been given for the release of the men so unhandsomely detained at Sta. Katherina. The sloop sent to Bermudas for a supply of provisions has safely returned. She could not get a freight of people from the Bahamas enough to defray her charges, so went to Barbadoes. Arrival on 8th February last, to their great encouragement, of a ship from Barbadoes belonging to Thos. Colleton and John Strood, with about 40 passengers; has sent a list of their names to Sir Peter Colleton. Also eight days after of the Carolina frigate with about 70 passengers and Capt. Godfrey and six servants on his Lordship's account, which will be a great charge to the plantation, having nothing as yet but what is brought. Has cleared this year above 30 acres of ground, and built convenient houses for themselves and servants, and palisadoed it, so they are able to defend themselves against 1,000 Indians. Capt. Godfrey has come to manage Sir Peter Colleton's interest in partnership with his Lordship, a very able man and a good planter. Intend this year planting mostly provisions, something of every commodity, the better to know what the land will produce. Last year all things were blasted in October before they could come to perfection, but does not question all will be full grown this year before the cold weather comes, which is especially sharp in the morning. The planters from Barbadoes say the ground will produce as good ginger, cotton, &c. as they have there. Advises him to part partnership with Sir Peter Colleton and Sir Geo. Carteret for the reasons stated. Their stock from Virginia thrives very well, especially hogs; the cattle is of a small kind, and will be only profitable for breeding; believes they can have cattle from New York and Bermudas at easier rates, and one cow will be worth two from Virginia. The Governor lies in a very weak condition and past all hope of recovery. Hopes an honest, able Governor may speedily be sent over, one that desires to fear God above all worldly interest. If Sir John Yeamans comes amongst them again it is to be feared a hopeful settlement will soon be eclipsed. Reminds him to encourage some able godly minister to come to them. Requests that when the Great Seal of the Province is sent out he may be trusted with it, for he supposes it may prove of some benefit to him hereafter. Has not received any letter from his Lordship since their departure from Ireland. *Endorsed by John Locke,* Jo. West to Ld. Ashley, 2° Mar. 70–1. 1 *p. with seal.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bdle.* 48, *No.* 56.]

March 2.
Albemarle Point, in Ashley River.

429. Joseph West to Sir George Carteret. Almost a duplicate of the preceding letter. Also that they have settled as near the town as they can, and that he has taken up 300 acres near the town upon the account of Sir George's partnership with Lord Ashley and Sir Peter Colleton for present planting. Believes English grain will grow very well in this soil; he sowed some English wheat in November and it thrives very well. They are now in great forwardness towards settling a new colony, and he hopes the Lords Proprietors will not be slack in sending timely supplies from England. Encloses invoice of goods received from Thos. Colleton in Barbadoes. Hopes Sir George will see that his salary be paid to his wife as well as the moneys owed to him by Sir George's son James. 1 *p. with seal.* [*Ibid., No.* 57.]

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March 2.
Albemarle Point.

430. Joseph West to Sir Peter Colleton. His last was by Sir Peter's shallop by way of the Bahamas where they could not answer our expectations, for the people would not come off before they were provided with provisions. Also that the 70 people who arrived in the Carolina were most of them without provisions, we having none in store, for there was a distribution of all that came from Virginia and Bermudas by order of the Governor and deputies, so it will go something hard with them if the supply should not come timely which Sir Peter's brother sent by way of Bermudas. They have been something weak handed and their men have been sickly and weak, but not one has died out of our family since we came into the country. Hopes most part of the old standers will plant enough this year to produce provisions for the next. The winter is something cold and sharp but no great frost only in the morning, neither has he seen any snow. The inhabitants have assisted Capt. Jenner towards lading his ship with pine timber, and there is as much fallen (felled) as will lade the Carolina. The shallop Mr. Brayne and West bought in Bermudas is very usefull to the country; hopes the Proprietors will consider us something for her service. To send him a good fowling piece 7 feet long, well fortified and double locked. [Most of the news in his letter to Lord Ashley is also in this letter.] *Mem. by Sir Peter Colleton.* Pray do not send this away as I have no copy. *Endorsed by Colleton and also by Locke.* 1 *p. with seal.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bdle.* 48, *No.* 58.]

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431. Copy of the preceding, which is *also addressed* for the Honourable Sir Peter Colleton, Bart., near Clarendon House in St. James' Street. These London. *Endorsed by Locke.* [*Ibid.*]

March 2.
Albemarle Point.

432. Stephen Bull to Lord Ashley. Arrival of the John and Thomas from Barbadoes with about 42 passengers sent by Thos. Colleton. [Sam] Farmer and John Stroud with one Mr. Maverick, a

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Shaftesbury Papers.

gentleman entrusted to settle an estate for them also of the Carolina with 70 or 80 persons with Capt. Godfrey, Capt. Thomson, Mr. Gray, Mr. Culpepper and several other gentlemen who were all within five days settled amongst them as close together as convenient, the greatest distance that any person or family is seated is within less than two miles either up or down the river from the town, and these gentlemen are satisfied and promise to give an account in Barbadoes and other parts of their contented settlements, which will be a means to invite others to follow. The Indians still continued their accustomed kindness and he believes they will very hardly make any war upon us and look upon themselves overawed by our guns. Was employed last year in their extreme want of provisions to get corn from the Indians and went 30 miles from the town and lay out several nights and was very well treated by and received great kindness from the Indians and they showed great joy that we were settled amongst them and promise assistance against the Spaniard or any Indian nation that shall oppose us. They have had very cold weather this winter; has seen ice of one night's freezing above an inch thick but no snow and very clear days and little or no rain. Cattle will be bred, fed and kept at very easy rates as in any part of the world, also very good feeding for hogs of acorns, hiccory nuts, berries and roots. The Governor very weak and not likely long to live. Does not perceive that any of this country's distemper hath seized him but age, his spirits are clearly "flatted," he complains of no sickness. *Endorsed by Locke.* 1 *p. with seal.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bdle.* 48, *No.* 59.]

March 4.
Albemarle Point, in the province of Carolina.

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433. The Council at Ashley River to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. This hasty messenger comes sorrowing, without company, to acquaint their honors with the decease of our grave and honourable Governor Colonel Wm. Sayle, who died of a consumption this day about noon, very much lamented by our people, whose life was as dear to them as the hopes of their prosperity. Desire that some worthy honourable person may be dispatched to take this great charge in hand, whose wisdom and sanctity may cherish that infant reformation until it has obtained so much strength as to walk alone, curbing the vicious, countenancing the virtuous, with qualifications suitable for actions as well military as civil. Have in the meantime elected, with the approbation of our said governor in his lifetime Capt. Joseph West to be governor until they hear his honor's pleasure [*sic*]. It has been bruited that their honors have designed to commissionate Sir John Yeamans again as governor, yet have good reason to believe the contrary, for it doth breed a very great dissatisfaction to the people. Reasons why they could not repose any trust in him. Capt. Thos. Jenner ready to sail with the John and Thomas for Barbadoes so will leave other matters to Captain Brayne who will sail hence very suddenly. Signed by Stephen Bull, Will Scrivener, Flor. O'Sullivan, Paul Smyth, Ra. Marshall, Samuel West, Ro. Donne, and Jos. Dalton, secretary. *Endorsed by Locke.* 1 *p. with seal.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 60.]

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434. The humble declaration of John Russell, late Master of the Port Royal to Sir Peter Colleton. That from England he sailed to Kinsale, where Captain West shipped a mate, whence they sailed to Barbadoes where Sir John Yeamans embarked, he being appointed Governor of the settlement. Bad weather forced them to put in at Nevis where Sir John sent Christopher Barrowe on board with instructions to pilot the ship to Port Royal. After leaving Nevis foul weather forced them to part from the fleet; they beat about for six weeks and were driven to great want and many were forced to drink their own urine. They endeavoured to touch at the Bahamas, but unfortunately were cast away where neither pilot nor himself ever were before. By the help of their boat all their people were put safely ashore, but through the neglect and delays of their inhuman carpenter, who was the cause of their tedious stay upon the island, many of their people lost their lives there and Russell was forced to make the boat himself because the carpenter would not work. In that boat they went to Eleutheria where Russell hired a shallop and sailed to New Providence, where they got transportation to Bermudas; but Barrowe and his wife went to a place called New York. Russell has since arrived in London, and now prays his honor to take his own and the rest of their conditions into his charitable consideration. They were cast away 12 January 1670. *Endorsed by Locke,* Russell's relation of the Port Royal. 1 *p.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bdle.* 48, *No* 61.]

March 5.

435. The King to Sir Chas. Wheeler. Having constituted him Governor-General of the Leeward Islands, with instructions to see possession taken of that part of St. Christopher's which was possessed by his Majesty's subjects before the late war, and is to be restored by virtue of the 7th Article of the Treaty of Breda, and to compose all differences arising thereupon with the fairest satisfaction that may be to the subjects of the most Christian King; his Majesty further recommends him to maintain good correspondence with the French generals and governors in the West Indies, and amicably to compose all disputes with them; especially for that the said King has declared by his Ambassador his desire to continue all good offices of friendship, and that nothing shall be done in the execution of his ordinance of the 10th June last concerning the trade in America which may any way disturb their good correspondence in those parts, but that the vessels of his Majesty's subjects shall receive all kind treatment in places under his obedience, save only that they may not trade there. And such differences as he cannot thus amicably settle he is to transmit information of to his Majesty. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV.,* 20–21.]

March 5.

436. Draft of preceding in Williamson's handwriting. *Endorsed,* To Sir Chas. Wheeler and Sir Thos. Lynch. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 29.]

March 5.

437. Mem. of the first part of the above which differs from the letter sent to Sir Thos. Lynch. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 30.]

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March 5. **438.** The King to Sir Thos. Lynch. Duplicate of the preceding letter to Sir Chas. Wheler. [*Col. Entry, Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 30.]

[5 March.] **439.** Petition of Ferdinando Gorges, Esq., to the King and Council. Is the grandson and heir of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who had a grant for him and his heirs from the King's late father of the province of Maine, and having been many years in quiet possession and expended above 20,000*l.* in plantations there, was, owing to his having engaged in the King's father's service in the late wars, put out of his possession by the Governor of the Massachusetts; the province had since been governed by the Massachusetts, who deny to yield up the government till order from the King. On the petitioner's request the King had by his letter of the 11th of June, in the 16th year of his reign, required restitution to be made and quiet possession to be delivered to him, unless the Governors of the Massachusetts showed cause to the contrary. To this letter the inhabitants of the province yielded obedience, but the Governor for the Massachusetts denied to surrender the province. The Commissioners appointed by the King for settling affairs in New England declared the province to be the petitioner's right, and appointed justices of peace to the Government till he should be established there by the King. Since the coming away of the Commissioners, after three years' quiet possession of the province, the Governors of the Massachusetts have again in a hostile manner assumed possession contrary to the King's letter, in which they were commanded not to intermeddle with the province until the King's determination. Requests that he may be restored to the quiet possession of the province, as being his undoubted right, and that the Governors of the Massachusetts may be commanded to deliver to him the quiet possession of the province, and that the inhabitants may be required to yield obedience to him. With reference to the Council of Plantations, 5th March 1671, signed by Sec. Lord Arlington [*see ante, No.* 150]. *Annexed,*

439. I. Report of the Council for Plantations to the King. Have considered Gorges' petition, and on perusal of the charters, &c. transmitted with the petition, and discourse with Gorges, find that the chief cause of the differences arises from expressions concerning the boundaries of lands contained in charters of the King's father and grandfather. As they have not been able to get copies of some original grants, or had any opportunity of hearing the Massachusetts Government in defence, recommend the King to send Commissioners to New England to examine the differences concerning the boundaries of the Massachusetts and the rest of the colonies, that the Commissioners be despatched to arrive before the end of next October as ships cannot without danger come into harbour there after that time. *Signed,* Sandwich, President, Lauderdale, Arlington, Tho. Grey, Rich. Gorges, T. Clifford, Brouncker, Ed. Waller, John Finch, H. Slingesby, Secretary, 12 July 1671. *Together* 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., Nos.* 30, 30 I.]

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440. Two copies of the preceding report dated 12 Aug. 1671. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 31, *and Col. Entry Bk., No.* 94, *pp.* 2–4.]

March 7. Whitehall. **441.** The King to the Duke of York, High Admiral of England. Having thought fit to direct Sir Thos. Lynch going Lt.-Governor of Jamaica to seize the person of Sir Thos Modyford late Governor there and send him hither to answer for the many hostilities committed upon the countries and subjects of the Catholic King in America without warrant from his Majesty, and to concert the execution thereof with Capt. Hubbart, commander of the frigate which is to transport him; his Majesty's pleasure is that he direct Capt. Hubbard to perform all things for accomplishing said resolution according to his Majesty's letter and private instructions to Sir Thos. Lynch, not to go on shore until Sir Thos. Lynch be in quiet possession of the Government and shall have executed his Majesty's pleasure in the seizure of Sir Tho. Modyford, and if any accident befall Sir Tho. Lynch or he find opposition or resistance, to assist Sir Tho. Lynch with his utmost force, by annoying by all ways the island and particularly by destroying the privateers that shall assist the island in such opposition to his Majesty's commands. 1 *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 24, *p.* 48.]

March 7. Barbadoes. **442.** The Assembly of Barbadoes to Sir Peter Colleton, Col. Henry Drax, and Ferdinando Gorges, gentlemen planters, in London. Have been summoned by the Deputy Governor to consider his Excellency's letter and theirs of the 14th December last. Cannot but take in very good part their advice, and doubt not of their future actings in the island's behalf, as being partakers in their good and bad success. By theirs of 17th November last they will know how far the Assembly have sympathised with them. There is already a Bill drawn to prevent depopulation, which will answer most of their proposals. A more perfect account of all things they may expect at their next sitting, this being shortened by a public day of humiliation appointed for the morrow. *Signed by* Henry Walrond, junr., Speaker. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 18–19.]

March 7. Barbadoes. **443.** The Assembly of Barbadoes to his Excellency (Wm. Lord Willoughby). Have been summoned by the Deputy Governor to receive his Excellency's letter of 20th December last, and return hearty thanks for his wonted care. To-morrow being appointed a solemn day of humiliation for imploring the Almighty to remove His heavy judgments, and the ships being suddenly to depart, are forced to be thus short, but they will meet again very suddenly, and doubt not then to give his Excellency an account at large. *Signed by* Henry Walrond, junr., Speaker. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 19.]

March 7. **444.** Mem. of a letter from the King to Lord Willoughby, to live in friendship with the French Governors, similar to letters to Sir C. Wheler and Sir Thos. Lynch, of 5th March 1671 [*see ante, Nos.* 435, 436). [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 30.]

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March 8. Office of the Ordnance. **445.** Estimate sent to the Council of Plantations by the Officers of Ordnance, of the charge of ordnance, carriages, powder, shot, arms, and other ammunition, to be issued to Sir Chas. Wheeler, Governor of the Leeward Islands, according to his Majesty's warrant of the 8th March 1671. These include eight culverin, eight demi-culverin, and six 3-pounders, with carriages, round shot, double-headed hammered shot, cases of musket shot, powder, match, 1,000 snaphance muskets with cartouche boxes and girdles, musket shot, sheep skins, canvas, oil, starch, needles, thread, powder horns, twine, tarred rope and nails; an extraordinary large tent for the Governor, 60*l.*; materials for making two drawbridges; carpenters', smiths', stonecutters', and bricklayers' tools, &c., amounting, together with 300*l.* for packing and carriage, to 2,600*l.* 14*s.* 2¼*d.* "These stores were issued 15th March 1671." 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV.*, 21–24.]

March ? **446.** Warrant (to the Attorney-General ?). To prepare a Bill to pass the Privy Seal authorising the Commissioners of the Treasury to pay to Sir Chas. Wheeler, Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, 700*l.* yearly as Governor of St. Christopher's, and the same to abate in proportion as any part thereof shall grow payable to him from that island; also the sum of 400*l.* as a free gift out of her Majesty's portion for the entertainment of two companies of foot in the Leeward Islands, to consist of 80 men each, besides officers, according to the establishment under his Majesty's signature. *Draft with corrections by Williamson.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 32.]

March ? **447.** Rough draft of preceding, *in the handwriting of Williamson.* ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 33.]

March 10. **448.** Privy Seal authorising the Commissioners of the Treasury to pay to Sir Chas. Wheeler as Governor of St. Christopher's 700*l.* yearly by half-yearly payments, to be accounted from Christmas last, as long as he shall remain Governor, the same to abate in proportion as any part thereof shall grow payable to him from the Leeward Islands. And likewise 400*l.* as a free gift out of the remainder of the Queen's portion. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV.*, 25–26. *See also Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 34, *p.* 72, *and Dom., Chas. II., Docquets.*]

March 10. **449.** Privy Seal authorising the Commissioners of the Treasury to pay to Sir Chas. Wheeler, Governor of the Leeward Islands, 2,778*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* for the pay and entertainment of two companies of foot for service in the Leeward Islands, consisting of 80 men each, besides officers, according to an establishment under his Majesty's signature of the 8th instant. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV.*, 26–27., *and Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXIV., p.* 72.]

March. **450.** Mem. of an Establishment of the pay of two companies of foot, consisting of 80 soldiers each, besides officers, to be entertained for his Majesty's service in the Leeward Islands, amounting

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to 2,778*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* per annum. *Endorsed,* "A computation of the charge of two companies of foot for the day, the month, and the year, for Sir Charles Wheeler." ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 34.]

March. **451.** Mem. about Sir Charles Wheeler. That his Majesty speak to the Duke for a ketch; that H.R.H. order the receiving of Sir Charles, his family, and goods on one of the frigates designed for the West Indies; and that his Majesty give Sir Charles Wheeler a tent. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 35.]

March 10? Whitehall. **452.** The King to Sir Thomas Lynch, Knt., Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica. Whereas Sir Thomas Modyford, late Governor of Jamaica, has, contrary to his Majesty's express commands, committed many depredations upon the territories of the Catholic King in America, his Majesty's pleasure is that he cause the said Sir Thomas Modyford to be made prisoner and under a strong guard brought to his Majesty's presence to answer what shall be objected against him; and, having done this, that he publish it, with the cause thereof, to the whole island, confirming his Majesty's free pardon to all who have been partakers with him upon condition that they quietly submit to his Majesty's authority and abstain for the future from the like hostilities, observing punctually the late treaty with the Catholic King of $\frac{8}{18}$ July last. ¾ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk. Chas. II., Vol. XXIV., p.* 49, and *Col. Entry Bk., XXXIV.,* 226–7.]

March 10? Whitehall. **453.** The King's private instructions to Sir Thomas Lynch, Knt., Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica. When he has possessed himself of the government and fortresses of the island so as to apprehend no disorder thereby, he shall execute the contents of his Majesty's private letter given herewith, concerting with Capt. Hubbard the best ways and means of execution, and having seized Sir Thomas Modyford, shall immediately cause him to be carried on board the frigate, there to be kept until they have agreed of the safest way of transporting him to England, whether on board the ketch designed to accompany him from Barbadoes or some merchantman or privateer hired or, if need be, pressed for this service, and manned with such men as Capt. Hubbard shall undertake to answer for. ¾ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIV., pp.* 49–50, and *Col. Entry Bk, XXXIV.,* 228–9.]

March 11. Shaftesbury Papers. **454.** John Stow to Sir Peter Colleton. Has brought from his brother Thomas Colleton about seven tons of provisions from Barbadoes to send to Col. Sayle at Carolina, also three tons more which are bought. Has hired a ship to go there, and there will be some quantity of passengers, and does not question but that there are a great many young men here who will go. Wishes to know where to direct letters, for there will be a commerce betwixt him and them at Carolina. Has charged bills of exchange on Sir Peter's brother in Barbadoes for 57*l.* sterling for freight and provisions bought for Carolina and consigned to Capt. West, or, in his absence, to Col. Sayle. *Endorsed by Locke.* 1 *p. with seal.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bdle.* 48, *No.* 62.]

March 14. **455.** The King to Sir Tobias Bridge. Has given order for the disbanding of his regiment as by his instructions is directed. Has thought good to give him particular notice, assuring him of his Majesty's entire satisfaction with his services, which his Majesty desires him to declare to the regiment at their disbanding, and that besides the provision made by his instructions, his Majesty will have a particular regard as well for soldiers as officers on all occasions, and principally towards himself. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 30.]

March 14. Whitehall. **456.** Instructions for Sir Chas. Wheeler, Sir Tobias Bridge, Sir Thos. Lynch, and Christ. Codrington, Deputy Governor of Barbadoes, for "disposing" of the regiment of foot under Sir T. Bridge in the Caribbee Islands, in six articles. As soon as Wheeler and Lynch arrive at Barbadoes they are to communicate these instructions to Bridge, the colonel of the regiment, and to the Deputy Governor or commander-in-chief. The regiment to be then disbanded, grants of land in Jamaica or any of the Leeward Islands "where there shall be room" to be offered to such of "the old raised men" in England as choose to remain, with other privileges for their "good services"; passage home to be provided for those who wish to return; arrears of pay to be duly satisfied and clothes delivered to them upon the place; the same orders to be carried out for disbanding the rest of the regiment in the Leeward Isles. Two companies of foot having been appointed for service in those islands under Sir C. Wheeler, preference is to be given to the old raised men to enlist therein. No officer or soldier to be detained for any debt not exceeding the arrears of his pay, wherewith the respective creditors will be duly answered. *Draft by Williamson.* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 36.]

March 14. **457.** Copy of the above, corrected by Williamson. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 37.]

March 14. **458.** Copies of the above instructions "taken out of my Lord Arlington's office." 3 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV.,* 27–29, *and No. XCIII., pp.* 31, 32.]

March 14. Whitehall. **459.** Commission to Sir Chas. Wheeler to receive that part of St. Christopher's which belonged to the English in January 1665. Whereas in conformity with the Treaty of Breda of $\frac{21}{31}$ July 1667, the most Christian King put into his Majesty's hands certain instruments directed to the Sieur De la Barre, his Lieut.-General in America, to the director of the West India Company, and to the Chevalier de St. Laurence, for restoring to his Majesty the said part of St. Christopher's, which orders not having been complied with, the said King has issued more express orders to the Chevalier de St. Laurence and the Sieur de Baas, his Lieutenant in America, of the $\frac{8}{18}$th Jan. 1670–1. His Majesty therefore by these presents nominates Sir Charles Wheeler or whom he shall thereto appoint, his Commissioner to demand and receive the said part of St. Christopher's, revoking all former commissions, particularly that of the 13th Feb. 1668 to William Lord Willoughby, Col. Lewis Morrice, Col. Robert Hooper, and Lt.-Col. Symon Lambert; and that of the 22nd March 1670 to Sir John Yeamans, Col. Philip Bell, Col. Saml. Barwick, Col. William Sharp, and Capt. Philip Payne. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV.*, 30–31, *see also No. XCIII.*, 35, 36.]

March 14. **460.** Commission to Sir Chas. Wheeler to compose differences. His Majesty having agreed with the most Christian King that Commissioners should be appointed on each side to compose all differences in putting in execution the late orders issued by the said King for restitution to his Majesty of that part of St. Christopher's, possessed by the English the 1st January 1665, appoints Sir Chas. Wheeler his Commissioner, granting to him, or such persons as he shall substitute, full power to treat with the Commissioners thereto authorised by the said King, and amicably to determine all differences arising in putting into execution the late orders of $\frac{8}{18}$ January last, and any other orders heretofore issued by the said King, particularly those of the 16th January 1668–9, for restoring the said part of St. Christopher's, and concerning ameliorations, keeping and dieting of prisoners, the re-entry of the English into possession of estates and goods sold by them to the French, and all other matters relating to the full execution of that part of the Treaty of Breda. And his Majesty promises to ratify whatsoever shall be by him or them stipulated and agreed. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bks. No. XLV., pp.* 23–33, *and No. XCIII., pp.* 36–7.]

March ? **461.** Draft of some clauses of the preceding Commission in Williamson's handwriting. *Endorsed*, Alterations in the Commission for Meliorations. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 38.]

March 14.
Whitehall. **462.** Instructions to Sir Chas. Wheeler in eight articles for composing all differences that may arise upon the restitution of (the English part of) the island of St. Christopher's. Although by the tenor of the French King's orders of the 16th Jan. 1669, and 18th Jan. last, his Majesty believes that the sovereignty of the English part of St. Christopher's will be fully delivered up on showing those orders to the French Lieut.-General, for which the 7th Article of the treaty of Breda is express and clear; yet having found that some differences are like to arise as to the restitution of private goods and estates, and in some other particulars, his Majesty and the said King have agreed to constitute Commissioners for finally determining the same; and this trust his Majesty has reposed in Sir Chas. Wheeler by commission of this date. On receipt of the said commission he is to repair with all speed to the Leeward Islands and there adjust with the Sieur de Baas, Chev. de St. Laurence or the French Commander-in-chief, a fit time and place for meeting the persons commissioned by the French King. The great difficulty his Majesty can yet foresee concerns the re-entry of the English into estates sold by them to the French since the taking of the island, for which provision is made in the 8th Article of the Treaty of

the treaty of Breda, which expresses that movables so sold shall not be restored till the price paid by the French be refunded by the English, and after frequent deliberations his Majesty has concluded to make the case of lands, houses, plantations, &c. the same with movable goods as to that particular. His Majesty has agreed with the French Ambassador that a term of a year and a day, to be accounted from the time the said orders of the 16th January 1669 and 18th January last shall be presented to the French Commander-in-Chief, be limited for the English to use this power of resuming their estates at the price they received for them; leaving it to Sir Chas. Wheeler to yield to a shorter day in case the French be pressing in it, and it may be done without much inconvenience to his Majesty's subjects The point of amelioration or damages in the English estates during the time they have been in the French possession must be left to Sir Charles' own discretion; only it seems not reasonable that any demand of amelioration should hinder restitution or re-entry, the price received being first repaid to the French purchaser, the dispute about any such amelioration to be left to the parties to adjust themselves, in which the Commissioners on both sides are to give their best help to bring the parties to reason. The demands of the French for their keeping and dietting the English prisoners to be paid by the prisoners themselves if for better accommodation and medicaments than were ordinarily allowed. The Commissioners to help all they can in obliging such person to make speedy satisfaction; but ordinary keeping and diet his Majesty thinks it best reasonable should be on the French account; if, however, he finds the sum demanded not considerable, and especially if French prisoners in those parts have been made to pay for their ordinary keeping and diet, his Majesty would have him agree to give satisfaction for all such debts. To proceed with all fairness towards the French, it being his Majesty's mind to make an end of the whole matter forthwith without raising unnecessary difficulties. To give notice on his arrival to the French Commander-in Chief of their commission, and to demand and receive the sovereignty of St. Kitts, and to demand restitution of such guns and ordnance as were in the forts when taken, insisting thereon, especially if it fall out that the same be now found in the forts, or in the English part of the Island. 5 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIV.*, 34–38, *see also No. XCII.*, 446–456, *and No. XCIII.*, 32–35.]

March. **463.** List of despatches delivered to Sir Charles Wheeler, going Governor March 1671 to the Leeward Islands, viz., his commission and instructions, letter to live well with the French, commission as captain of a company, commission to Lieutenant-Colonel Stapleton as captain of a company, power to appoint deputy-governors, power to receive St. Christopher's, and instructions for executing the same. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 39.]

March. **464.** Another list of Sir Charles Wheeler's despatches, viz., his commission and instructions, order for arms and ammunition, power to appoint deputy-governors, two commissions for captains (as above), M. Colbert's letters to the Chev. de St. Laurence and

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M. de Baas, cypher, and the King's letter to live with the other Governors. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 40.]

March. **465.** Another list containing all the above, and the following in addition, viz., commission and instructions for ameliorations, letter to Sir Tobias Bridge, and instructions for disbanding his regiment, four establishments, warrant to Sir Stephen Fox for his pay, and two privy seals. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fol.* 37.]

March 15. **466.** Mem. of despatches delivered to Sir Thomas Lynch. His commission under the signet; revocation of Sir Thos. Modyford's commission under the Great Seal, and letter to him notifying same; instructions; private letters to Sir Thos. Lynch; 2nd instructions; letter to live well with the French; authentic copies of Sir Thos. Modyford's commission, and of Sir Thos. Modyford's revocation; and cypher. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fol.* 37.]

March 15. **467.** Draft of preceding in Williamson's hand. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 41.]

March 15? **468.** Mem. of arms and ammunition to be put on board the Assistance, Captain Hubbard, and the Welcome, Captain Wilgress, for Jamaica. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 42.]

March 17. Bermudas. Shaftesbury Papers. **469.** Gov. Sir John Heydon to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Has not omitted, in obedience to their commands in their letter of 17 Nov. last, any opportunity to promote his Majesty's and their own interest in Carolina. Since when has arrived one of Colonel Sayle's sons who brings news of the health of the people and good progress in that plantation. Has procured a ship from hence which he intends setting forward the end of this month with the provisions this island can afford. Finds the people very well affected to that undertaking. Shall now send their Lordships packet to Ashley River, and hopes to get intelligence of their affairs. Has inquired after but cannot hear of any ambergris. Will instruct Captain James Harmour to examine more effectually upon the place. *Endorsed by Locke.* 1 *p., with seal.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 63.]

March 20. Whitehall. **470.** Warrant to the Attorney-General. To prepare a Bill empowering the Duke of York, Prince Rupert, Duke of Buckingham, Duke of Ormond, Earl of Lauderdale, and Lord Culpeper, at all times to enter the Council for Foreign Plantations and vote, the first two not to be required to take the oath, with the same privileges that were granted in the commission of 30th July 1670, constituting the said Council; and further appointing John Evelyn to be the standing Council, with the yearly salary of 500*l.* granted to every member of said Council. *Endorsed,* "Persons added to the Council of Plantations." 6½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 43.] *See also Domestic, Chas. II., Docquets.*

March 21. Albemarle Point, Carolina. **471.** Jos. Dalton to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Encloses three letters, marked A., B., and C., giving an account of the general affairs of this place, the remonstrance of the Council for the first

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adventurers and also themselves, and a relation of the demeanour of William Scrivener, deputy to Lord Berkeley, and William Owen, one of the first freeholders. *Encloses,*

471. I. The Council at Ashley River to the Lords Proprietors. The arrival of the John and Thomas with about 42 people, and the Carolina with about 64 was not a little welcome, yet this bee has its stings, for many brought little or no provision with them. There is good opinion generally in all parts concerning this place; some of those arrived are of good repute and fame and known to be experienced planters. Refer to their last letter and the election of Capt. Joseph West to be Governor, an act seemingly to vary from their Honours' directions, but for which they give reasons, the late Governor dying at a time when the Colony stood in greater need of a head than ever. Two seats vacant in the Council, the Lord Craven and Sir George Carteret's deputies. Are expecting every day the provisions their Honours sent to Barbadoes for them, having reason to believe that Capt. Stoe is waiting at Bermudas to bring people from thence in the spring. Some of those arrived in the Carolina have made claims of land pursuant to their Honours' concessions, 500 acres for every 1,000 lbs. of sugar underwrit for defraying the charges of setting forth Capt. Hilton on the discovery of the province; request directions, as they have passed an order for these lands to be granted, so that no discouragement be given. Have with much ado, our people being weak from scarcity of provisions, pallisadoed about nine acres and mounted seven great guns, all the carriages having been lost in the Port Royal, and when the people have done planting hope to finish it. Are forced to encourage and invite people not only by our tongues and pens, but also by our axes. Reasons why they cannot possibly observe all their Honours' instructions concerning the land, which is not lying as they were formerly informed, but will as near as they can. Thought it most conducive to safety on their arrival to build a town, where they are now settled; describe it. To keep the planters near together were forced to grant them town lots of 11 poles or thereabouts per head and 10 acres per head to plant about the town, which it is conceived will prevent any sudden surprisal. Arguments in favour of people being allowed to choose plots for themselves; some delighting to be near the sea and others from it; the denial of this was fatal to the late settlement at St. Lucia. Hope their Honours will allow what they have done, or it may prove a great retarding of a speedy peopling this country. Having given account of the irregularity of our land, are forced to acquaint their Honours with the irregularity of our Surveyor-General, who, though receiving warrant upon warrant, has not yet

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completed any man's land in the Colony, though promised 2*d.* an acre as much again as any artist in surveying would do the like for, so have been forced to employ two gentlemen to survey the land gratis before any more people arrive. If the Surveyor-General does not complete pursuant to warrants, intend to employ John Culpeper, a very able artist, to finish the same, who will undertake to do it, return a plot (plan), keep a record of the same for 10*s.* a day under 500 acres, and above 500 1*d.* per acre, until further directions concerning Flor. O'Sullivan, Surveyor-General, and as to surveyor's fees and those to be employed. Request that two bales of parchment, one cwt. of well tempered wax, and the seal for passing grants may be sent to them, for the people very much desire the grants of their lands ; also a parchment book to record the grants and six other good paper books for the Register's office and the Council. Great necessity of supplies of tools, clothing, and provisions, the want of which has not a little pinched the first adventurers, not having received any since their first arrival. Also that cattle and hogs may be brought from New York, where they understand is a very good breed, with some horses for ploughing, which the people intend to fall upon as soon as ever they can get materials, by which means the people will be sooner able to discharge themselves of their Honours' store books and raise some advantage to themselves, and the country be brought to a flourishing condition. *Signed by* Stephen Bull, Paul Smyth, Ro. Donne, Ra. Marshall, Samuel West, and Jos. Dalton, Registrar. Albemarle Point, 1671, March 21.

471. II. The humble remonstrance of the Council on behalf of themselves and the freeholders, the first adventurers to the province of Carolina, to the Lords Proprietors. Set forth the hardships they endured in being forced to employ themselves upon public works on their first arrival in the country to defend themselves from the attacks of the Spaniards, the destruction of their first plantations, and the necessity of their being supplied with provisions from their Honours' stores, and pray them to mitigate what is thought to lie too severely upon them in their store books, and to qualify the freight of petitioners' goods for some time yet to come, to sweeten the hardships of their late adventures, and to recover their shattered and almost worn-out fortunes. *Signed by* Flor. O'Sullivan, Paul Smyth, Ro. Donne, Ra. Marshall, and Samuel West. Albemarle Point, 1671, March 21.

471. III. The Governor and Council at Ashley River to the Lords Proprietors. It is not a little trouble to them to present these unsavoury actions in this Colony occasioned by troublesome spirits, a malady that all regularity in government is more or less subject to. Have hitherto

smothered them, but of late those sparks meeting with more fuel have been blown into a flame by Wm. Owen chiefly and William Scrivener, deputy to Lord Berkeley, which they are unwilling to notice were it not to purge the air from such infectious actions to the exciting of mutinies among the people. Relate how at the election of five councillors after Col. Sayle was made Governor, the freemen of the Colony, having by that time thoroughly discovered Wm. Owen, wholly rejected him, which proved one spark more to his fire. How much the Sabbath day was profanely violated and divers other abuses practised by the people, which caused the Governor and Council, finding the number of freeholders in the Colony not sufficient to elect a Parliament to make and publish orders, to suppress the same, whereupon Owen endeavoured to possess the people that such orders could not pass without a Parliament, and seconded by Scrivener persuaded them to elect a Parliament among themselves, which they did and returned to the Governor, two of which Parliament men it was disputed were servants, Mich. Moran, a labouring Irishman, and Rich. Crossley, set free by his master for idleness. Thus is discovered one part more of Owen's disposition, because the altitude of his body will not show itself taller than any other man by the head and shoulders, he will climb upon the pinnacle of any desperate attempt to be seen above others. This is not all. After the arrival of the two ships the said orders, revised by the present Governor and Council, were assented to and approved by the new freemen as well as the ancient freeholders, but Owen, finding himself swallowed up in a general consent, invents a new stratagem and possesses the chief of the people, especially the new comers, that as there was no Great Seal in the province, unless a Parliament were forthwith chosen to prevent it, their lands and all their improvements thereon would not be assured to them, but might be taken away at pleasure. Now Owen hath hit the mark, he is what he would be, the leader of a company of people upon any terms, the people's prolocutor, and therefore must have room in the Council to show himself and the people's grievances. The arguments of Owen before the Governor and Council upon the true interpretation of their Honours' instructions and the people's rights patiently heard ; the Governor's speech to the people, giving them to understand his power and authority to convey and assure to them all their lands until he received the Great Seal, and that he intended to summon the people for the election of a Parliament when opportunity served or necessity of making laws required, upon which all or most of the freemen were fully satisfied, which Scrivener perceiving and that himself and Owen

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were likely to lose the title of men of understanding, on a sudden arose up with somewhat more than ordinary heat and desired the people to take notice that he conceived their proposals were very just and reasonable, and that those who should deviate from them were disturbers of the peace and infringers of the people's liberties. For such speeches tending to the slighting and utter destruction of this present Government and inciting the people to sedition and mutiny, and consequently the ruin of this settlement, it was the same day ordered that from henceforth Scrivener be suspended from the Council, and that both he and Owen be incapable of bearing any public office or employment in this Colony until further orders. Being very sensible that the name of a Parliament is strangely resented abroad, and that the quality of our Parliament men might not give an occasion of disputing in other parts, and no great necessity at present of one, our time being well employed in planting and other necessary works, and knowing how treacherous reports are, have deferred the summoning of a Parliament till the ships be gone, at which time, the heat of planting being over, the Governor and Council will, now some more people are come, proceed to the prosecution of their Honours' instructions by and with the consent of the Parliament or the major part, to make such laws as are found necessary in this place. In the meantime desire instructions how long this Parliament is to continue, for two or three years, that they be dissolved at the pleasure of the Governor and Council and summons for a new election issued at any time. *Signed by* Joseph West, Ste. Bull, Flor. O'Sullivan, Paul Smyth, Ro. Donne, Ra. Marshall, and Jos. Dalton, Registrar. Albemarle Point, 1671, March 21. *Endorsed by Locke. Together* 10 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 64.]

March 21. Albemarle Point, Ashley River. **472.** Governor Joseph West to Lord Ashley, Sir Geo. Carteret, and Sir Peter Colleton. Since his last of the 2nd instant it has pleased God to call for our Governor, who was very aged, and nature quite decayed in him. The 4th instant in the morning, finding himself very weak and sensible, he sent for the Council, and nominated the writer to succeed him in the government until their Honours' pleasure be further known, the Council being all ready to give their consents Conscious of his weakness he dares not be a suitor for so great a charge, but desires to continue no longer than their Honours can find out a gentleman that may give more encouragement to a new settlement. To leave the people last come inexcusable he called all the freeholders of the Colony together to hear the publication of some orders made by the late Governor and Council for the better keeping of the Sabbath Day, and preserving their stock this year, but some hot spirited persons, ambitious of perpetuating

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their own wicked inclinations, spurn at all order and good government, fearing to be reduced from a sordid beastly life that they will rather not live than be induced to live well. Such hath been especially the life of Wm. Owen amongst them, he having some relation to his Lordship's secretary, Mr. Blany, who many times since their departure from England hath appeared at the head of the people and stirred them up to differences as their Honours may see more at large in the general letter from the Governor and Council. Has since the Governor's decease reduced the people into two companies, that they may be the better disciplined. Not 150 men yet in the colony fit to bear arms. Are still forced to lie upon their guard, keeping good watch, not trusting the Indians further than security will allow, for he is very sensible, though they carry themselves never so fair, yet are the Indians very treacherous and will let no opportunity slip to destroy us. Has taken up for present planting about 300 acres disjoined from the town by a small creek bordering upon the river, but interrupted by a marsh. Has cleared this year about 30 acres and built convenient houses for ourselves and servants, and enclosed the houses with pallisadoes as described, so do not fear what all the Indians shall attempt. Arrival of Captain Godfrey from Barbadoes in the Carolina to manage Sir Peter Colleton's interest, and is very glad of his assistance, for he believes him to be a good planter. Intend to plant most of their ground this year with provisions, it being the life of a new settlement to provide in the first place for the belly. Have already sown peas and planted some Indian corn and wheat, and believes English grain will agree very well with this soil. Have also planted ginger and several other things to make experiment of what commodities the country will best produce. The winters here prove something sharp and cold, so that he fears it will not prove a cotton country, but new comers like it very well, and say they believe it will produce any commodities that the Caribbee Islands do, as cotton, ginger, indigo, &c., and have written several letters to encourage their friends in Barbadoes to come, and he believes many will come in a short time. Stock thrives very well, especially hogs, which increase very fast. The four cows he kept are a very small breed, and will be but little profit except for stock. Is informed there is a very large breed of cattle at New York, and that one cow will give two gallons or more at a meal; they want half-a-dozen such cows, likewise horses are there very cheap and of good breed. Very much in want of some to draw down timber to the water's side, and most of the ground planted this year may be ploughed the next. Has despatched the Carolina laden with pine timber, some of it fit for masts for small ships, and for points for windmills. Supposes the inhabitants have petitioned to take off Mr. Colleton's sloop from here to Bermudas, she being upon that voyage about three months at 30*l.* a month, which is charged to the inhabitants; likewise they desire a mitigation of freight upon goods sent to the first adventurers for the reasons stated. Negli-

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gence of Captain O'Sullivan in laying out the people's lands, doubts he is not capable, and if found so shall suspend him and employ another surveyor from Barbadoes. Hopes they will send the seal for the grants, two or three bales of parchment and a considerable portion of good wax, likewise the patent from his Majesty, not having so much as seen a copy. Very little of any stores left, except a few nails; requests supplies according to invoice, with instruction as to freight. In want of a good doctor and a medicine chest; believes most part of the few people have died for want of good looking after; not one has died out of their family since they came ashore. Hopes their servants who have been sickly are now seasoned to the country, and that their Honours are thinking of sending a supply from England, for some will be out of their time next year, and one English servant is worth two Barbadians, for they are so much addicted to rum that they will do little but while the bottle is at their nose. Reasons why he advises their Honours to part partnership. Wishes his salary paid to his wife, that she may supply his wants which are at present very great, and that they will consider he has managed the particular affairs in partnership. The late Governor had about 40*l.* worth out of the stores. Desires instructions, for he was promised 100*l.* per annum by Sir John Yeamans. Sends lists of people come from Barbadoes in the John and Thomas and Carolina, also note of bills to be paid. Captain Brayne hath taken some to be paid in Barbadoes. With mem. of three seamen of the Carolina, deceased, who are indebted to their Honours' stores. *Endorsed by Locke. With seal.* 2 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 65.]

March 21.
Ashley River, Florida, lat. 32, 40 m.

473. William Owen to Robert Blayney. His Lordship (Ashley) in great esteem in the country for his prudence and wisdom and care of them all at this distance and daily expect to hear that his Lordship has made choice of a Governor fit for such an employment, because of the continued growth of the country by the concourse of people arriving. Multitudes from Barbadoes, New England, and other parts already fitting for this country. The chief part of the fabric of this design and settlement depends upon the prudent management of things abroad and the good conduct of all affairs upon the place. Is dubious whether the late Governor, whom they took in at Bermudas, hath not done a discourtesy already, for he declared he had been an Independent these 24 years. He was, it seems, very well known at Roanoke and Virginia, and in other places, but with whom they were not well pleased. When dying, partly with age and partly with a kind of lethargical distemper, he desired that Mr. West, the Proprietors' storekeeper, should succeed him in the government. Lord Berkeley's deputy, [W. Scrivener] the most understanding amongst our statesmen here, insisted that West, by reason of his employment, was not competent and prayed the government might rest with certain other persons, in regard there was not any one fit for the place, but this was carried against him. So the same day the Governor was interred, the new Governor West, store-

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keeper and a deputy, feeling authority creeping over him, undertook to make a speech to the people, the sum of which was that he assured them he would inflict punishment upon them if they did swear and profane, but not a word of encouragement to industry and planting, &c. Some few days after he sent a Marshal to require all freeholders to be at the storehouse. We are about 200 and odd souls, of whom about 40 or 50 freeholders who were called before the council table, where the Governor sitting said they had made very good laws for beating down sin and swearing, which imposed equal fines upon poor people here as the greatest of estates are subject to in England, and in default gagging and whipping. Some told him the laws of England knew no such thing as gagging, others inquired why they were sent for, they might as well have posted these laws to promulgate them. He told them he intended to have a book wherein every man should subscribe his religion. The people wondered where that book hath been all this while, being one of the main things in the Governor's instructions. They then desired to withdraw and consider what they had heard, and, having done so, they unanimously agreed to adhere to the Lords concessions, saying that when laws were to be made they were to be framed by 20 persons, freeholders, in the nature of a Parliament, and that these being not founded upon the basis of the Lords' instructions for the Government, they could not concur with them, to which the Governor answered that they were but orders, but the people told him that the King of England did not by orders impose either pecuniary or corporal punishment upon his subjects, and the people very modestly told him they desired a Parliament which the Lords had prescribed for them and it were safe in them to obey and in him to command, yet nothing of this doth he clearly understand. Other reasons why a Parliament is necessary. Measures taken for the assuring of lands. Cannot believe but the man (the Governor) is honest, but whether of parts and reason sufficiently qualified in judging of civil rights he cannot tell. A man for this place must be of parts learning and policy and of a moderate zeal, not strict episcopal, nor yet licentious, nor rigid presbyterian, nor yet hypocritical, but swaying himself in an even balance between all opinions, but especially turning his fore to the liturgy of the Church of England. This country will doubtless be in a few years a place of plenty and trade; all persons who come to settle in it are pleased with it, and as they come they draw more and are encouraged by those lately arrived from Barbadoes, so that by the latter end of the year we cannot be less than 1,000 people. In the meantime they are straitened for provisions until their crop is off the ground. Those sent from England by way of Bermudas will come by Tom Long. Had but one supply in August from Virginia and a little corn and peas only from Bermudas, yet are they cheerful and want not hope that within 18 months they will be able to eat and drink plentifully. Had almost forgot to tell him the issue of their debate. When they had urged all they could that things might be acted only by the rule of the commissions, Lord Berkeley's deputy stood up saying what we had offered was but just and reasonable, and that whoever should deviate from the Lords Proprietors' directions for

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the Government injured their prerogative and infringed the people's liberty, whereupon the Governor for this protestation caused him to be suspended from the Council, and the rest of the Lords' Deputies concurred. This is an act which cannot be well resented by the Lords, neither can any Governor, as the Lords have qualified him here, expel any of the Lords Deputies from the Council, being upon the matter co-equal with himself, without a breach of the Lords' rights. Many here admire where my Lord Ashley hath met with his deputy. Was sorry to hear that he studied hard in a great strong house at London, and hath appeared suitable to the quality of that academy, an informer, &c. If he had 10,000*l.* per annum in England yet would he have an interest here, and if ginger continues a price we doubt not of more than an ordinary living. Wants only about 25*l.* to be returned in commodities vendible in Bermudas to buy young heifers to stock his great lot with a cooper and a carpenter and a smith. Has heard the new Governor will write to the Proprietors and bespatter Owen all he can, so that Owen may not be concerned in anything. Was charged the other day with inciting the people to muting and committed to the Marshal's hand but discharged the next day, and told forsooth that the Governor did not commit him for speaking for the people, but for scratching his head and misdemeanoring himself in his presence. By this means the Governor thought to take away his inclination from appearing in behalf of the people. Reflections upon the Government who would deter any body from acquainting the Lords Proprietors with the state of things, and to that end the Governor hath ordered that no letters be carried off before he sees them. Beseeches him to make it his business to inquire and give no credit to what they say ex parte. If he is found in the least otherwise than endeavouring the good and amity and encouraging industry he will forfeit his life and acknowledge himself guilty. Begs him to speak to Lord Ashley, and procure his letter to Sir John Yeamans if he comes Governor to see him righted or to any other person who may be appointed. Is as forward in his plantation as any man in the country and they of the Council; most of them have not one servant nor any concerns, but only once seemed to be zealous in the old Governor's time. *Addressed* to Robt. Blayney, Esq., at the Rt. Hon. Lord Ashley's, at Exeter House, in the Strand, London. *Endorsed by John Locke. 5 closely written pages.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 66.]

March ?

Shaftesbury Papers.

474. "An old letter," *so endorsed, neither signed nor addressed.* Description of "our river," by the Indians called Kiawa, but by us Ashley River. Questions whether this country may not be compared with any in the world for either health, pleasure, profit, or delight; in the summer it is like a bowling alley, full of dainty brooks and rivers of running waters; full of large and stately timber. Account of its products; the woods may rather be called a garden than an untilled place. Has seen millions of ducks in a flock darken the sky, and innumerable other birds; it would ravish a man in a morning to hear the chanting harmonious sounds. Hunting both for pleasure and profit, cattle fit for the knife all the year round, and hogs, sheep, goats, and other serviceable animals, but too plenty of wolves. The place very healthy, not one master of a family died since the settlement, except our good aged Governor, Col. Wm. Sayle, who was at least 80 years of age; no sickness, though about 200 in the Colony. All sorts of grain thrive exceedingly. In great hopes of ginger, indigo, tobacco, and cotton to be their main commodities; potatoes like to thrive. Our town, called Albemarle Point, situated on a point almost encompassed with a large marsh which may be easily strongly fortified. Mild winter, summer not extreme hot. As of the land of Canaan, it may be said it is a land flowing with milk and honey, and it lies in the same latitude. Prays God to send them more thankful spirits and grateful hearts than those stubborn, hard hearted, stiff-necked and rebellious Jews. 1½ *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 85.]

March 22. **475.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Present, the Deputy Governor and four of the Council. Ordered, on the motion of the Assembly, that William Bate forthwith deliver to Robert Rich 60 barrels, or 50, if there be not so much in the stores, of defective powder, taking security of him to redeliver the like quantity of good powder in six months. ¾ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 189.]

March 22. Virginia. **476.** Governor Sir William Berkeley to (the Committe of Trade and Plantations). Explains his conduct in reference to a business that concerned one Farvacks, of London, merchant, and one Scarborough, a planter in this Colony, which his Royal Highness (the Duke of York) had commanded the Governor to review; that he could not give a new hearing to Scarborough, nor would the Governor's duty suffer him to let His Royal Highness' mediation be altogether ineffectual, being the first that ever he received from his Royal Highness of this nature. Has retarded the execution ready to be issued out on Scarborough's first sailing for one year to give time to his brother, Sir Charles Scarborough, to produce anything to their Lordships that might alleviate his brother's debt in equity. Hopes this will not be too severely censured by their Lordships. *Endorsed,* "Rec. the 12th, showed his Royal Highness 17 May 1671." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 44.]

March 23. **477.** Governor Sir William Berkeley to (Secretary Lord Arlington). Did not receive his letter of 21st August until the 17th of March, with another from the Duke of York, both intimating that he, the Governor, should review the cause of one Scarborough, who seemed to his Royal Highness and his Lordship to have more equity in his cause than appeared to the Governor. Could have wished that Scarborough's friends had procured this attestation before judgment had passed against him, but this being the first of his Royal Highness' commands, he could do no less than supersede the judgment, hoping his Royal Highness will protect him from the censure of the Lords of the Council. *Encloses,*

477. I. Copies of the orders in Court in the case of Scarborough, 1670, Oct. 26, 27. *Together* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., Nos.* 45, 45, I.]

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March 24. Whitehall. **478.** Warrant to Sir Thomas Chicheley, Knt., Master of the Ordnance. To deliver to such as Anthony Lord Ashley shall appoint, four sacres, four minions, and four drabes, with ship carriages to each, to be used in the plantation of Carolina in the West Indies. ¾ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIX., p.* 53.]

March 27. **479.** Minutes of Council of Antigua. Resolved, on receipt of his Excellency's letter from London of the 26th November 1670, importing his approbation of the way of government of the Council after the decease of Col. Byam; that the monthly courts be kept by the Justices, and execution granted as formerly; that no jury court be held till further order from his Excellency, but that the Judges issue out attachments on all judgments; that in case any person refuse to pay the levies per acre for the public treasury, the act be put in execution, and that payments out of the public treasury be ordered by the President, one of the Council, and one of the Assembly. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 55*.]

March 29. St. Jago de la Vega. **480.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica Major-General James Bannister sworn of the Council. Petition of Priscilla Rignall for her husband's estate, viz., one house in St. Jago de la Vega, also several debts, and some few goods and chattels forfeited to his Majesty, by reason he was executed for killing Thomas Monroy, without which she and her three small children must immediately crave relief from the parish, she having paid *5l.* 10*s.* to the late Provost Marshall, the coroner's fees and quitrents to his Majesty, and unable to pay her debts by reason several persons indebted to her deny to pay the same, alleging that they are forfeited to his Majesty: granted, with full power to sue for her debts, in regard of her great poverty, great charge of children, and the small value of the house and goods. Petition of Richard Taylor, planter, that having for many years laboured as a planter, and been held an industrious and sober person, he was one day provoked by one Henry Westond to try his strength and skill in the art of wrestling, when several falls were exchanged on either side, but though Westond remained well to every one's apprehension, and presently after had a more dangerous quarrel with one Wm. Heb, yet happening to die presently upon it, petitioner was arraigned as equally guilty with Heb, and the jury gave a verdict of manslaughter against both, for which, having past the clergy, petitioner lies liable to be branded in the hand, a mark of infamy to a sober minded person as grievous as death; prays his Excellency to remit the punishment, which shall teach him more caution for the future: granted. Ordered that henceforth the Secretary draw no licenses for drink unless the person bring a certificate from two Justices of the peace, one to be of the Council of the parish where he sells the drink, that he is a fit person to draw drink. Ordered, on petition of Thomas Shutt and other merchants riding at Port Royal, who having brought several quantities of liquors to the island, for which they are obliged to pay great sums to his Majesty for custom and import, according to an Act of his Excellency and Council, pray relief; that the merchants

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have 28 days from the arrival of their ships to make up their account of liquors, and then pay one third of the customs and give bond for the other two thirds, dated within three days of their ships coming in, and after that no allowance or dispute. 5½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV.*, 212–217.]

March. **481.** Warrant for allowing the account of William Lord Willoughby, of Parham, Governor of Barbadoes. With directions to the Auditor of the imprests for allowing on the said account 302,780 lbs. Muscovado sugars paid to the customs officers in that island, 2,500 lbs. paid to Captain Poole for a wherry for his Majesty's service, 216,912 lbs. paid to Sir Tobias Bridge and his regiment, and 616,067 lbs. paid to Jeremy Eggington and William Bate for provisions and disbursements in the time of Francis late Lord Willoughby of Parham; with further directions for certifying a mistake of 1,200 gallons of molasses instead of 120 gallons, whereby the charge will be lessened 32,400 lbs. Muscovado sugars. [*Dom. Chas. II. Docquets.*]

April 4. Barbadoes. **482.** A Committee of the Assembly of Barbadoes to Sir Peter Colleton and 11 others, Gentlemen Planters in London. Were appointed at the last sitting of the Assembly to give them thanks for their kindness expressed in theirs of the 14th December. Since theirs of the 7th March the Deputy-Governor, Council and Assembly have taken into consideration the present necessity of repairing the forts, platforms, and breastworks in and about the island, and have levied 200 lbs. sugar on every copper and still in all sugar works, and 18 lb. sugar per head on all negroes in plantations where there are no works, besides the proportionable tax on the towns and traders; which in their present condition will lie very heavy on them, but are willing to break through all obstacles to put the island in a good posture of defence, and that his Majesty may see their readiness to lay themselves out to the utmost for his honour and renown. This free act nothing but true principles of loyalty could have compelled them to, it being chiefly appropriated to those necessary uses the 4½ Pr. Ct. was to perform; but present affairs requiring a more speedy remedy than they could expect by waiting an answer from England to that part of their addresses, and unwilling to force the Farmers to the performance of the conditions of the Act, have chosen this as a middle way. By the Act one quarter is reserved to their own use, a good part whereof is intended home to the Gentlemen Planters, for prosecuting their addresses before his Majesty, and satisfying their former disbursements about the island's concerns. Have concluded on a Bill to prevent depopulation, which they have good assurance will pass into an Act next sitting, in which, as also by another to encourage the making and wearing of the island's manufactures, provision is made suitable to their proposals. Ere long they may expect a fuller account from the House. *Signed by* Ralph Frettwell, Henry Odiarne, and Nicholas Prideaux. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 19–21.]

1671.
April 4. **483.** "Copy of the relation of Wm. Fogg concerning the action of the privateers at Panama, taken the 4th of April 1671." Sailed 6th December from Cape Liburon for Providence, where they found 300 men in garrison, who yielded next day, but only 60 slaves and 500*l.* in plunder. In five days they sent Captain Bradley with 400 men to take Chagre Castle; where after nine days he landed. They fired a volley at the castle, and fell into the trench, which was 12 foot deep; that night they fired the castle, which made it so hot they could not enter, it being of double palissades and thatch, and lay under the walls the next day; the third day they fell on, but were beaten back, the enemy being 370 men, but they rallied, entered the castle, and put all to the sword, saving none but slaves and such as hid themselves. In this conflict they lost Captain Bradley, Lieutenant Powell, and 150 men. A week after Admiral Morgan came up, and at the entry over the bar the Admiral, which had been retarded by contrary winds, and six small vessels were cast away and 10 men drowned. Ten days after they went up the River Chagre in five vessels about five leagues, and put their necessaries in canoes, the men marching the other five leagues by the river side, cutting the path with difficulty and finding five breastworks which the enemy left; and so in five days they came to Venta de Crux, the landing place, where they found all burnt. Finding next morning that they were about 1,200 men they marched, and in the afternoon were ambuscaded by 1,000 Indians, but put them to flight, losing one man, whilst the Indians lost their commander, the Prince of the Indians, and about 30 men. Next day they marched about six miles, and the third the like, and found they were within three miles of the enemy's camp. Next morning they found the enemy ready to receive them, being about 2,000 foot and 700 horse. The horse in two divisions charged their "forlorn" and right wing, but having received much loss by our first volley fled, and their foot gave one volley and fled after them; they had the pursuit about three miles, in which the enemy lost 500 men, and they one Frenchman. That night they entered Panama, and found the houses fired by the enemy. They lodged in the churches and monasteries, which were of stone, and there lay a week; found plenty of victuals, but all the goods burnt, and the plate conveyed away. After this their men marched out in parties, sometimes 100, sometimes 40, and 10, and took prisoners every day, but never saw an enemy to face them, and after 28 days marched the way they came and returned to Chagre; whence a month since they sailed, "and three days after the said vessel came," left the Admiral about Puerto Bello, with three sail; and the rest, he supposes, made the best of their way for Jamaica. The party got but 10*l.* per man in money and plate, besides negroes. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII.*, 120–121.]

April 5. Shaftesbury Papers. **484.** Draft patent for a Landgrave of Carolina to Sir John Yeamans. *In the handwriting of John Locke, with corrections and additions. Latin, 2 pages and 3 lines. Endorsed.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 78.]

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April 8.
Old Harbour,
Jamaica.

485. Major Jas. Banister to the King. Has brought away in performance of his charge as many as the two ships would carry, his own being wanting, and would have brought all his Majesty's subjects from Surinam had things been carried as they ought and he had had shipping; but by the perverseness of the Governor was forced to leave above half and they who had the best estates, of which his Majesty may be informed by the narrative of his daily proceedings. These people have presented the enclosed petition; begs leave to add, that without his Majesty's favour they will be undone and no way left them to get off the country, their masters well knowing that the colony is broke if all the English go off. Arrived at Jamaica 12th March and was received with all civility by Sir Thos. Modyford who hath a special care for the settlement of the people, and is very well satisfied with the fertility of the island, which he is confident will in a short time prove one of his Majesty's best plantations. Prays his Majesty's acceptance of the small presentment he has presumed to send, viz., two Indian swords, three lances which they mortally poison at their going to war, and one bow, made without any iron tool, the only instruments they ever knew being hare's teeth and sharp stones, with a snake's skin, two fowls called cusslisses, and a young fowl called a gallding, which when grown will be all of a perfect scarlet colour. *Encloses,*

485. I. Petition of his Majesty's loyal subjects now residing in Surinam under the Government of the United Netherlands, to the King. That depending upon the sudden return of Col. Jas. Banister with orders for their transportation, petitioners for several months kept themselves out of engagements that they might be in a posture to withdraw with their estates; but being wearied by delays, intelligence failing by the miscarriage or interception of letters, and the Dutch frequently suggesting that there would never be any such concession, many began anew, whereby they became so deeply indebted to the Dutch, that without apparent ruin it was at this time impossible to remove. Humbly request therefore a future conveniency by two other ships, with which the Dutch will never furnish them, being possessed that the welfare of the colony consists in detaining the intelligent and industrious planters, of whom they have few of their own nation, they being absolutely determined to sell their plantations, which, with the crop in the ground, they hope will not only disengage them from their creditors, but enable them to begin some considerable settlement in Jamaica. *Signed by* Thomas Scattergood, Oliver Hempson, and 54 others. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LXXVII.*, 57–60.]

1670.
Nov. 15
to
1671,
April.

486. "A narrative of the proceedings of Major Banister in the business of Surinam." Left London 15th November 1670; received Henry Ayler, master on board the America, at Dover, the 27th; kept company till 9th December, when falling foul of the Johanna in the night broke their head and "bole splitt," lost

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company of the other two ships; and arrived in Surinam 9th January, delivered to the Governor the States General's orders, and received the most kind and respectful show of civility to be imagined. Wrote to Lord Arlington, landed on the 12th with Captain Yates and Mr. Ayler, and found the Governor with others, who caused the following declaration to be read. Declaration of Governor Philip Julius Lichtenberghe :—That the English merchant ships were to stay but six weeks after Major Banister's arrival; that all the English inhabitants might transport themselves in the same, with their estates and slaves, except those bought of inhabitants of the colony since the surrender, and other goods, provided their debts are duly paid ; that a court was appointed at Paramaribo on the $\frac{31\ \text{Jan.}}{10\ \text{Feb.}}$ to decide controversies as to the price for which slaves purchased since the surrender shall be restored; all who intend to leave to give notice to the Governor in 10 days after the $\frac{16}{26}$th January; that any English may remain without fear of his Majesty's displeasure; and may at all times transport themselves from the colony on the same conditions. That those departing shall not destroy anything they will not take with them, or cannot dispose of. Stated his objections to this declaration to the Governor, who would have had him sign it, which he denied to do, finding he could not have the States General's orders published, and was commanded not to speak to the people. This declaration was read to the people, who would have had some conference with Major Banister, but no opportunity presented, for he was guarded by two captains. That day and the next all the people of Paramaribo division (except one) gave in their names, which caused the Governor to put forth two notifications in the other divisions to prevent them declaring their intentions to remove by leaving them no way to pay their debts but in money or such goods as sugar or specklewood, which he knew few or none were masters of. Went up the river in the America to his plantation, accompanied by the Seakerlope ship of war, which placed a guard at the creek's mouth and another on the land side of his plantation, to prevent any English from coming to him till the 10 days for giving in their names were expired. The declaration was published at Toorarica on $\frac{18}{28}$th, whither he sent Captain Ayler, who was commanded not to speak to the people. Knew the notifications would prevent many from giving in their names, and wrote to the Governor desiring a conference. His letter letter dated Occaribo 29th January 1671. Receiving no answer and hourly hearing what menaces and persuasions were used to prevent the English from removing, wrote again to the Governor desiring a conference, and not to persist in using threatenings or menaces. The Governor's reply, desiring him to come to Paramaribo the following Monday, which Banister knew was designed to spin out the little time he had to stay, he therefore wrote again to the Governor, that he desired to be present at the decision of debts, and requested that the removers might be first paid what was justly owing to them, that they might satisfy their

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creditors, and offering to charge bills on the Council for Foreign Plantations for what they have not wherewithal to satisfy. The Governor's answer: That the decision of the debts must be by the ordinary court of justice; that he would endeavour to compose the business, and be glad if the creditors would accept the bills he propounds, but cannot see how they can be forced; that he thinks it more convenient Banister should stay at his plantation to avoid all jealousies, but will confer with him after the court. Whereupon Major Banister wrote again complaining that as concerns debts the Governor was acting contrary to the Articles of Surrender by Colonel Byam and the States General's orders, him not to infringe; also desiring him to permit Captain Yates to acquaint those that have given in their names, what care his Majesty has taken for their transportation and settlement; or must protest against him for what he has done or shall do contrary to said Articles and orders. The Governor's reply: Is much surprised at his accusation, and will be glad to see by his protest how he has infringed his orders. Takes his letter to proceed from too much inflamed passion, which may be was kindled because some things here do not succeed according to his imagination, but will be glad to confer with him and the other Commissioners concerning debts and for the despatch of the departing people. At their coming the Governor was told he sent for them to confer about the debts of those that would remove, and that Major Banister should have the executions delivered to him for the debts owing to the removers, which the Marshal should serve according to his orders. His reasons for refusing the Governor's proffer, and that he would not concern himself in the business, but would receive on board all such as came within the time limited, and if the Governor did not grant this, he would take it as a breach of the orders and act accordingly. Next morning the Governor sent him a paper, which he ordered the secretary to read in Dutch in the presence of several Jews and Dutch, again presenting to the Commissioners the executions against the unwilling debtors of the departing English, and offering to command the Marshal to wait on them with strict order to execute the same without delay; and requesting the Commissioners, if they are of opinion that he has faltered in performing any part of the orders of the States General, that they will put the same in writing that all disputes may be debated and friendly annulled, otherwise he shall take no more notice of what has been complained of by word of mouth. By which paper their Lordships may perceive that the Governor's drift was to know whether Major Banister would protest, but was resolved to keep him in doubt. Ten days later the Commissioners wrote to the Governor that finding he would make believe by his fair pretences that his desire has always been to act according to the Articles, despatches, and orders passed in this business, and that notwithstanding they could not prevail with him to condescend to several things granted in favour of the English, nor to admit of a friendly debate before the court, nor to accept their reasonable propositions; but on the contrary that he has acted to the prejudice of those that would

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remove, contrary to said Articles, they have declared this in their protest which follows, and is dated $\frac{\text{24th February}}{\text{6th March}}$ 1671, and signed by Jas. Banister, Fras. Yates, Thos. Stantor, Hen. Massey, Ja. Maxwell, Tobias Bootman, Christ. Rendar, Hen. Ayler, and Rich. Covile. Caused this protest to be read in the presence of the Governor, Capt. Vorstarr, and his Secretary, Mr. Boll, with several of the Dutch nation, and besides themselves, Sam. Sleigh, Thos. Lambert, and John Yates. The Governor seemed much troubled at the reading yet could not contradict any one article, but importuned them to dine with him, after which he caused the enclosed paper to be read in the Dutch tongue, the contents of which Banister knew not. The Governor came aboard the America and Johanna and examined all the passengers the same evening, to see if there were any aboard contrary to the States Generals orders. They then weighed anchor, and were accompanied to the river's mouth by the Dutch ship of war, and most of his fellow subjects of any account in the Colony, with their wives; whom he entertained with the Governor, and sailed on the 28th February, the ship of war saluting them with seven guns. On 1st March the Johanna stood away for Barbadoes, to land three families there. On the 12th the America arrived at Port Royal in Jamaica, where Sir Thos. Modyford received him with all possible respect and friendship, and ordered shallops with provisions to carry the people to proper places of the island, with a surveyor to lay out their lands. The Johanna missing Barbadoes, arrived five days after in good condition. Begs their Lordships to take notice of the sad condition of his fellow subjects left in Surinam, most of whom are of good estates, yet entangled with debts to the Dutch, and by the unjust proceedings of the Governor made incapable of parting with anything to clear themselves till the Governor knew it was too late, thinking they would be persuaded to stay when Banister was gone; but in that they were much mistaken, for at his coming away the chiefest of them came under pretence of taking their leaves, and presented him with a letter to his Majesty begging him to send for them off, though at their own charges. Besides their utter ruin hangs on the Dutch having discovered this plot. Beseeches their Lordships therefore to solicit his Majesty's favour, without which it is impossible to obtain their enlargement; for their Lordships may judge what unreasonable terms will be exacted for transportation, if they demanded of Banister for the hire of a fly boat for a short trip to Barbadoes no less than 360*l.*, when the Johanna was hired by his Majesty for 90*l.* per month. This caused him and others to sell their cattle for anything they could get, yet was he forced to leave goods behind to the value of 300*l.* or 400*l.*, for he never heard of his own vessel since Capt. Covile left her. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LXXVII.*, 33-56.]

April 8.
Old Harbour,
Jamaica.

487. Major James Banister to Sec. Lord Arlington. Thanks for his many exceeding kindnesses. Begs him to defend and assist the distressed condition of his Majesty's remaining subjects at

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Surinam, whom he left extremely desirous to remove from their subjection to such strange people's government but could not clear themselves in the time limited. Desires him to induce his Majesty to send them shipping, which they are ready to freight at their own cost, or they will be all ruined and never be able to get off. As to his particular business at Surinam, refers to his narrative sent by Francis Wightwick. Sailing thence in 14 days they arrived at Jamaica, where he was courteously received by Sir Thos. Modyford, and his commission published with great respect. This island is very fertile, and questionless in a short time will be a flourishing settlement, but till Sir Thos. Modyford showed them the way, the very name of a planter was strange amongst them. *Endorsed*, Answered August 15th '71. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 46.]

April 10.
Exeter House.

Shaftesbury Papers.

488. Lord Ashley to Joseph Dalton. He is in so good esteem with all the Lords Proprietors [us] that he need not doubt those encouragements to which he may have any just pretences. Are all willing to continue him in the office of Secretary, as they have no complaints against him and hope he will so behave as to give them reason always to think of him as they do now, the fittest man for that place. He will by this ship receive a paper book as desired and all sent to him by friends freight free. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *p.* 13.]

April 10.
Exeter House.

Shaftesbury Papers.

489. Lord Ashley to Col. Wm. Sayle. The river he has chosen to plant on, though not that they (the Lords Proprietors) intended when their ships went out of England, yet is so much better and so well fitted to all the ends of their present design that they very much approve of his remove from Port Royal to Ashley River and think that Charles Town where settled is very convenient for their new settlement. Expect much good success from this hopeful beginning and from his integrity, experience, and careful management. Complain of his having refused observance to instructions because signed only by Sir Peter Colleton and himself, we two having the great care of this business left to them. They have been at great charges for supplying him with all necessaries, and they must expect from the people there and from him in particular to be careful of their interests. Is forced to remind him of this because the Carolina went away from Barbadoes in September last, not for their advantage but other men's, who loaded timber for themselves; some might have been taken in upon their own had their concerns been regarded. Recommend him to be very punctual in observing his instructions, and some are of more consequence for the security and thriving of their settlement than the planting of towns in which if men be not overruled their rashness and folly will expose the plantation to ruin; the difference whereof is apparent in New England and Virginia. To press this so absolutely on the people is for their safety and advantage. A bill of 20*l.* charged upon him by O'Sullivan for the use of passengers without authority, Mr. West being their agent. Desires to be informed about this. As to Col. Sayle's wishes concerning Mr.

Sampson Bond, if he will go to Carolina he shall have 500 acres, 40*l.* per annum, and a house, but though allowed this to be Preacher among them, the Lords Proprietors give neither him nor Sayle authority to compel any one in matters of religion, having in their Fundamental Constitutions granted a freedom in that point which they resolve to keep inviolable. 2 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 15, 17.]

April 10.
Exeter House.
Shaftesbury Papers.

490. Lord Ashley to Stephen Bull. His behaviour in their government very acceptable to the Lords Proprietors and to himself in particular, and he may be confident his Lordship will be careful of him. Is very well satisfied with the goodness of the climate and country he is pitched in, and thanks him for the account he has given of it and to continue his correspondence. They have now sent another ship fitted with people and design not to stop the supply until they are 1,000 strong. Only expect the people's carriage to be answerable to the care the Lords Proprietors have of them and intend to continue. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *p.* 27.]

April 10.
Exeter House.
Shaftesbury Papers.

491. Lord Ashley to William Owen. Returns thanks for his letter (*see ante, No.* 261) and for his discreet and partial information of the state of affairs. The Lords Proprietors intend not to slacken their hands until they have brought such an addition of people as he has mentioned to be sufficient for the support and security of the plantation. As they are careful to supply their present necessities, hope they will not fail to answer the Lords Proprietors' expectations and be careful of their just interests there. Begs he will send notice what may be most advantageous for the settlement and of the condition of affairs. Particularly desires he will send word whether the Indian Cassiques, their neighbours, be absolute lords in their own territories, or else be tributary princes and pay subjection and homage to any greater King who is their Emperor. He need not doubt that the Lords Proprietors will be sparing of their encourgement to a man who shall contribute to the welfare of their people there. Have at his request granted freight free for things or persons his friends shall now send out of England. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 37, 39.]

April 10.
Exeter House.
Shaftesbury Papers.

492. Lord Ashley to Sir John Yeamans. Is very pleased to receive the first fruits of their plantation at Ashley river from his hands, who has been so forward to promote their settlement there. Sends herewith a patent for Landgrave in acknowledgment of his assistance to the design in which his exceptions to the descent have been considered according to his desire, so that it shall not be in any danger of going out of the family. The Lords Proprietors have no other aim in framing their laws than to make every one as safe and as happy as possible, and to order every one's condition so that all together may make up a quiet equal and lasting government, wherein every man's right, property, and welfare may be so fenced in and secured that the preservation of

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the government may be every one's interest. Recommends to him as very necessary the planting of people in towns, the chief thing that hath given New England so much advantage over Virginia. Desires therefore that when he goes to Carolina this summer he gives direction and assistance in it and put them in such a way of settling in towns as may be most equal and convenient for the planters and so order the home lots in every colony, the Lords Proprietors requiring that all the inhabitants of every colony should set their houses together in one place, which place is left to the choice of the inhabitants themselves, so that those who come after may share in the conveniency of the town and have an equal proportion of home lots left them. Has moved the rest of the Lords Proprietors in the behalf of Mr. Woodward who have sent him 100*l.*, besides which Lord Ashley has sent him 20*l.* which is not all they intend to do for him. Desire that while his stay is necessary to maintain correspondence between our people and the Indians that he would be persuaded to stay where they will be sure to be mindful of him. 2 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *pp.* 73, 75.]

April 10.
Exeter House.

493. Lord Ashley to Woodward. Thinks himself obliged to take care of him and his concernments, and he shall have no reason to repent the pains he has taken and the ventures he has run in Carolina. Has recommended his services to the rest of the Lords Proprietors, who have, out of their public stock, ordered him 100*l.*, so he may take up either part or the whole in servants or goods out of their stores at Charles Town, or in commodities, as he desires, from England, Barbadoes, Virginia, or any other place. Sends him, besides, 20*l.* as a particular gratuity from himself. Hears that besides the correspondence he manages with the neighbour Indians he has been 14 days' journey up the country with a great Emperor there, with whom he has made a league, and where he has discovered things he thinks not fit to reveal to any but themselves, in which he has done very discretely. Wishes the condition of their people there did not yet awhile need his stay among them for keeping up the friendship and commerce with those language and customs he is so well acquainted with that nobody can be so helpful to their settlements. Their planters too, till they have learnt the natives' language and got a better knowledge of them, cannot, his Lordship fears, well do without him. The Lords Proprietors must, therefore, for some time deny themselves the satisfaction of those discoveries he reserves for them till he comes to England, and Lord Ashley desires he will not leave their plantation till the Indians and their people are grown into so good an acquaintance one with another as not to need an interpreter between them. Earnestly desires him not to give the least hint to anybody if he have any knowledge or conjecture of mines, for fear the people, tempted by hopes of present gain, should forsake their plantations and so run into certain ruin, which has followed those who have formerly marched into this country in search of gold and silver. Begs him therefore to keep any such thing secret, but if

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convenient to give any hint in letters to call gold antimony and silver iron, in case his letters fall into other hands. 2 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 77, 79.]

April 11.
Jamaica.

494. Sir James Modyford to Joseph Williamson. Has not written to or heard from him for a long time, nor has he ever had a word from Lord Arlington, notwithstanding his many large epistles from Barbadoes since leaving England, though he pressed for his Majesty's commands whether to stay or return, Providence being retaken before his arrival; which island, being again possessed by the privateers, on their way to Panama, who carried off all Spaniards, thinks himself bound to go and take possession thereof for his Majesty. His setting out from England and stay at Barbadoes, with all his people, cost him 1,000*l.*, if not more, whereof he is never like to have a farthing. His resolution is to send over a party with a Deputy Governor to take possession, and follow himself with such force as he can get. *Endorsed*, R., 29 June 1671. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 47.]

April 11.

495. Copy of preceding. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 48.]

April 12.
Jamaica.

496. Sir James Modyford to Joseph Williamson. This addition is to beg that he will assist his cousin Charles Modyford towards obtaining as much as possible of all sorts of ammunition, there being nothing left from our people's plundering, to the very great guns, which they threw into the sea or spiked. Received 5th July 1671. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 49.]

April 11-12.

497. Copies of preceding letters. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 50.]

April 12.
Exeter House.

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498. Lord Ashley to Hugh Wentworth, Governor of the Bahamas Islands. He will receive with this the King's Patent for Providence and the rest of the Bahamas, wherein he will find some other considerable Lords Proprietors, with Lord Ashley, in this grant of Wentworth's islands, of which he has procured a commission for him to be Governor. Will readily do anything for him as an acknowledgment "for the beginning of this and putting of it into my hands." The Lords Proprietors intend as soon as they are informed of the extent of his island and the quantity of good plantable land in it to establish a lasting, fair, and equal form of government for all sorts of people. It is designed to keep $\frac{1}{5}$ for the Lords Proprietors, $\frac{1}{5}$ for the nobility, and $\frac{3}{5}$ for the people. Looks upon him as a man who hath so much contributed to the planting of this island that he shall not find himself neglected when by the settlement of the Government the nobility shall be named. Intends that he and his posterity shall, by the shares he shall have among the nobility, reap the benefit of having led a colony of English there. Nor shall he be unmindful of Mr. Dorrell, who has a good share in this undertaking, and has laid out money and pains in transporting people thither. Desires him to take care of his instructions to govern the people with equal justice, and to allow them proportions of land advantageous to the settlement. Begs him to write often, and so let him know if there be a great deal of land fit for cocoa nuts, which he hears grow well in Providence. Also as to the quantity of brazilletto, and what worth per ton. 2 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 85, 87.]

April 18. Barbadoes. **499.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Present, the Deputy Governor and four of the Council. Demand made on Robert Parker, Commissioner of the Customs of 4½ per cent., for necessary repairs of the fortifications as by the Act he ought to do. Answered that they could not pay anything without particular order from his Majesty or the Farmers of said Customs. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 189–190.]

April 19. **500.** Minutes of the Assembly of Barbadoes. This day was communicated to the Assembly by the Deputy Governor a letter from his Excellency, dated Nov. 7 last, together with copies of a letter and inquiries from the Commissioners for Foreign Plantations to his Excellency, dated 29th Sept. last (*see ante, Nos.* 327, 327. I., II.) 5 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 21–26.]

April 20. Barbadoes. **501.** The Assembly of Barbadoes to Sir Peter Colleton and ten other Gentlemen Planters in London. Refer to their Committee's letter of 4th inst., and the levy therein mentioned which may amount to 1,000,000 lb. sugar, and have appointed their Treasurer forthwith to ship 100,000 lb. to them, not doubting they will manage whatever shall come to their hands to the best advantage of this place. And for the better method in carrying on their addresses, have chosen Ferdinando Gorges to be their solicitor at all times before the King, Council, and committees, upon such instructions as the Gentlemen Planters shall give him, allowing him for his pains 100*l.* for one year. The five heads which they lately desired might be presented by Lord Willoughby, with one more, all which are enclosed, are what at present they suppose necessary to be addressed to his Majesty. Hear his Majesty was displeased with those heads, and supposing the manner rather than the matter might be the cause, give all their other heads of addresses sent home by his Excellency, all or any of which they may with caution petition his Majesty for. But as to the 4½ per cent. the most material are these six. Desire that the first may be principally insisted upon, and it is the earnest request of the Assembly that they use their utmost endeavour to give his Majesty a true relation for what uses and ends said imposition was granted, when the Assembly is confident his Majesty will grant the condition expressed in the Act. Instructions as to the second head, in relation to free trade with Scotland, unless merchants from Scotland may make return thither of the produce of their cargoes, they will in a short time be left destitute of Christian servants, few or more coming from other parts; as to the third, their desire is to obtain leave to send their produce to any nation in amity with England, first paying custom in Barbadoes or well securing it to be paid in England; as to the fourth head, to answer any

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complaints in England, desire them to lay before his Majesty the great prejudice if not utter ruin to any person of the island to be compelled to do so; as to the fifth, that if Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment be disbanded, it would redound to the advantage of the island, to represent to his Majesty their great burden and how useless being fully officered, but the soldiers few and many of them islanders, so that the island would be weakened by their going hence; as to the sixth head, heartily thank them for their endeavours to prevent the laying on a new imposition on sugar; have nothing to add to their reasons, but desire they may be more vigorously pressed, and if the imposition cannot be prevented, then that it be doubled on foreign sugars. Enclose copy of the refusal of the Commissioner for receiving the duty of 4½ per cent. to pay anything for the uses expressed in the Act without special order from his Majesty or his employers. It is generally rumoured that they lie something under his Majesty's displeasure, but know not for what cause, having ever showed their readiness in his Majesty's service, though to their own impoverishment, which are evidenced by the several Acts for raising sugar for their defence in the last war, amounting to 4,869,571 lb, besides the labour of 232,972 hands, amounting at 10 lb. per day to 2,329,700 lb. sugar. This last levy on coppers, stills and negroes, copy of which Act is enclosed, are all besides what has been given to defray the charge of government. To use their diligence to endeavour their re-establishment in his Majesty's favour, and to inform the Committee of their requests, lest others take advantage to present such glosses as may cause more trouble to remove than the obtaining of the addresses themselves. *Signed by* Henry Walrond, Speaker. *Enclose*,

501. I. A paper containing the heads of addresses sent by his Excellency in Nov. 1668, with the six heads mentioned in the above letter, viz.:—(1) To represent to his Majesty their sense of and hearty thanks for his care, &c.; (2) the abuses and heavy taxes in the Customs, and mistakes of sugars; (3) that they may transport produce to any place in amity with England, the duties to his Majesty first secured; (4) to be permitted to set up a mint; (5) the great inconvenience of patents; (6) that all custom be taken off goods transported from England; (7) that customs laid on strong liquors in England may not extend to those made here and transported thence; (8) for procuring a charter, making them a body corporate with all powers formerly granted to the Earl of Carlisle. These not yet granted. The following to be now presented, (1) about the 4½ per cent. being appropriated to other uses than intended; (2) the grievance of want of free trade with Scotland for supply of servants; (3) that they may enjoy the same privileges of trade as Tangier; (4) that none be compelled off the island to answer any complaint in England; (5) about disbanding Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment; (6) to use their utmost endeavour to prevent a new imposition on sugar.

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501. II. Extract from the Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes of the 19th (*sic.* 18th) April (*which see*). Refusal of Robert Parker, Commissioner of the Customs of the 4½ per cent., to pay anything out of that duty without order from his Majesty or the Farmers. *Together* 6 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.* 26–31.]

April 20. Barbadoes. **502.** The Assembly of Barbadoes to Governor Wm. Lord Willoughby. Return hearty thanks for his Excellency's care in their behalf, especially in presenting their late addresses to his Majesty, the success of which they have not yet been informed of, but do not doubt so soon as his Majesty shall be rightly informed of the state of Barbadoes; and, being informed (by the last ships) that his Excellency was required by his Majesty to repair to his Government here, have solely empowered some Gentlemen Planters in London to do their utmost for the accomplishment of their desires, and the rather because his Excellency declared before going that some of them could not properly be presented by him for reasons best known to himself, but that he would not hinder their prosecution by others. *Signed by* Henry Walrond, junior, Speaker. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 32.]

April 20. Barbadoes. **503.** The Assembly of Barbadoes to Ferd. Gorges in London. Having some time since received friendly advice from their fellow Planters in England as to how they may most aptly proceed for the interests of his Majesty and this place, desire him to solicit before his Majesty, the Council, and all Committees concerned, what they shall give him in charge, returning account thereof on all opportunities, and that he apply himself from time to time to the Planters in London for their advice, to whom they have also written. Have ordered 100*l.* to be paid to him for his pains herein for one year, besides all his other necessary charges. *Signed by* Henry Walrond, junior, Speaker. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 32–33.]

[April 20.] **504.** A true account and relation [by Henry Morgan] of this my last expedition against the Spaniards by virtue of a commission from Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica with the advice of his Council [*see ante, No.* 209]. In order to the execution of his commission [*see ante, No.* 211], sailed from Port Royal, 14th August, with 11 vessels and 600 men for the Isle of Ash, the rendezvous, and on September 6th despatched Vice-Admiral Collier with six sail to the main for intelligence. September 30th arrived Captain John Morris, with Emanuel Rivero's vessel (who burnt the coast of Jamaica), which he had taken, and in her three original commissions. In October arrived three French vessels, and in November seven more sail from Jamaica; but upon examination of some of their own men and some Spanish prisoners, the time of the year, and but one landing place strongly fortified, it was impossible to attempt the place without the hazard of the whole party and the certain loss of most if not all our vessels. On 28th October Vice-Admiral Collier returned with two of the enemy's vessels, one of which, the Gallardee, was assisting to Rivero in burning the coast of

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Jamaica. In her were 38 prisoners, who were examined, and what was said by two of the most sensible was reduced to writing. Marcus Delubra, master, deposed, That he saw the people at Carthagena "listed and all in arms offensive against the English"; that several Spanish ships have commissions from the President of Panama, Don Juan Peres De Gusman, and have taken several Englishmen, and that they have great encouragement against Jamaica by reason of a fleet out now from old Spain under one Don Alonzo. Lucas Perez also deposed to the same effect. On 2nd December the captains, 37 in number, unanimously resolved, "that it stands most for the good of Jamaica and safety of us all to take Panama, the President thereof having granted several commissions against the English." Signed by said captains. Whereupon on December 8th they sailed, and on the 14th arrived at Old Providence, and on the 15th the Governor submitted and was transported with his men to the main, but four of his soldiers became guides to the English. Understanding that the Castle of Chagraw blocked the way, it was determined to attack it, which was done by Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bradley with 470 men, who after fighting in the trenches from 3 o'clock till 8 the next morning, stormed the place. The enemy refused quarter, which cost them 360 men, while ours lost 30 killed and 76 wounded, whereof the brave Bradley was one, who died 10 days after. Leaving 300 men to guard the castle and ships under Major Richard Norman, they started on 9th January 1671, with 1,400 men in seven ships and 36 boats up the river. The enemy had basely quitted the first entrenchment and set all on fire, as they did all the rest, without striking a stroke. Was forced there to leave his ships and boats with 200 men to guard them, under command of Captain Robert Delander, and betook themselves to the wild woods. Routed the enemy by the forlorn commanded by Captain Thomas Rogers two miles from Venta Cruse, where they arrived on 15th. It is a very fine village where they land and embark all goods for Panama, but they found it as the rest all on fire and the enemy fled. Began their march next day, the enemy constantly galling them with ambuscades and small parties. Had to march four abreast, the enemy laying over their heads to get to the Savanas; losses on both sides. On 17th they saw the desired place, the south seas and a good parcel of cattle and horses, which served all their men, and came in sight of the enemy in Batalia with 2,100 foot and 600 horse. Next morning drew up his men in the form of a tertia, the vanguard led by Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence Prince and Major John Morris, in number 300, the main body 600, the right wing led by himself, the left by Colonel Edw. Collyer, and the rear guard of 300 commanded by Colonel Bledry Morgan. Account of the manœuvres which forced the enemy to change their ground. One Francesco de Harro charged with the horse upon the vanguard so furiously that he could not be stopped till he lost his life; upon which the horse wheeled off and the foot advanced, but met with such a warm welcome and were pursued

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so close that the enemies' retreat came to plain running, though they did work such a stratagem as has been seldom heard of, viz., attempting to drive two droves of 1,500 cattle into their rear. In the city they had 200 fresh men, two forts, all the streets barricaded, and great guns in every street, which in all amounted to 32 brass guns, but instead of fighting commanded it to be fired, and blew up the chief fort, which was done in such haste that 40 of their own soldiers were blown up. In the market place some resistance was made, but at 3 o'clock they had quiet possession of the city, although on fire, with no more loss in this day's work than five killed and 10 wounded, and of the enemy about 400. They endeavoured to put out the fire, but in vain, for all was consumed by 12 at night, but two churches and 300 houses in the suburbs. Thus was consumed the famous and ancient city of Panama, which is the greatest mart for silver and gold in the whole world, for it receives all the goods that come from Spain in the King's great fleet, and delivers all the gold and silver that comes from the mines of Peru and Potozi. Here they stayed 28 days, making daily incursions on the enemy for 20 leagues without having one gun fired at them "in anger," though they took 3,000 prisoners, and kept "dargues" in the south seas cruising and fetching prisoners who had fled to the islands. February 14th. Began their march to Venta Cruse with all their prisoners, where they stayed and refreshed till 24th, and on 26th came to Changraw, where the plunder (amounting to about 30,000*l.*) was divided and the castle fired and the guns spiked. March 6th. Began their voyage for Jamaica, where some are arrived and the rest daily expected. Had it from the prisoners that the reason there was no more wealth was because they had two months' notice, and laded two great ships of 350 and 700 tons with money, plate, gold, and jewels. *Signed by* Henry Morgan. 8 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 51.]

April 20. **505.** "The relation of Admiral Henry Morgan touching the service done his Majesty in the late expedition against the Spaniards, by virtue of an Order of Council [of Jamaica] and a commission given him accordingly." Copy of the Minute of Council of June 29, 1670 [*see ante, No.* 209], and of the preceding account and relation of Sir Henry Morgan. 4½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII., pp.* 121–128.]

April 20. **506.** Another copy of the Order of Council of Jamaica of 29 June 1670, mentioned above, with the heading only, "The Relation of Admiral Henry Morgan." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol.* 26, *No.* 52.]

1671? **507.** Capt. James Hayes to Col. Christopher Codrington, Deputy Governor of Barbadoes. Bound from Virginia to Barbadoes 19th March 1671, in the Hope pink, of London, Capt. Thomas Blackman, commander, fell in the night amongst the breakers on the windward side of Martinique, and having put her through at great hazard came to anchor at Portagalloone, where their captain gave account of the distress they were in to the chief in power

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for that side of the island, who cleared them; but, forced to tarry two days for wind, the French general sent a company of soldiers, who surprised them, took the ship, and brought them about to Backstar; where the French general, after examination, said he believed they were about their lawful employ, but a Jamaica privateer had taken a French sloop, valued at 54,000 lb. sugar, which he was resolved they should pay, being subjects to the same crown; and without any legal proceeding he took both ship and goods, bidding Hayes address himself to the King of England for satisfaction. Prays his honour's favourable representation of their cause to his Majesty. *Endorsed*, "Copy of a letter to Coll. Christopher Codrington, Deputy Governor of Barbadoes, from Captain James Hayes." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 53.]

1670? (Antigua.) **508.** William Byam, Governor of Antigua, to William Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes. Sent his Excellency the sad news of the death of the Lieutenant-General, and of the manner of the death of James Willoughby in this island, together with an account of the state of affairs, and would have written as conveyances presented, but for advice that his Excellency was daily expected in Barbadoes. Renders humble thanks for his Excellency's commission for the government of this island and Barbuda, received 21st May last; and that this honour may not consume his estate, which is low, as the gout does his body, hopes his Excellency will mind his Majesty that there may be an establishment for its support, and if not speedily done the favour intended may prove his ruin. The French are rampant among these islands, having two men-of-war of 70 and 40 guns at St. Kitts, and a frigate of 14 guns at S^ta^ Cruce, commanded by M. La Barett, and all these to secure their trade from the Dutch, whom they handle with severity. Cannot omit one ignoble passage of the Governor of the Grenadoes. A Dutchman from Guinea falling in with the island with 200 negroes, was invited by the Governor to trade, and security assured him, but no sooner were the negroes landed, but the Governor dispatched a shallop to La Barett, who sent up his Vice Admiral and immediately seized poor Hans, suspecting no danger, being of 24 guns, carried him to St. Kitts, and keeps him as a prize till the business be decided in France. Hears his Lordship's choleric enemy, M. St. Laurence, is to go home, and a new Governor expected. The Proprietor of Guadaloupe, who sold his right to the Royal Company of France, but are unable to pay his 200,000 crowns, is returning over. M. St. Leon continues Governor there; and M. La Biere [*sic* La Barre] of Martinique. M. De Baas, their general, continues rigid to them all. Has a friendly correspondence unless in two passages. One occasioned by a privateer taking a French, or rather a Spanish, shallop on the main, bringing her to Nevis; the French demanded the shallop and justice on him that took her; upon which the captain of the privateer was imprisoned and the French desired to come and prosecute, but after long imprisonment and none appearing the captain was enlarged: on this, or before, an English ship, bound from Virginia, was seized at Martinique, and thinks is still detained there. The other passage savoured of hostility; a French man-of war sloop, coming off from St. Kitts with a trading sloop of ours, commanded the English sloop to strike, which the master refusing to do to any but his own sovereign's flag, the French fired, wounding the master, who shortly after died. But though they thus huff it for the present at sea, on shore the planter lives miserable through the tyrannical taxations of the R. C. The Dutch are more fortunate in their trade than in their colonies: if not weary of Surinam, they shortly will be; they are no planters, sad souls for suffering any hardship. They have called off their small colonies at Banrooma and other places to reinforce Surinam; but fever and ague, belly-ache and yawes, disable or destroy them, especially their new comers; so that many are returned and more will follow. The Jews seem now highly dissatisfied with the country; if those and the English withdraw it will be but a sad colony. Heard very lately thence: Major Bannister was not then arrived; most of the English would gladly withdraw could they disentangle themselves of the debts, which the policy of the Dutch has noosed them withall. They are still sickly; great supplies of negroes and no whites, so that if once the blacks get a head they will make the colony theirs; really believes that will be the end of it. They expect a new Governor, the present one, Captain Lichtenberg, being very ill, and 'tis thought will hardly go alive out of the country. Their colony of Tobago has lately received a great blow by the invasion of the Island Indians. But they thrive in their trade, for at Curaçoa they vend a vast quantity of negroes to the Spaniard, and of late four ships from Jamaica for ready pieces of eight carried thence great store. They intend to settle a mart for negroes at Tortola to engross the trade of Porto Rico. This advice Finsly brought, who by his Excellency's order was employed thither to bring off the English, most of whom were gone, and of the few there none would come off. The natives of the islands still punctually observe the articles agreed with his Excellency, often inquiring when he will give them a visit. Nevis lately presented the Governor of Dominica with the liquor they love to be distributed amongst them, and other acceptable gifts, and several Indians went with the sloop to Nevis. Has now brought his Lordship to Antigua, the island of greatest consequence, though least spoken of and regarded, unless by his Excellency; did his Majesty understand its invaluable convenience for situation and unparalleled harbours, whereby lying to windward it might be a curb to the French and Dutch on any breach. Their present condition is sadly deplorable, all his Majesty's islands supplied with negroes except poor Antigua, not but that they can have them if they act as some do, the Dutch would supply them, but they dare not embrace it; they languish and decline for want of hands, and it is his Majesty will feel it in the end; the strength of the planters consists in single men, who have neither servant nor slave. A great drought has rendered the crops backward and bad, and brought the planters in debt, and, if the rigour of the law be used, they

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fear a general desertion of the land, and nothing will stay the planters or increase the settlement but a free trade or supply of slaves, which, if his Majesty would connive at for a time, the island were made, otherwise utterly ruined. Barbuda is thriving; is now despatching a commission to Captain Campbell, Governor there. All at Parham are well; the windmill does exceedingly well. The canes are very old and bad: 40,000 lb. has been made of them: none of the new yet ground: Tom Garret has been overseer there four or five months: he is careful and just, and is passed his trial and now recovered. The Amity, of Bristol, bound for Nevis with wines, was taken accidentally by a Spaniard, near Deseada, which landed the men at Curaçoa. They had positive orders to heave all privateers overboard. *This letter was probably written in* 1670. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 28*.]

April 24. **509.** Lords Proprietors of the Bahama Islands to Gov. Hugh Wentworth, and the Councillors and Assistants. Commission granting power and authority with consent of not less than six of the Council, whereof three at least to be their Lordships' Deputies, to lett, sett, convey, and assure lands in said islands with the conditions and limitations set forth in their Lordships' instructions and concessions herewith sent. Also, to execute all powers and authorities in relation to the Government, both civil and military, according to instructions sent herewith. In case of absence power to appoint a deputy. *Mem.* John Wentworth commissioned in the same form 26 December 1671. *All in Locke's handwriting.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XX., pp.* 56–57.]

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Whitehall.
510. Lords Proprietors' instructions in sixteen articles to the Governor and Council of Providence:—To summon all freeholders, inhabitants of Providence and Eleutheria and the rest of the Bahamas, to elect twenty freeholders who with the Governor, the deputies as their Lordships' representatives, and five other councillors as the nobility, are to be their Parliament to make necessary laws, which, ratified under the hands and seals of any three of the deputies, shall be in force for two years unless their Lordships' pleasure to the contrary be declared in the meantime. To send copies of all laws enacted, which when approved and ratified by the Lords Proprietors, shall remain in force three years from the time of being enacted. The Parliament to choose five freeholders, who joined with the five deputies are to be the Grand Council, with whose consent or the consent of six of them whereof three to be deputies shall hear and determine all controversies and judge all civil and criminal causes. The deputies and councillors to take the oath of allegiance or to subscribe promise of allegiance, fidelity, and submission in a book for that use provided. To enact a law that every ship carrying guns upon her arrival pay one pound of gunpowder per tun for the supply of ammunition of the islands. To call a Parliament in November of every second year and oftener if there be occasion. To take notice the Lords Proprietors grant to every free person inhabiting any of the Bahamas before 26th March 1671 [? 1672] fifty acres, and the like for each servant they bring,

and thirty acres to each servant so brought when out of his time, paying yearly from the year 1690 a penny per acre as a chief rent for ever; also to all free persons who arrive after 26th March 1672 thirty acres, and the like number for each servant they bring, and to each servant who shall arrive before that time 30 acres when out of his time to him and his heirs for ever, and the same conditions to all who arrive after 26th March 1672 until further instructions be received. To all such as by these concessions have right to land having sworn or subscribed allegiance this grant shall be passed which follows, to be signed by the Governor and three deputies and recorded in the Registrar's office appointed for the purpose. Every lot to be set out in one entire piece, and that the front of his land abutting upon the sea or any swamp be but one fifth part of the length running upwards into the country. To take care that two fifths of all the land respectively of equal goodness with what the people plant be reserved for the Lords Proprietors and such as they constitute the nobility. The land to be laid out in squares of 1,200 acres to be bounded by limits running directly from east to west and from north to south, and are to be called colonies. When any of the Council dissent from any act or resolve of the Council they are to send their reasons and the others the reasons of their proceeding. One square of 1,200 acres to be set apart for the use of the Governor in perpetuity. One third of all ambergris found to be reserved to the Proprietors, of which part they bestow a third upon the Governor. Prohibition to cut any brazilletto wood except upon his own plantation without leave. *Signed by* Albemarle, Craven, Ashley, G. Carteret, and P. Colleton. *The first article and a few corrections in Locke's hand.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XX., pp.* 58–60.]

April 27.
Exeter House.

511. Lord Ashley to Joseph West. The plantation he manages is no more upon the private account of Sir G. Carteret, Sir P. Colleton, and himself, but upon account of all the Lords Proprietors, so that cattle or anything else out of the stores is not to be satisfied for to the public stock. Is somewhat unsatisfied that the Carolina had no timber aboard for Barbadoes upon the Lords Proprietors' account, though a great deal upon private men's. But is not satisfied with any of Brayne's voyages, and thinks it necessary to say that the Lords Proprietors are apprehensive that Sir Peter Colleton may have advantage of them by mingling trade with Barbadoes. "I expect you make no words of this," but not to suffer Sir Peter an advantage beyond the rest of the Lords Proprietors to their prejudice. Expects an account to be kept of their stores, to whom delivered, and at what rates, that so they may be repaid in work, timber, or goods as may best consist with the ease of the planters. Confesses freely he has not been a little unsatisfied, and if they have not fair dealing they will stop their supplies. Desires an exact account by every ship. Did not think the Governor would have disputed any instructions signed by Lord Ashley and Sir Peter Colleton, and cannot imagine he should deviate from the rules set down for him unless to order the disposal of the stores more to the Lords Proprietors'

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advantage in some things which at this distance they could not see. Approve his taking Capt. Bayley's four servants into employ until they can return to their master. *In Locke's handwriting.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bdle.* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 88–89.]

1671. April 27 to May 10, 1672.

512. "New England affairs before the Council of Plantations," 1671, April 27. Ferdinando Gorges petitions the Council. May 22 Robert Mason's first petition to the Council; divers relations concerning New England, with observations of the Commissioners lately employed there, read. June 16, Col. Cartwright's papers concerning the New England colonies read. June 19, the patent of the Massachusetts read. June 21, commission and instructions of Col. Nicolls, Col. Cartwright, and others employed by the King in New England read: Colonel Cartwright informed the Council that he believed that the ministers of New England would be contented that the government might be changed. June 26, the papers given into the Council by Lord Arlington but the same that had been taken from copies of Col. Cartwright's papers. July 24, Robert Mason's second petition to the Council read. Aug. 3, the Council agreed to present an address to the King about sending Commissioners to New England to examine differences touching boundaries and compose them amicably, if they could, if not to state the case to the King for his determination. Aug. 12, report concerning New England, a representation of the present state of New England and sending over Commissioners. Signed by E. of Sandwich, E. Lauderdale, E. Arlington, Lord Clifford, Lord Gorges, Tho. Grey, H. Brouncker, Jno. Finch, Ed. Waller. Sept. 19, Lord Arlington informed the Council that the King had agreed to send Commissioners to New England, and desired that instructions might be prepared against spring. Nov. 13, Mr. Slingsby informed the Council that he had spoken to Lord Arlington concerning the King's sending Commissioners to New England, and the Council to treat with Mr. Mason and Gorges about sale of their estates in New England, the Council expected that they should not sell their interests in New England without the King's leave, which they promised. 1672, Jan. 22, the Council ordered that the King should be moved for sending Commissioners for New England, the season of the year now approaching. Feb. 13, Lord Arlington moved to the Council to proceed in preparing commissions and instructions. April 30, the Council informed by Lord Culpepper that the King had named Commissioners. Mr. Slingsby desired to cause a draught to be made out of the late reports to the King. May 10, the Council agreed that the commission for New England should be expedited in drawing up. Mr. Slingsby desired to advise with the Attorney-General. 1 *p.* *Two copies.* [*Col. Papers, Vol.* 26, *Nos.* 55, 56.]

April 30.

513. (Don Gasparo de Arteaga), Governor of St. John de Puerto Rico to Sir Thomas Modyford. The Queen Regent was pleased to send him the Treaty of peace, concerning a good correspondency between the two nations within the seas and ports of America; and to command him to agree with Modyford and the neighbouring Governors for publication of them at the same time. Has sent the orders

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of his Majesty to the President of Hispaniola, San Domingo, and the Governors of Caraccas, Cumana and Margarita, leaving to Modyford's pleasure the day, but has proposed that of the Vespers of St. John. If there should be any inconvenience in this, will do it the day that Modyford shall appoint: and if advice from him should be retarded, the publication shall be celebrated on said festival, and will repeat it on the day Modyford assigns, "because good news doth never weary." The Governor of Antigua sent him notice of the peace some months before, demanding the English prisoners on the island, but because it did not come authorised from his master could not agree to deliver them; now, if any ships come from English islands will embark them with all speed, and if none come will furnish them with ships; not failing in anything on his part towards fulfilling said articles of Peace. 1¼ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII.*, 129–130.]

May 1. Whitehall. **514.** "Carolina Instructions" in twenty articles from the Lords Proprietors. To summon the freeholders of the plantation to elect twenty persons who, together with the deputies, their Lordships' representatives, are to be the Parliament to make laws, which Acts shall be in force as provided in the Fundamental Constitutions and temporary laws. To call a Parliament the first Monday in November every two years and as often besides as the state of affairs requires. To require the Parliament to choose five men to be joined with the five deputies, who, with the five eldest men of the nobility, are to be the Grand Council. To every free person arriving in Carolina before 26 March 1672 shall be granted 100 acres, 100 acres to each man servant, and 70 to each woman servant or man servant under sixteen, and to every servant that arrives before that time 70 acres to his or her proper use when out of their time and to their heirs for ever, and the same condition to all who arrive after said 26 March 1672. The land to be laid out in squares, each square to contain 12,000 acres, and to be bounded by limits running directly from east to west and from north to south, and to be set out for signories, colonies, and baronies. All who take up land in the same colony to set their houses together in one place, but the place so set out for a town to be left to the choice of the inhabitants themselves. When the town is chosen the surveyor is to lay out the streets according to the model herewith sent, those afterwards building to set their houses fronting the streets, that so when the town shall come to be built with good houses the streets also may be large, convenient, and regular. In all towns built upon navigable rivers nobody shall build a house within 80 feet of low-water mark, but it shall be left for a wharf for the public use of the town. A common of 200 acres shall be set out round about the place chosen for a town where for the first one and twenty years each householder proportionably may plant provisions, and after that time the common to be to the use of the inhabitants for feeding cattle and exercise of the people. Each freeholder to have not above one-twentieth part of his whole right for a home lot, and not more than one fifth of that lot to front upon a navigable river, the remainder, called his out lot, in what place he

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likes best, but not within the prescribed distance of the town designed for home lots for others. To persuade the people to plant far up the country, to avoid the ill air of the lowlands near the sea. To send a description of the first convenient healthy high land upon Ashley River where it is fit to build the chief port town for shipping. To send a description of Ashley and Wando Rivers, drawn by a compass to a scale, and a map of the country divided into squares of 12,000 acres a piece by lines running east and west, north and south. To defend themselves against acts of hostility, but to keep a fair correspondence with the people round about them, and to be careful not to give just cause of offence, and punish those who offend, and make reparation to the injured. Two of the discreetest men in every town to be chosen to trade with the Indians, that so the price of beads may not be brought low by covetousness or ill-management, the choice of these men to be once a month in every town. The stores not to be spent idly, and only given to those who stand in absolute necessity, and pay for them in work or the produce of the country. That on the arrival of the Blessing, Capt. Halstead be provided with a ship loading of timber. To endeavour to procure the collection of debts for stores by work at moderate rates, at cutting, squaring, and loading said ship with timber. To set out baronies according to the Fundamental Constitutions to James Carteret, Sir John Yeamans, and John Locke, who have been made landgraves. In setting out every man's lot to reserve convenient highways from the colony town to the plantations beyond it, and from one colony town to another. Signed by Craven, Ashley, G. Carteret, and Peter Colleton. *With mem. in Locke's hand.* That the model of the town above mentioned was of streets running straight, whereof the largest was 80 feet, the back street to that 40 feet, the next 60 feet, and the back street 30 feet, which streets divided the town into squares, each of whose sides was 600 feet. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *XX.*, *pp.* 62–65.]

May ? **515.** "Temporary Laws, Carolina." It is resolved and agreed by the Lords Proprietors that till by a sufficient number of inhabitants the government of Carolina can be administered according to the form established in the Fundamental Constitutions: 1. That the Palatine name a Governor, and each of the Lords Proprietors a deputy, which deputies, with an equal number of others chosen by the Parliament, shall be the Councillors till the Lords Proprietors order a new choice or the country be so peopled as to be capable of government according to the Fundamental Constitutions. And when landgraves or cassiques are created by the Lords Proprietors, an equal number of the eldest resident in Carolina of the deputies to be of the Council, that so the nobility may have a share of the government, and the whole administration come as near the form designed as the circumstances of the growing plantation will permit. 2. The Governor, with the deputies, landgraves, and cassiques chosen councillors, to be the Grand Council and have all the power and authority of the Grand Council and other courts till they come to be erected. 3. Besides the deputies for councillors, the Chief

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Justice shall choose and constitute the Provost Marshall, the Chancellor, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Receiver, the High Steward, the Surveyor, the High Chamberlain, the Register of Births, Burials, and Marriages, and the Admiral, the Marshal of the Admiralty. 4. The article in the Fundamental Constitutions beginning, All the revenues and profits shall not take place till the Lords Proprietors who have laid out money in carrying on the plantations be reimbursed. 5. In the first taking up of land each Proprietor shall have but three signories, and each landgrave and cassique one barony, till by the increase of the inhabitants part of 72 colonies shall be possessed by the people, after which time every man to be free to take up the proportion of land due to his dignity. 6. All lords of baronies and manors to have each upon his barony 30 persons and upon his manor 15 persons respectively within seven years of the date of his grant, or be liable to a fine by the Parliament of Carolina, unless the Lords Proprietors allow him longer time. 7. All Acts of Parliament before the government is administered according to the Fundamental Constitutions to cease at the end of the first session of Parliament chosen according to the articles concerning Parliaments established in the Fundamental Constitutions. *Signed by* Craven Ashley, G. Carteret, and P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., XX., pp.* 66, 67.]

May 1. Whitehall. **516.** Instructions from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Capt. Halstead, in 18 articles, the last being in Locke's hand, as likewise are the signatures of the Lords Proprietors at the end. On his arrival at Ashley River to deliver the eight lesser guns, with their carriages, to the Governor and Council there, and procure a lading of timber, pipe staves, and other commodities for the Blessing, fit for the market of Barbadoes, and, if need be, have the help of the Lords Proprietors' servants, under the care of Mr. West, to fell and load. To take an account of Joseph West how the provisions of victuals and clothes and the stores of war have been disposed of, and how they are to be paid for, and what remains; also as to the fishing and Indian trade, the remainder of money sent by Lord Ashley never accounted for, the cargo from Virginia, provisions received from Bermudas, the disposal of 24,000 lbs. of sugar drawn upon Mr. [Thos.] Colleton, and the beef and flour sent by him. To deliver his cargo to Mr. West, and take his receipt for same. If there is time during the ship's loading at Ashley River, to take a view of the country and seek for a healthy high land to set out a town, also to bring descriptions of Wando and Sewee Rivers. To inform himself concerning the healthiness, richness, and other properties of the soil, and the useful productions of the country, and the size of masts, and to bring samples of casini and their dyeing stuffs. When the ship is laden to go with her to Barbadoes and touch at Augustine, and, if he may safely do so, trade at Bridge Town and dispose of the timber, if possible, for ready money, and, if not, to consult with John Strode, whom he may trust. If he hath trade at Barbadoes, to consult with Sir John Yeamans and Thos. Colleton, to get a quick freight of passengers for River Ashley,

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the carrying of passengers thence being the main end of sending out this ship, and to lay out the produce of his timber and freight for passengers in rum and sugar for trade to Virginia. To inquire at Barbadoes what Mr. Colleton's bills charged upon the Lords Proprietors were for. After landing his passengers at Ashley River to sail to Virginia and lay out the produce of the rum and sugar in cattle, to be delivered to Mr. West at Ashley River, and the remainder of the cargo to lay out in provisions fit for Barbadoes, if no need of them in Carolina. To get statement of accounts from Messrs. Godwin and Bennet, and apply to Sir Wm. Berkeley, Henry Chicheley, and Mr. Applewright concerning these accounts, and how the Lords Proprietors may have right done them. From Ashley River to sail again to Barbadoes with another cargo of timber, and the produce to invest in a cargo fit for the Bahamas, and if passengers present to sail to Ashley River, and from there to New Providence, and there to deliver the boxes and letters sent by him, and the four sakers with their carriages, and the shot and powder to the Governor for the use of the island, and get his assistance for sale of the rum and sugar, to procure a lading of braziletto wood and what else is fit there for the market of England, and if fully laden to sail direct for London, but if not, to touch again at Ashley River, fill her with cedar, and thence sail to London. If unsafe to trade at Barbadoes by reason of any infectious disease, to deliver the timber to John Strode, and with the produce load salt at the Salt Tortugas for Virginia, and from thence as above directed. To remember the chief employment of the ship is to carry people to Ashley River, and to make other business of traffic subservient thereto. To learn as much as he can of the husbandry and manufactures of the places he goes to, particularly in Virginia of the sorts and ordering of mulberry trees and silkworms, some of the best of which he is to plant in Carolina, and the right way of making silk, tobacco, indigo, cotton, &c. To consult with the Governor as to the best way of disposing, &c. of the stores at Ashley River, and that upon the fair dealing of the people will depend the continuance of the supplies. To leave with John Dorrell, senr., at Bermudas duplicates of the Lords Proprietors' despatches to New Providence. Liberty to take a trip to any other place for the purpose of carrying people to Carolina, except to Jamaica, which we would not have you do upon any pretence. To take an account of the ship's stores and the expenses from time to time during the voyage. *Signed by* Craven, Ashley, G. Carteret, and P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk*, *XX.*, *pp.* 68–71.]

May 1. **517.** Form of deputation for the Bahama Islands, or appointment of a deputy who shall act with the Governor as one of the Council and be the Lord Proprietors' representative in Parliament. John Robinson is hereby appointed deputy for Lord Ashley. *With mem. in Locke's hand that* in the same manner Sir G. Carteret deputed Richard Jones May 10, Lord Craven, Capt. David May 9. Sir P. Colleton, Jarvis Ingolsby May 13. On 30 December 1671 were sent to Capt. Halstead blank deputations to be filled with fit deputies by Capt. Halstead, Lord Craven, Lord Ashley, Sir G. Carteret, and Sir Peter Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., XX., p.* 61.]

May. **518.** List of deputies in Providence. Capt. David for the Earl of Craven, John Robinson for the Earl of Shaftesbury, Richard Jones for Sir G. Carteret, and Jarvis Ingolsby for Sir P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XX., p.* 83.]

May 1.
London. **519.** The Committee of Gentlemen Planters in London to the Assembly of Barbadoes. Since their last by Perryman and a copy by Capt. Yates, it has pleased God to put a better end to their solicitations in Parliament than they could have expected, and they judge it their duty to give a full account of all passages in this business. Parliament having agreed to lay an additional duty on foreign commodities, amongst which sugar was mentioned, they applied themselves to the Council of Plantations, showing how ruinous it would be, and to several leading members of the House of Commons; and then they began to perceive that the refiners had brought sugar on the stage, thinking by their interest in the House to get the tax so proportioned as to prevent the planters from making any improvement by sun-drying, claying, &c., and encouraged by the Barbadoes merchants, they dispersed the enclosed papers amongst the members of the House; petitions were put in by the refiners and the merchants, praying to be heard at the Bar of the House and what took place thereon. Knowing the Lords to be unconcerned and of more discerning judgment than the generality of the Commons, they put in their addresses to them, as will be seen by the enclosed petition and reasons, and the merchants, Lisbon merchants, and refiners, did so also; account of what followed; undoubtedly they had had the same success as in the Commons, had not Lord Willoughby, who was one of the Committee, with great efficacy convinced the Lords of the mistake the merchants were running them upon, so they reduced white sugars to 2½ farthings, and returned the amended Bill to the Commons, who flew into a heat, and voted the Lords had no right to abate of any aid granted to the King; and both adhering stiffly to their privileges, the King prorogued Parliament to 16th April next; by which the Bill fell and they are eased of this tax for the present (*N.B.—A full account of this debate is in the Lords' Journal, Vol. XII., April* 12 *to* 22.) Have thus shown with how great difficulty they kept off their ruin; and hope they are convinced how necessary it is to have the Barbadoes merchants concerned in their improved sugars, by passing some law for their receiving their outstanding debts in those sorts; which would also compel all contracts for the future to be made in money, and avoid the great objection the refiners and merchants so fiercely urged, that brown sugar was the money of the plantation. This will separate the merchants' interest from the refiners', who, united, may prove too powerful should Parliament at their next sitting think of laying an imposition upon sugar. Lord Willoughby has shown himself wonderfully affectionate and zealous in their concerns, and very instrumental with the Lords in the ease

they have. Col. Thornburgh also took great pains, and, being an unconcerned person, was of great use to convince the Lords that the "improcured" sugars was the concern of all the planters; and the like did Capt. Collier, which has so angered the merchants, that it may prove prejudicial to him, unless the Assembly assist him. Hope they will mind Col. Thornburgh. Are not over hasty in promoting their addresses, by reason the King is at present not over well pleased with the loss of his Bill, which was occasioned wholly by the dispute upon sugar; but will be mindful of it when a fit opportunity presents. Again recommend the care of the fortifications, and the speedy home of money for reimbursing and defraying the charge of their affairs. *Signed by* Sir P. Colleton, Henry Drax, Thos. Wardall, Edw. Pye, James Lucie, Ferd. Gorges, John Bowden, Sir Paul Paynter, and John Searle. Received by the Assembly of Barbadoes 4th July 1671. *Enclose,*

519. I. Propositions humbly offered to the Council by the refiners of sugar in England for the encouragement of that mystery within this kingdom. 4 *pp.*

519. II. An exact account of the net value of white and unpurged brown sugar, imported from his Majesty's plantations in America, humbly offered to the serious consideration of the House of Commons on behalf of the planters, merchants, shipowners, and mariners trading to said plantations. 2½ *pp.*

519. III. The state of the case of the sugar planters in America, being the planters' first paper (*see No.* 520). 3 *pp.*

519. IV. The state of the English sugar trade with that of Portugal (*see No.* 520). 1 *p.*

519. V. The case between the English sugar plantations and the refiners stated (*see No.* 520). 1 *p.*

519. VI. The case of the refiners of sugar in England stated. This was the refiners' first paper. 3 *pp.*

519. VII. The case between the English sugar plantations and the refiners by some of the planters stated, and by the refiners answered. 3 *pp.*

519. VIII. Reasons humbly offered by the refiners for the proportion of four upon white to one upon brown in the imposition to be laid upon sugars. 4 *pp.*

519. IX. Petition of the merchants, shipowners, and mariners trading to his Majesty's sugar plantations in America to the House of Lords. 2 *pp.*

519. X. An exact account of the net value of the three sorts of Barbadoes sugars presented to the House of Lords on behalf of the merchants, shipowners' and mariners trading to his Majesty's sugar plantations in America. 3 *pp.* *Together* 31 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 45-76.]

520. "The state of the case of the Sugar Plantations in America." In 1666 the English possessed Barbadoes, the better half of St. Christopher's, Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua, and Surinam, which employed annually 400 English ships, with 10,000 seamen, and furnished a native commodity of above 800,000*l.* value per annum to the nation, besides a considerable revenue to the Crown, of which not above 40,000*l.* was clear gain to the planter, and the rest was distributed in England in exchange for provisions and manufactures. In 1666 the French made sugar on half St. Christophers, and a very inconsiderable quantity on Martinique and Guadaloupe; but in that year they took from the English their half of St. Christopher's, Antigua, and Montserrat, with above 15,000 negroes, and materials for 150 sugar works, amounting in value to 400,000*l.*, which they carried to their own plantations, whereby they not only much increased the making of sugar, but increased in strength also by the great numbers coming to them from France and from our colonies. The French King knowing this trade to be the best nusery for seamen, furnished his West India Co. with a very great stock of money, with many other acts of grace and favour for beating the English out of that trade; and has imposed a custom in France but of 4 livres per cent. on sugars of his own plantations, and 15 livres on whites, and 32 livres 10 sous on English and foreign refines. By reason whereof English and foreign sugars are no longer transported into France, and great quantities of foreign sugars are imported into England; so that there is little profit to the planters, who, encumbered by a custom of 4½ per cent. in the colonies, and 12½ per cent. in England, will be necessitated to lay down the trade, or the poorer sort, who are the strength of the colonies, will be necessitated to go to the French or other plantations, as 1,600 within this last year have done from Barbadoes alone. By which means the French King may take the English plantations, and make himself sole master of the sugar trade. The inconveniences which would follow, England would have 400 sail and 10,000 seamen less, and France as many more; a native commodity of 800,000*l.* would be left, making 1,600,000*l.* difference in the balance of trade; and the Guinea trade would infallibly be lost also. From which it appears that the English plantations are no way able to bear further impositions on sugars; but that rather, after the example of France, a higher duty should be laid on foreign sugars.

The state of the English sugar trade with that of Portugal. The planter of Brazil can produce sugars 30 per cent. cheaper than the English planter. There is not imported from Portugal above 2,000 chests of sugar annually, costing 40,000*l.*; three-fourths of the sugars received in Portugal in exchange of English manufactures, being in English ships carried to the Straits and other places, it would be much more to the advantage of the nation to have all carried the same way. The sugars bought in Portugal for the English market are the very best made in Brazil, and are sold at 3*l.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent., whereas the English being confined all to England, most of their whites are sold for 45*s.* per cent.; so that if 1*d.* per lb. be laid on English as well as foreign sugars the English are charged above 35 per cent. heavier than the Portugal sugars.

Statement of the case between the English sugar plantations and refiners. Two-thirds of the planters turn all the sugars they send

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to England into whites, and the rest do not bring both ends together. Two lbs. brown sugar will make one lb. good white; if white sugars from the plantations be taxed one penny and browns one farthing, the refiner can supply white sugar at one halfpenny per lb. less than the planter, and a few refiners, of whom there are not above 12 in England, yet those enough to melt down all the brown sugars from the plantations, will beat out the planters from the white sugar trade, engross it themselves, and, as the only buyers of brown sugars, will set what rate they please, to the utter undoing of the sugar colonies. *Printed one large folio sheet.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 57.] *On* 12 *April* 1671, *the Earl of Sandwich gave the House of Lords an account of what the committee had prepared to be offered at the conference with the House of Commons concerning the amendments made by their Lordships in the Bill for additional impositions on foreign commodities. Touching the imposition upon sugars of our own colonies, the committee recite the case of the planters, merchants, and refiners laid before them, and state their reasons for recommending to the House of Commons an abatemeut on the imposition of sugars. See Lords Journal XII., pp.* 486, 487.

521. Address of the merchants, owners of ships, and mariners trading to his Majesty's sugar plantations to (The House of Commons). That the white sugar planters by an account delivered to the Committee of the House of Lords, have untruely stated the relative values of unpurged brown sugars and white sugars. Propose that if this honourable House will reduce the rate of unpurged brown sugar from one farthing to half a farthing per lb. his Majesty will receive a greater and more certain revenue; for most of the unpurged sugars imported would then be refined and consumed in this kingdom, and his Majesty receive the full excise. Whilst paying one farthing per lb. the refiner cannot be encouraged to manufacture them, and they must be exported. *See as above, Lords' Journal, XII., pp.* 486, 487. *Printed,* 1 *p., two copies.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., Nos.* 58, 59.]

May 5. **522.** Licence from Col. Jas. Russell, Governor of Nevis, to John Percy Marat (?), merchant, for three months. To land at his own storehouse all goods brought from any his Majesty's dominions, and the same to sell at reasonable rates; provided, he keep no disorder by drinking or other enormity on the Sabbath Day; have no dealing with any slave without licence; sell no liquors under the quantity of three gallons, nor refuse to sell the same without laying injunction to take other sort of commodities; refuse not payment in any commodities of the growth of this island; nor depart hence without the Governor's licence 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 60.]

May 5. Whitehall. **523.** Warrant to the Clerk of the Signet. To draw a bill for making Jacob de Tones, of Jamaica, merchant, an alien born, a free denizen of England. *Mem. only.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 35A., *p.* 1.]

1671.
May 9.
Old Harbour.
Jamaica.

524. Major James Bannister to Sec. Lord Arlington. Returns most humble and hearty thanks for the multitude of his favours and kindnesses. Heartily wishes the business his Majesty employed him about had received its desired issue in the exportation of all his Majesty's subjects from Surinam; but it could not be effected, as his Lordship will see from his Narrative sent to the Council for Plantations, (*see ante, No.* 486). Has left the greatest part, and men of the chiefest account who are all very desirous to remove, but could not clear themselves in the time limited. Earnestly begs his Lordship's favour to his Majesty that some shipping may be sent for them, otherwise they shall all be ruined and never capable to get from that colony. Hopes the original hereof will safely arrive with his Narrative, sent with Capt. Pierce Johns three weeks before. *Encloses* I. [Petition to his Majesty from his subjects in Surinam. (*Cal. ante, No.* 485. I.)] *Together* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., Nos.* 61, 61. I.]

May 12.
Exeter House.

Shaftesbury Papers.

525. Lord Ashley to Sir H. Chicheley. The Lords Proprietors of Carolina have fallen into the hands of two men of Virginia, who have by no means used them well, but have so ordered affairs that instead of being as they should be, in debt to the Lords Proprietors, they have charged bills upon us here. He will receive a more particular account of the matter between the Lords Proprietors and his neighbours, Richard Bennet and Thomas Godwin by the bearer, Capt. Halstead, sent on purpose to procure right to be done, for they cannot patiently bear the affront to have bills drawn upon them which they must refuse as unreasonable. Wishes those gentlemen had not made choice of them to impose upon. However, doubts not the justice of his country will right them, so they will not be forced to look elsewhere for redress. His relationship to his brother makes him confident of his assistance in this business in showing Capt. Halstead the over-value put on their (Virginia) commodities and what those sent might reasonably yield in his market. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 89, 90.]

May 13.
Exeter House.

Shaftesbury Papers.

526. Lord Ashley to Col. Wm. Sayle. Has received information from Barbadoes, just as the ship is ready to sail, that Mr. Woodward, when up in the Emperor of Tatchequia's country, had discovered it bordered upon the Spaniards, and that probably mines were there. Apprehends this may tempt some of our people, covetous of present booty, to some attempt that way, which the Lords Proprietors absolutely prohibit, and he is to take care that he suffers not the people out of greediness to molest either the Spaniards or any of their neighbour Indians in their quiet possessions. And he is also required to avoid all searches too far that way lest the Spaniards, discovering how near they border on them, should join forces and attempt to cut them off; therefore that the people go no further up the country than necessary to their planting. It is the King's pleasure he looks well to this, and that they should keep themselves within the rules of peace. Neither will the Lords Proprietors allow their people to live by rapine and plunder, plant-

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ing and trade is their design, and their directions shall follow to get all the Spaniards' riches in that country with their consent. Recommends him to bend the people's minds wholly to planting and trade, which will answer his Majesty's and their own ends. *In Locke's hand.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *p.* 91.]

May 15. **527.** Warrant from the King to [Sir Thos. Chicheley], Master of the Ordnance. To deliver to Sir Chas. Wheeler, going Chief Governor of the Leeward Islands, eight whole culverin, eight demi-culverin, six three-pounders on standing carriages, with powder and ball proportionably, 1,000 muskets snaphances with powder and bullet, two drawbridges ready fitted, and one tent; contracting with the said Sir Charles for the price of the said muskets to be paid by him in two years, and also contracting for the transportation of the said cannon, &c. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 62, *see also Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXIV., p.* 22, *where the Warrant is dated* 21 *February* 1671.]

May 16. **528.** Warrant to Robert Oseler to search for and take into custody Charles Modyford, Esq., and seize his papers and writings. *Mem. only.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 34, *p.* 89.]

May 16. **529.** Similar warrant to deliver Charles Modyford to the Lieut. of the Tower or his deputy. *Mem. only.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 34, *p.* 89.]

May 16. **530.** Warrant to the Lieut. of the Tower or his deputy. To take the body of Charles Modyford, Esq., and detain him in custody, yet so as he may have the liberty of that place, for matters relating to misdemeanours committed by his father Sir Thos. Modyford, late Governor of Jamaica, till his Majesty's further pleasure. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 34, *p.* 89 *d.*]

May. **531.** Sir Thos. Modyford to the Governor of Porto Rico. Received last night by Don Francisco Calderon, his Excellency's despatch of $\frac{20}{30}$ April, with the articles of peace between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain. Has not yet received any orders from his master, but is in daily expectation, having received advertisements from private hands touching same; if they come time enough, and he is not commanded any other day, will make publication of the treaty on St. John's Day, as he desires, but if his orders are for some other time, will not fail to make his Excellency acquainted. Is glad to find the Governor of Antigua so early in his duty, and could have wished that his Majesty's orders had arrived so soon as that he might have by these assured him of the like publication here, it being that which they all desire and which shall be most religiously observed. ¾ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII.*, 130.]

May 16. **532.** "Translate of a letter from Ignatio Desayas Bazan, the Governor of S^{to} Domingo in Hispaniola, to Sir Thomas Modyford." Received on the 11th inst. by a ship from Spain a packet whereby his Majesty Chas. II. of Spain and the Queen Regent give him to understand that there is Peace between the crowns of Spain and Great Britain, send him the Articles, and command him to endeavour that said Peace be published in these kingdoms at one and the same time. And in regard this is news of so great satisfaction, thought not fit to delay any longer, and therefore makes him participant thereof, to the end he may command said Peace to be proclaimed, and recall the ships which they are informed are gone to do acts of hostility on their coasts. On their part the Peace shall be observed in every particular. Sends Capt. Don Francisco Calderon, whom he may please to despatch away speedily and advise him of the precise day the Peace shall be published in his jurisdiction, that the same may be performed in theirs. His Honour ought to be kind to him, for the affection he has to the English nation, for being a colonel in Flanders, he had the happiness to serve under the Duke of York and received much honour from him. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII.*, 131.]

May 17. **533.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Present, the Deputy Governor and three of the Council. Ordered that the fast be suspended and the first Thursday in June next kept as a day of thanksgiving throughout the island. Proclamation appointing said day of thanksgiving to God for removing a grievous sickness and pestilential distemper. All justices, &c. required to see the strict observance of so solemn and Christian a duty, not exacting labour from slaves that day, and all taverns, victualling houses, and retailers of strong drink are strictly charged to entertain no one during the time of Divine worship. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 190–191.]

May 19. Jamaica. **534.** Sir James Modyford to (Sir Joseph Williamson). The enclosed are copies of those formerly sent. Has given commission to one Col. Blodre Morgan, a good old soldier, to go before him (to Providence Island) as Deputy Governor, who may depart in four or five days in a ship hired on purpose, and may have 300 men by the time he arrives at the island. Doubts not but through Williamson's assistance he may be reimbursed the considerable charges he is at, and this service rendered very acceptable to his Majesty. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 63.]

May 19. Jamaica. **535.** Copy of preceding. [*Col. Papers, Vol.* 26, *No.* 64.]

May 23. Whitehall. **536.** Commission to Lt.-Col. Wm. Stapleton. Appointing him Governor of Montserrat, to obey orders and commands from Sir Chas. Wheler, Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands. *Signed by* the King and countersigned by Sec. Ld. Arlington. 1 *skin.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 65.]

537. Rough draft of the preceding, with corrections by Williamson, to Lt.-Col. *Robt.* Stapleton. 1 *skin.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 66.]

538. Fair copy of the preceding, with the name of Robt. Stapleton. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 67.]

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539. Copy of the above. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 98.]

May 23. Virginia. **540.** Governor Sir W. Berkeley to (Secretary Lord Arlington). Since his last Scarborough is dead, but assures his Lordship he has secured the estate of Scarborough for Faierfax (*sic* Farvacks), who will now sooner have his debt than if Scarborough had been living. Begs that the place of Surveyor-General of Virginia, formerly held by Col. Scarborough, may be confirmed to his (the Governor's) wife's brother, Culpeper. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI, No.* 68.]

May 25. Shaftesbury Papers. **541.** List of bills for the ship Blessing, as they were signed 25th May 1671, to be paid by Mr. Portman. These include 49*l.* to a sail maker in St. Katherine's, 151*l.* to a baker at the Blue Anchor, Limehouse, 146*l.* to a butcher in Little Eastcheap, 14*l.* to a boatmaker in Ratcliffe, 52*l.* to a ropemaker in Shadwell, 31*l.* to a brewer in Wapping, 22*l.* to a fishmonger at the Hermitage, 21*l.* to a ship chandler in Tower Street, 45*l.* to a cooper in Shadwell, 10*l.* to an apothecary in Wapping, 113*l.* to a shipwright in Wapping, and 5*l.* to Julius Fowles, pilot. Total amount, 887*l.* *The Blessing arrived at Carolina* 14*th August* 1671, *see No.* 612. 1 *p.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 74.]

May 31. **542.** "A true Account and Relation of this my last Expedition against the Spaniards," almost identical with Admiral Sir Henry Morgan's Relation, 20th April (*see ante, No.* 504). *Annexed,*

542. I. Minute of a Council held at St. Jago, that Admiral Henry Morgan gave Governor Sir T. Modyford and Council a relation of the voyage to Panama, who gave him many thanks for the execution of his last commission and approved very well of his acting therein. 1671, May 31.

542. II. Deposition of John Peek before Sir Thos. Lynch, Governor of Jamaica, that he was secretary to Admiral Henry Morgan all the Panama voyage; was present when the two Spaniards were sworn: Sir Thos. Modyford had knowledge of the design to attack Panama by a ship sent on purpose, and in a letter 10 days after the arrival of said ship he gave no countermand, so they marched for the city; the above is a true copy of the journal delivered to the Council 31st May, for which they gave thanks and ordered it should be recorded. 1672, April 3. *Together* 8 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 69.]

May 31. St. Jago de la Vega. **543.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered, that it shall be free for any master of a ship to take what ballast he shall want at Chocoletta Hole on Port Royal; which order is to be published forthwith by the Governor of Port Royal. Relation by Admiral Morgan of his voyage to Panama [*see ante, No.* 504]. The Board gave him many thanks for executing his last commission and approved well of his acting therein. On information that a verdict of a jury had been obtained against Capt. Edward Collier and that he was threatened further to be sued, for executing a warrant of the

Major-General at the going out of Admiral Henry Morgan's fleet, viz., giving notice that as the Admiral intended to sail very early in the morning, all persons belonging to the fleet were immediately to repair on board their respective ships under penalty of losing the benefit of the General's protection, and that all persons keeping victualling houses were strictly commanded to draw no more drink to any person of the fleet, and that any taken offending therein by the guards appointed one hour after publication to search their houses, should be liable to imprisonment; ordered, to encourage his Majesty's officers courageously and cheerfully to execute like orders for his Majesty's service, that Lt.-Col. Robt. Byndlosse, Chief Judge of the Court of Port Royal, do not suffer any proceedings, nor grant execution on any verdict of a jury, against the said Collier for anything he was authorized to do by virtue of said warrant. Ordinance for satisfying the owners of slaves wilfully murdered, for the ease of the prison, and for putting such prisoners to work as are in gaol for such offences. 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV.*, 217–221.]

May. **544.** Sir Thomas Modyford to the Governor of San Domingo of Hispaniola. Received last night by Don Francisco Calderon his Excellency's despatch of the $\frac{6}{16}$ current, with the Articles of Peace between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain, and his desire that the same be published by them both on the same day. Has not yet received any orders from his master, but is in hourly expectation thereof, and if they come soon enough, will cause the treaty to be published on St. John's Day as the Governor of Porto Rico desires. All his master's subjects under his command rejoice much in this peace, and will contend with the Spaniards in all points of civility and friendship; and so forward was he towards it, that in May 1669, he repealed all commissions against his Catholic Majesty's vassals, until in June last Capt. Emmanuel Revera Pard[al] came on the coast with three vessels, fired their houses, destroyed their people, and sent in challenges to come and fight with him; which enforced them to this last Expedition, and the more so because having taken said Revera, they found in his vessel three commissions under the firms of the Governors of St. Jago of Cuba, Carthagena and Panama, wherein was recited the Queen's Schedula of 20th April 1669, empowering the Spaniards to make that war upon them, which they are now willing to forget. The person of Don Francisco Caldron was very acceptable, being both a soldier and planter, which is the profession of all the gentlemen of this island; also they look on it as no small advantage, that his Excellency understands their language, and has been under command of their master's royal brother. Assures him they have no ships of war on his coasts, all being commanded into port, which the major part have obeyed. 1¼ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII., pp.* 132, 133.]

May. **545.** Revocation of his Majesty's Privy Seal of 10th March last for 2,778*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* to Sir Charles Wheler for two companies in the

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Leeward Isles; and warrant to the Exchequer out of the revenue of 4½ per cent. at Barbadoes to pay to said Sir Charles said sum of 2,778*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* on account of pay of said companies, and also to pay to Major Andros for use of Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment all such sums as shall be due till they be disbanded, and such further sums as shall amount to a moiety of the pay due to the officers. [*Dom. Chas. II., Docquet.*]

May. **546.** Twenty Acts and two petitions made at a General Assembly begun and held at St. Maries, in the Province of Maryland, 27th day of March, in the 39th year of the Dominion of Cæcilius, &c., A.D. 1671. The titles are as follow:—

(1) An Act for the advancement of foreign coins; Petition of Barnard Johnson, of Calvert County, Wm. Nengfinger, of St. Maries County, John Gotee and Margaret, his wife, of Dorchester County, and Stephen Besson, of same county: (2) An Act touching coopers; (3) for stay of executions after April Court; (4) for the reviving of certain laws within this province; (5) for the encouraging the importation of negroes and slaves into this province; (6) empowering the Commissioners of the county courts to levy and raise tobacco towards the defraying the necessary charges of their counties; (7) against divulgers of false news; (8) for the making void and punishing of all fraudulent practices tending to the defrauding of real purchasers and creditors; (9) for quieting possessions; (10) against hog stealers; (11) for the providing a standard with English weights and measures in the several and respective counties within this province; (12) for the coroners' fees; (13) prohibiting the importation of all horses, geldings, mares, or colts into this province; (14) an explanation of two clauses in an Act entitled An Act for the clerk's fees and allowance for jurors in civil causes with an addition of a fee to the seal of each respective county; petition of Alexander Shymossa, of Foster Island, County Talbot, and Margaretta his wife and others; (15) An Act for the settling the rates and prices in money of all wines, liquors and other commodities sold by retail within this province; (16) against runaways and such persons that shall give them entertainment and others that shall travel without passes; (17) for the encouragement of the sowing and making of hemp and flax; (18) for the raising and providing a support for his Lordship, the Lord and Proprietor of this Province during his natural life, and likewise supply towards the defraying the public charges of government; (19) for the payment of the public charge of this province; and (20) An Act for the enrolment of conveyances and securing the estates of purchasers. *Memorandum.* That the laws before mentioned passed the Great Seal the 27th of May 1671. Philip Calvert Cañc. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LIII., pp.* 178–223.]

May ?] **547.** Account by the President of Panama of the Expedition taken by a French man-of-war as it was going for Spain and sent to the Governor of Jamaica, and there faithfully translated. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 70.]

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June 6. **548.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Present, the Deputy Governor and three of the Council. Ordered, that whereas Thomas Bond, of the ship Noble Katherine, is employed to carry to England his Majesty's regiment under Sir Tobias Bridge, his bond not to carry off any person without ticket be null and void so far only as shall concern the carrying off of any officer or soldier of said regiment, but good and effectual as regards any other person. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. IX.*, 191, 192.]

June 7.
Barbadoes. **549.** Sir Thos. Lynch to Sec. Lord Arlington. Wrote from Maderia, whence they sailed about 1st May, and arrived here but on Wednesday last, Sir Ch. Wheeler and the Welcome sailing heavily. Found 40 or 50 great ships in port to load home sugar, and a small ketch of the King's, the Eaglet, that was to wait on Lord Willoughby's plantation at Antigua, but since those islands have been lopped from his government, she is ordered hither, to what purpose of the King's nobody can tell. Wishes he had such an one to wait on the Assistance, and possibly may send home the Welcome, the King's revenue at Jamaica being so little. Hopes his Lordship has heard of Major Banister's arrival (at Jamaica). Was told yesterday that the Dutch Governor was gone sick from Surinam, and on his way home, six weeks since, at Montserrat, said Banister was gone from Surinam with the English, and that the Colony was like to be deserted. Abundance here designing for Jamaica, and some principal persons of the island: his coming and staying has confirmed those that staggered on the noise of Sir Thos Modyford's removal. A fine vessel goes with him with 150 or 200 passengers, and as many more, he is confident, will follow as will settle the island without a man from England, provided the Governor and form of government please them. They dread nothing like the 4½ per cent.; has assured them he is instructed to lay no imposition at all. Nobody here thinks of St. Kitts or the Leeward Isles, but judges it *oleum et opera perdere* to endeavour their settlement; yesterday had an address from some principals of Antigua about their coming to Jamaica. The day after their arrival was a day of thanksgiving for the ceasing of a contagious fever that had swept away divers persons of quality. The island appears very flourishing, and the people numerous and live splendidly: what they owe in London does not appear here, but has caused the Deputy Governor and Assembly to make an Act prohibiting the importation of all wines for three years, to retrench the expense of the planter and pride of the Portuguese. By this means, and the King's alienating the 4½ per cent., the Government and Governor have nothing but what the capricious Assembly will give, which is little, unless they are mightily pleased, for by the law they are to be chosen new every year. Col. Christopher Codrington, my Lord's deputy, being of a debonaire, liberal humour, a native, and a planter, they have been kind to, giving him, in the two and a half years he has commanded 300,000 or 400,000 lbs of sugar; and he has got them to raise 1,100,000 or 1,200,000 lbs.

sugar for finishing the four forts, where he has mounted 92 guns: when finished they will mightily secure and adorn the island. They have a good militia of about 1,500 horse and 8,000 foot, well armed and frequently exercised. Monday they got Sir Tobias Bridge's six companies together, being 340, according to the muster rolls, and they heard the King's letter and instructions with great acclamations, all but six declaring they would go for England. Sir Charles Wheeler is to provide transportation on his own ship, but the Deputy Governor and Sir Tobias will not covenant to embark above 200, thinking that, on second thoughts, many will change their minds, if there be so many effective men. Thinks it is the 14th of next month they are to embark. Intend to sail to-morrow, Sir Charles in his own flyboat: will just see him land at Nevis that he may enter into his government with all the grandeur possible, but cannot stay to see what he does at St. Kitts, having two or three merchants full of passengers, as well as the men-of-war; besides, the time for adjusting the Peace is relapsed, and they dreadfully apprehend the hurricanes, and tell him should he stay there he would draw away more than ever Sir Charles will bring there. Observes Sir Charles's concern in the 4½ per cent. has made him little courted here but by the Deputy Governor, for besides that they take it for a great grievance to pay it to any but the Island's use, the methods and persons employed have made it more uneasy; for it is not possible to make the planters bring their goods to particular bays scales, or custom house, labour and cartage is so exceeding dear, which is what they insist on; and there have been divers quarrels and several people imprisoned about it. The Deputy Governor countenances the officers so as not to fall into any offence against the King, but not so much as to exasperate his neighbours, by whose kindness only he subsists. Understands that some have taken away their sugar after seizure and offer to come to trial, and it is thought they will cast the officers by proving that it were no lawful Assembly that laid it, or else because they collect it not as the Act prescribes. Judges the Farmers will lose by it unless they bring mighty defalcations on the King, and the trade and planter will be exceedingly discouraged. Thinks that if this Deputy Governor were dealt with he might induce the Assembly to pay to the Exchequer 7,000*l.* per annum, which they may levy with infinitely more ease to the people and trade and advantage to the King, nor would it be lessened, as this must in time, the quantities of sugar growing less. Has written Lord Sandwich, but not thus largely, supposing his Lordship would put this into his hands. The Dover pleasure boat that came here about the customs, and which the King has hired at 70*l.* per mensem to wait on Sir Charles Wheeler, went hence four months since with passengers to Jamaica, and it is imagined here he will not come again for all the Governor's endeavours to apprehend him, it being reported that he had killed divers Indians, which they fear may make a war, which the Leeward Islands cruelly apprehend. *Endorsed, with a summary,* and "Ans^{d}. Aug. 15, 71." 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 71.]

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June 8.
St. Michael's or Bridge Town. Barbadoes.

550. Sir Chas. Wheler to (Sec. Lord Arlington?). Wrote from Madeira April 28 by way of Holland, but was so over careful of the delivery of the packet that he thinks it has miscarried. Sailed thence May 2nd, and arrived at Barbadoes the 31st, all in good health. Has not been very well used in the manner of the men-of-war's keeping company with the Noble Catherine, on which his Majesty's stores were freighted. Thinks they will weigh hence this day, the Assistance making signs so to do, but to this hour has had nothing communicated to him. His Lordship was very pressing with him to be ready to sail with Sir Thos. to the intent that two men-of-war might countenance his demanding St. Christopher's; has kept company and waited Sir Thomas' times and been left at sea, and will do so still in hopes of Sir Thos. going at last to St. Christopher's, which Sir Chas. would not have done but that he knows it will be for his Majesty's service; has been a little mortified in this affair. The King's instructions were read to six companies of Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment, of 340 men, with great acclamations of joy, and they unanimously chose to return for England; upon which he contracted with Thos. Bond, master of the Noble Catherine, for transportation of 200, bringing Sir Tobias Bridge to indent they should be ready to embark, because he suspected there might be a design to keep the soldiers in the island. Sir Tobias declared that under five or six weeks he could not possibly state the arrears for defalcation, and in that time many of the soldiers might change their minds, so the medium of 200 was pitched upon as certain, and the rest to be taken care for on reasonable notice given to Sir Charles's agent, without which no master of a ship would stay expecting so long. Has observed the extreme sufferings this regiment has lain under, and possibly 100 such men are fitter to serve the King in arms in England than 500 tapsters and tailors. Is tempted much to write of this island and its government as it now stands in the vacancy of Lord Willoughby, but that is another's province, yet duty binds him say that if the King were pressed hard in Europe no man can give any rational account that he can have any interest here. However, the Deputy Governor is not an ordinary man, believes he is a worthy one, yet he lies under great temptations, as all do who seek their profit from those whom they are to govern. The bay, where there are 50 great and good ships at anchor almost all the year round, is well enough fortified, and a Governor only concerned for monarchy could secure it to his Majesty at so small a charge that it would be pity the King should not do it, for the Assembly here will never give a shilling to buy a snaffle for their own mouths as they ignorantly suppose it. Should there be any revolution in Europe, this place will not be defended long against but an indifferent force, that has the knack of offering conditions, if he does not take very false measures. Will give account by the first ship that shall part from the Leeward Isles after his arrival. *Endorsed with abstract.* 7 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 72.]

June 10.
London.

551. The Committee of Gentlemen Planters in London to the Assembly of Barbadoes. Send copy of their last by Capt. Collier.

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Are glad to find by their welcome letters of the 7th March and 4th April their kind acceptation of their advice for the good of that once happy island, and kinder resentment of their poor labours, which hath given a keener edge, if possible, to their passionate desires and wills to cut through all manner of difficulties. Are not a little pleased with their resolution to keep the fortifications in good repair, the rumour whereof, together with a well disciplined militia, may greatly check designs of foreign invasion or domestic insurrection. Their last address still lies before his Majesty, to which in time they doubt not to receive a gracious answer, being well assured of Lord Willoughby's assistance. Pray them to rest assured of their zeal to obey their commands and prevent all mischiefs, with a just account of such public stock as they shall remit. Received by the Assembly 22nd November 1671. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 77–78.]

June 12. ? mistake for Aug. 12. Port Royal.

552. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Present, Sir Thomas Lynch, Knt., Lt.-Governor, and four of the Council. Ordered that, whereas there are divers soldiers, planters, privateers, and other late inhabitants of this island now at Caimanos, Musphitos, Keys, and other remote places who make scruple of returning, either fearing his Majesty's displeasure for their past irregular actions or doubting their being prosecuted by their creditors, the Governor sends forth to declare his Majesty's pardon and promise freedom from all arrests and debts to said soldiers, &c., for the term of one year, provided they return within eight months after the date hereof and enter their names in the Secretary's office, from which time their impunity shall commence; and that this be proclaimed and affixed on some convenient place at Port Royal. Ordered on consideration of the age, service, and poverty of Capt. Vallet, Judge of Legonee, that he henceforth receive a salary of 20*l.* per annum. Petition of his Majesty's collectors for impost, tonnage, &c., to Lieut.-Gov. Sir Thos. Lynch, that whereas there appears in the Council Book an order upon a petition of Thos. Scutt, merchant, which comprises nothing within the prayer of the petition, petitioners desire that the time of 28 days therein granted to merchants for making up their accounts be reduced to 14, petitioners having not only received great trouble themselves, but are sensible his Majesty's interest has been much damnified thereby. *N.B. Sir Thos. Lynch arrived at Jamaica on* 25 *June* 1671, *and the last Council held on* 28 *June* 1671 *adjourned for eight weeks, see No.* 576. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV.*, 223–225.]

June 15. Nevis.

553. Sir Thos. Lynch, Lt.-Governor of Jamaica, to Sec. Lord Arlington. Wrote from Barbadoes what occurred there. Stood in with Dominica on their way to caress the chief Indian Governor, Warner, that he might continue his friendship to the English, but he was not on the coast, and they passed on to Montserrat, where were seven or eight vessels. Governor Stapleton was gone to Nevis to marry Lt.-Col. Russell's daughter. The masters told them most of the produce of that island and Antigua was carried to Statia by the Dutch, and that last year they fetched thence in sloops near

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400,000 lbs. tobacco. Montserrat better peopled than ever, having 300 or 400 that belong to St. Christopher's. Antigua has some, but most intend thence for Jamaica, finding it impossible to settle that island. Hears there are near 3,500 men in all these islands. Arrived at Nevis on Sunday last, and next day Sir Charles (Wheeler) and his lady were lodged at a house Governor Russell prepared for them. Tuesday the two companies were disbanded, all resolving for England, so Sir Chas. must raise his two companies here; does not see that any will go to St. Christopher's but from these islands, so the strengthening that island must be the weakening of these. Has stayed here a day extraordinary to hear answer from St. Christopher's. Yesterday Capt. Mathews returned and is to-day gone again. The Governor gives good words and promises rendition, but has no order from the King or the Captain General at Martinico; they expect every day seven frigates from France. Intend to sail to-morrow, and think to touch at San Domingo, because the time for publication of the Peace is already elapsed. Has not been well this 10 days, "so that if I had more to say I could not." *Endorsed,* "R^d^ Aug. Ans^d^ Aug. 15.71." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 73.]

June 15. [Barbadoes.] **554.** Sir Tobias Bridge to Major Edmd. Andros at Lord Craven's house in Great Drury Lane. Sir Chas. Wheeler and Sir Thos. Lynch are arrived here. Has received his Majesty's orders for disbanding, which were communicated to the six companies at the head of each company, and inviting such as were free to go with Sir Chas. or Sir Thos., but there were not above 4 or 5, they chosing rather to be shipped home. The clothes for each company have been proportionably divided according to the latest muster, Sir Chas. Wheeler taking those for the four companies at the Leeward Has also sent copy of the King's letter and instructions to Lt.-Col. Stapleton, for stating the accounts of those companies. Will endeavour to the utmost to follow the orders and instructions concerning accounts, and to be faithful to the King's interest as well as just to the officers and soldiers. The 16th July is appointed for shipping the men off, and if he comes not with them, purposes to settle his businesses so as to follow in 14 days. Desires his care for them, being sure that both officers and soldiers will be pennyless. If he comes not with them, because he would receive from Lt.-Col. Stapleton the accounts from the Leeward Isles, will commit the care of them to Capt. Barrett and the other officers. Encloses the bill of lading for one butt, mentioned in the former invoice, together with the other for the 10 butts. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 74.]

1671? **555.** Sir Tobias Bridge to (Capt. Talbott) concerning Lieut. Crofte's behaviour. Talbott's Lieut. has so ill behaved himself to the scandal of the King's service, by marrying another man's wife, who was then in England and since returned, and by taking to her employment of selling rum and such other pitiful things, that the were forced to bring him to a court-martial, who dismissed him, and purpose by the next muster to put another in his place, and

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settle things so as shall be most for the King's service and Talbott's satisfaction. Lieut. Fenwicke who went Lieut. to him out of England and has since been Lieut. to Major Andros, has likewise committed such misdemeanors, as he confessed to Capt. Langford, that his commission has been taken from him. *Endorsed*, "Barbadoes regiment, Lieu^{tt} Croft^{s} L^{t} to Cap^{t} Talbott." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 75.]

June 15. London. **556.** The Committee of Gentlemen Planters in London to the Assembly of Barbadoes. Since writing the foregoing (*see ante, No.* 551) theirs of 20th April is come to hand; but in regard to his Majesty's absence and this ship's sudden departure, can only say that at their meeting this day Capt. Gorges expressed his thankfulness for their good opinion, but seeing his hands were full, joined in the unanimous desire that they would employ Lt.-Col. Thornburgh. Join with him, knowing Gorges to be much more capable to serve Barbadoes, united with them as formerly, than as the Assembly's solicitor, and pray this may meet with no unkind construction. *Signed by* Sir P. Colleton, Sir Paul Paynter, Phillip Bell, Henry Drax, John Gregory, John Searle, John Bowden, Edw. Pye, Tho. Middleton, Tho. Wardall, Ferd. Gorges, and Jac. Lucie. Received by the Assembly 22nd November 1671. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 78–79.]

June 15. London. **557.** Ferdinand Gorges to the Assembly of Barbadoes. Has received theirs of 20th April with deep gratitude for the trust reposed in him, on receipt of which and of their general letter to his brother Planters, they procured a meeting, and calling to mind their former requests in behalf of Col. Edw. Thornburgh, who has already taken much pains in soliciting the Assembly's concerns and has entitled himself to their kindness, and observing that their said letters had not been received by the Assembly, they unanimously reiterate their requests that Thornburgh may be their solicitor with such salary as may be suitable; he himself being more capable to serve them co-united than in a single capacity. Received by the Assembly 22nd November 1671. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 79–80.]

June 15. London. **558.** Lt.-Col. Edw. Thornburgh to the Assembly of Barbadoes. By command of the Gentlemen they have empowered here in their concerns, remits copies of all their transactions since 14th February last; by which, and the Gentlemen's letter, they will perceive that Capt. Gorges has very modestly resigned the authority sent to him to be their solicitor; and because the Gentlemen have been well pleased with his own acting in their affairs, on which he has spent near his whole time these five months, they have continued him therein, and hopes the Assembly will afford their approbation. Received by the Assembly 22nd November 1671. *Encloses,*

558. I. Minutes of Meetings of the Committee for the Public Concern of Barbadoes. Present, Lord Willoughby, Sir P. Colleton, Col. Henry Drax, Ferd. Gorges, Thos. Wardall, Edw. Pye, and Col. John Searle. Feb. 28. *Abstracted, see ante, No.* 414. VI.

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March 23. Ordered, that since they can have no relief in the imposition laid on sugars in the House of Commons, Sir Peter Colleton, Col. Henry Drax, and Capt. Ferd. Gorges attend the Parliament at Westminster and consult with Lord Willoughby of a convenient time to petition the House of Lords against this tax; and that the rest of the committee appear upon notice given by Thornburgh. That Edw. Thornburgh give his constant attendance.

April 27. Ordered, that a letter be prepared to send to the Assembly of Barbadoes by Capt. Thos. Collier that Edw. Thornburgh get all the papers of the planters, merchants and refiners put forth relating to the imposition laid upon sugar by the House of Commons, to be registered at one end of the Copy Book of Letters belonging to the committee. That J. Lucie pay Edw. Thornburgh 20 guineas and 10*l.*; that Edw. Thornburgh pay Capt. John Cressett 20 guineas for soliciting the business of withstanding this tax in the two Houses of Parliament, and also 7*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* disbursed for fees. That this committee meet at the Cardinal Cap Tavern in Cornhill on Monday next to peruse and firm the letters to be sent by Capt. Collier.

May 1. The letter ordered to be prepared, read, approved, and firmed; and Edw. Thornburgh ordered to copy it into the Book of Letters, and also to hire a trusty messenger to go down the next tide and deliver their letters to Capt. Collier at Gravesend.

June 8. Ordered, that an answer to the letters lately received from the Assembly of Barbadoes be prepared to be sent by Capt. James Gilbert; that Sir Peter Colleton and six others named, or any three of them, wait on Lord Willoughby, to entreat his assistance in prosecuting the addresses sent from Barbadoes, and that the rest of the committee attend on notice given by Edw. Thornburgh, who is to give constant attendance; that Edw. Thornburgh send fair copies of all orders of the committee since the 17th February last to the Assembly, with their letter by Capt. Jas. Gilbert; and that J. Lucie pay Edwd. Thornburgh 20*l.*, for which he is to account.

June 15. A letter drawn, signed by all present, to send to the Assembly of Barbadoes, and Edw. Thornburgh ordered to copy it into the Book of Letters, and send it to Barbadoes by Capt. Gilbert, with copies of their former by Capt. Collier and of this day's orders. An authority from the Assembly of Barbadoes to act as their solicitor, produced by Capt. Ferdinando Gorges, and resigned for pregnant reasons. Ordered that Edward Thornburgh continue to give his constant attendance as formerly upon this committee. *Together* 5½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 81–86.]

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June 16.
Windsor.

559. Warrant to the Clerk of the Signet. To prepare a Bill to pass the Great Seal for making Baudouin Clasen, of Jamaica, merchant, an alien born, a free denizen of England; with a clause that he should have no benefit thereof until he has taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy before the Governor or Deputy Governor of the island. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXVI., p.* 13.]

June 16.

560. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered, that Col. Symon Lambert and others be desired to agree with Col. Richard Bayley, or any other, for the finishing of the small fort at Speights Bay, the charge to be paid by the treasurer out of the last levy for fortifications and other public charges. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 192.]

June 16.
Port Munday.

561. Don Francisco Zauches Calderon to Sir Thomas Modyford. Received his Excellency's letter with great satisfaction and will very willingly preserve it. Begs that the bark may without fail go out of port on Wednesday next, because it is necessary for him to arrive at San Domingo with all expedition. And his Excellency may please to write to the Lord President the cause of his stay, and that, the ship in which he came being small and not very sound, he freighted "a Billander for the carrying of the infantry, in which your Excellency did me a great favour . . . As to the brigantine which came to the northern coast of this island, and carried a man away, I am as much troubled for it as if it were my own affair." Left at San Domingo the packet of the Queen for the Governor of the Havanna and Cuba, and so it never came to his hands. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII., p.* 133.]

June 16.
Barbadoes.

562. The Assembly of Barbadoes to the Gentlemen Planters in London. Have theirs of 17th Feb., and return hearty thanks for their careful diligence, and advancing money in their concerns, and conceive that they have hit the right path in forming themselves into a committee. Have also received from Colonel Edward Thornburgh copy of their proceedings up to 28th February, and if their former letter had intimated a desire for his establishment, would have saved them the trouble of voting another in his place, but the same having passed in favour of Captain Ferdinando Gorges, a person by all esteemed, and his salary of 100*l.* for one year allowed him, cannot make an alteration without his consent. Their former petitions having been rejected for want of the style the court expects, rather than any unreasonableness of the matter desired, are content that the Gentlemen Planters give them that dress which may make them most acceptable, provided they still keep to the heads of the address sent. Have shipped them 90 butts of sugar, viz., 30 aboard the Unity, Captain Marmaduke Woolter, and 30 aboard Captain Coleman, which are already on their voyage, and 30 aboard Captain Pidgeon, who may sail in three or four days; and out of the produce each subscriber is to be repaid, and the rest to lie in the their treasurer's hands till further order, or urgent necessity to use it in the island's cause.

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Have raised a very considerable levy as formerly advised to put themselves in a posture of defence. By the enclosed Act to prevent depopulation, they may understand that special care is taken to encourage mean freeholders, and deter covetous rich men from laying land to land without keeping up the cottages and families, as also by another Act for encouraging the manufacture of cotton. Deem themselves a most happy people in the continuance of his Majesty's favour in the enjoyment of their laws and privileges. Are glad to hear they intend to prosecute the obtaining a free trade with Scotland especially for men servants, which in time may prove a great means of strengthening his Majesty's dominions in these parts. Request them to use all possible interest with Lord Lauderdale for accomplishing the same. Enclose copy of another Act that all may see what encouragement is given for bringing Christian servants. Are informed through particular friends that the Bill including an imposition on their sugars is laid aside on the prorogation of Parliament, and they hope that part will never be re-assumed. A letter from a particular friend to the Governor intimated a packet to be sent from them by Captain Collier, but cannot find that any such thing was given to his care. Give them all hearty thanks for their care, and especially for their successful endeavours in putting a stop to that insupportable imposition on their sugars. Signed by Simon Lambert, Speaker of the Assembly. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 41–43.]

June 16.
Barbadoes.

563. The Assembly of Barbadoes to Lord Willoughby (in London). Acknowledge with gratitude his Lordship's care in endeavouring against the laying on of the imposition on their sugars, especially by appearing at the Commons Bar to assert the truth of their allegations delivered by Sir Peter Colleton, though his endeavours produced not the effect aimed at, yet his Lordship's zeal is as cordially received as if it had brought it to the desired issue. By the arrival of Captain Collier find themselves bound in a further obligation to his Lordship for asserting their interest before the House of Lords so that they have been retrieved one whole year from that insupportable burden, by which they are obliged beyond their present abilities of requital, the public treasury being exhausted and several debts unsatisfied. Yet desiring to comply with their vote in October last of 100,000 lbs. sugar to his Lordship have been enforced to borrow so much out of their last levy, principally intended for fortifications, and have taken care that Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Bate make speedy payment. *Signed by* Symon Lambert, Speaker. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 44–45.]

June 17.
Lower Chip-okes in James River, Virginia.

564. Wm. Sherwood to Joseph Williamson, Secretary to Lord Arlington, Principal Secretary of State. The past three years of his time he must attribute to his (Williamson's) worthy donation. Acknowledges the great debt he owes him, and cannot without shame look upon the foul act which was the cause of his being in that country, yet he can say without ostentation that he has found good out of evil. Sends this by Captain Culpeper, a gentleman of this country, that he may not be blackened with ingratitude. *Endorsed by Williamson,* "Rec^{d} 13 Sept. 1671, one of those that robbed me whom I saved." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 76.]

June 20. Virginia. **565.** Governor Sir Wm. Berkeley to (the Committee for Trade and Plantations). Sends answers to inquiries dated 29th September 1670, but not received till January 11th by his brother Culpeper, who is able to inform of other particulars not yet mentioned, especially of their great hopes of silk of which he now sends a pattern as they now make it, and when the rest is wound, for it is newly made, will present his Majesty with 60 or 70 pounds made in the Governor's own house this year. If they had skilful men from Sicily or Naples or Marseilles they might make and send for England 500 bales yearly. 2 *pp.* *Encloses,*

565. I. Answers to the inquiries of the Lords Commissioners for Foreign Plantations to the Governor of Virginia: in reference to the Government and condition of the colony. These consist of 23 queries and answers, signed by William Berkeley. *Virginia,* 1671, *June* 20. (6 *pp.*)

565. II. "The draft of York River in Virginia." *A pen and ink drawing* 3 *ft. long, scale* $\frac{1}{8}$ *of an inch to a mile.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., Nos.* 77, 77 I., II.]

21 June. **566.** Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Commission and instructions of the New England Commissioners to hear appeals read and copies ordered to be made for the use of the Council. Col. Cartwright, one of the Commissioners, informed the Council that he had sent a map of New England and a book of three pages fol., containing narratives of their proceedings and observations, to the King at Oxford in 1665, which, he believed, was delivered to one of the Secretaries of State. At the request of the Lord Chancellor, Col. Cartwright had drawn up in writing a recollection of his thoughts. Another copy was given to Lord Arlington. Informed the Council that the ministers in New England, having no settled salary, would, he believed be contented that the government itself might be changed. As to the country, he affirmed that it was healthful, fruitful, and provisions plentiful, had store of good horses, and doubtless lead and copper mines, number of people fit to bear arms may probably double in 10 years. In 1652 they began to coin money with a palm branch on one side and Salem (their greatest town save Boston) on the other; they still continue to coin money, but put the date of 1652 on it, so as not to seem to (trespass on) the King's prerogative. They make frequent musters. Total forces by land 50,400. (New York, &c. 1,500, Connecticut 14,000, Providence, &c. 1,000, Plymouth 1,000, Massachusetts 30,000, New Hampshire 1,800, Mayne 1,000, Kennebec 100). As to shipping he conceived there might be about 200 sail belonging to New England, 8 or 10 ships of 200 tons burden each. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 78.]

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June 21.
Nevis.

567. Sir Chas. Wheeler, Governor of the Leeward Islands, to (Sec. Lord Arlington ?). Arrived on Whitsunday [11 June], and two or or three days after Sir Thos. Lynch or Capt. Hubbard seized a ship in this road, and without more ado concluded she was prize and made her sail with them on Friday; but the prize spent one of her masts, and while that was mending Sir Chas. sent the enclosed to Capt. Hubbard, who returned the answer herewith sent, and so left the ship to be judged here. Supposes he has power to erect a Court of Admiralty, having power to erect "all sorts of courts"; but, though appointed vice-admiral, is bound by "such instructions as he shall receive from H.R.H.", which he conceives is only at sea; however, that he may walk the surest path, intends to try the ship in a Court of Record, and report to his Majesty. *Endorsed*, "R. Aug. 30." *Encloses*,

567. I. Sir Chas. Wheeler to Capt. Hubbard, of H.M.S. Assistance in Nevis Road. Whereas several merchants of this island have complained that he intends to seize and carry away the ship James of Belfast to Jamaica, on pretence that she is lawful prize; but as there is a Court of Record here where Sir Chas. is Governor, he has erected a Court of Admiralty here. If said ship be condemned, the Act plainly says one-third of the penalty will be to the Governor of the place where the seizure be made. Promises a fair trial here or in Montserrat, but he has not complied in any reasonable answer. Will represent to his Majesty the grievance to his subjects in Hubbard making himself a judge, whereas he is only a seizer. Earnestly presses him not to do anything by force, but to proceed legally.

567. II. Capt. John Hubbard to Sir Chas. Wheeler. Has not time to consider his, being under sail with the prize. When he first spoke of it Sir Chas. said there was no Admiralty here, and would have him carry her to Montserrat, and that he was not concerned, it being seized before publication of his commission. Would gladly have had her tried here had there been a court, and he had time; but Sir Thos. Lynch commands him immediately to be gone, and he believes the Act will justify him in trying her in any Court of Record convenient for his voyage. Believes Sir Chas. mistakes the Act as to the other clause, for the King's Commanders have more latitude than ordinary informers, and if he tries her here there is nothing due to the Governor, but one moiety to the Admiral or Commander and the other to the King, which may be as well answered to his Majesty in one Government as another. P.S. The above is his own clear sense, but in obedience to Sir Thos. Lynch's commands intends to leave her behind, not questioning but to receive right from his justice. *Together*, 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers*, *Vol. XXVI.*, *Nos.* 79, 79 I., II.]

June 22.
Barbadoes.

568. Sir Tobias Bridge to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has received his Majesty's most gracious and kind letter; and his instructions for disbanding the regiment under his command have been communicated by Sir Chas. Wheeler to the Deputy Governor, himself, and the regiment. Sir Chas. Wheeler and Sir Thos. Lynch set sail for the Leeward Isles after five days' stay, so that the stating of the accounts lies upon the Deputy Governor and himself, who have contracted with Sir Chas. that the soldiers choosing to return for England shall be ready to embark on the Constant [? Noble] Katherine or some other good ship on 16th of next month, when doubts not all their accounts will be stated. Has sent orders to Lt.-Col. Stapleton to cause his Majesty's instructions to be put in execution jointly with Sir Chas. Will commit the care of those transported to Capts. Barrett and Painter and other officers to keep them in order, and await his Lordship's commands for disposing of their arms; and has written to Major Andros meantime to receive his Lordship's commands herein. Will accompany his poor comrades to England if possible, or at furthest follow by the next opportunity. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 80.]

June 22. Barbadoes. **569.** Sir Tobias Bridge to Major Edmund Andros, at Lord Craven's house in Great Drury Lane. Though he so lately wrote, sends these few lines by Lt. Morgan. They are very busy stating the accounts according to instructions, which is very troublesome, and fears will be injurious to several who were listed in this island at their first coming over, and went to the Leeward Isles and were taken prisoners at St. Kitts, and so continue; but the instructions are positive. Hopes he will make diligent inquiry for the arrival of the ship Noble Katherine, in which it is intended to ship at least 200 of the old men, that care may be taken for their reception. She went with Sir Chas. Wheeler to Nevis, but expects her return daily, and 16th July the soldiers are to be shipped. Intends to send Capts. Barrett and Paynter and other officers to see good order kept and the arms delivered to the Tower or disposed of as he shall procure orders to direct. Respects to Capts. Cotter and Talbot and other friends. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 74.]

June 22. Whitehall. **570.** Warrant to the Clerk of the Signet. To prepare a Bill to pass the Great Seal for making Abraham Espinosa, of Jamaica, merchant, an alien born, a free denizen of England; with a clause that he shall have no benefit thereof until he has taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy before the Governor or Deputy Governor of the island. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXVI., p.* 15.]

June 23. Virginia. **571.** Governor Sir William Berkeley to (Secretary Lord Arlington). Scarborough's estate so secured that on his life Fairfax [Farvacks] shall not lose one penny of his debt. Again petitions him to procure his Majesty's grant of the Surveyor-General's place for his brother Culpeper [*see No.* 644]; his father lost all his estate, life, and liberty in the King's service. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 82.]

June 26. Virginia. **572.** Thomas Ludwell, Secretary to (Secretary Lord Arlington). Since his last here is come the new patent for the land between Rappahannock and Patowmeck Rivers, which formerly demurred to by the Government and Council, is now readily submitted to and the limitations thankfully acknowledged, but being not two years old and granting land taken up nine years before breeds infinite discontents and may produce sad effects. Has never observed anything so much move the people's grief or passion, or which doth more put a stop to their industry, than their uncertainty whether they should make a country for the King or other Proprietors. The patentees' agents begin already to slight the Government further than their patent warrants, and he believes their design is to get themselves freed wholly from this Government, which would ruin the country and render it incapable to defend itself. This grant includes at least a third of all left to poor Virginia by the other Proprietors of acres. Begs a stop may be put to their further pretensions till the next Assembly represent the ruin that is like to fall upon them, and that he will conceal this relation from the fury of Mr. Justice Morton. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 83.]

June 28. Tower of London. **573.** Chas. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Sends letter and paper just received from his father, and likewise, in obedience to his Lordship's commands, the account of his father's estate, begging his Lordship to consider his own condition. *Encloses,*

573. I. An account of the profits accrued to Sir Thomas Modyford by being Governor of Jamaica. The country gave him 1,000*l.* per annum out of an imposition on liquors, which for the five years made not above 600*l.* per annum. The privateers gave him 20*l.* for every commission, which in all may amount to about 400*l.*, and all their presents and his gains by them directly or indiretly never exceeded 500*l.* His plantations were produced by his stock carried from Barbadoes and effects sent to him from England, and are valued at three or four years' purchase. As for his estate in the writer's hands, he is debtor; what he depended on in England was the establishment money due from his Majesty, which is now 6,250*l.*; his Majesty's 15th of prizes brought in by privateers, amounting to 600*l.* or 700*l.*, were expended on fortifications, besides which he disbursed out of his own money on fortifications 2,500*l.*, for which his Majesty is debtor, with interest at 15 per cent. for two years, according to the custom of the country, 750*l.*; he paid also by order of his Majesty and Council, 1,100*l.*, interest for which at 6 per cent. amounts to 132*l.*; all which sums amount to 10,732*l.*, which is all Sir Thos'. estate that he knows of in Europe. *Together,* 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., Nos.* 84, 84. I.]

June 28. **574.** Copy of the preceding. Signed in the margin by H. Slingesby. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII.,* 134.]

June. **575.** Petition of John Fairvack, of London, merchant, to the King and Privy Council. Recapitulates what has been done in reference to the debt of 840*l.* sterling due from Edmund Scarborough to petitioner's father, now deceased, and Governor Berkeley's

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suspension of the execution of the judgment given in petitioner's favour. Prays that the Governor may be ordered to take off said suspension that justice may not be delayed. *Endorsed*, "Rec^{d} 2 June '71. Read in Council 7 July '71. To be heard when his Royal Highness is present. To be heard 15 Sept." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 85.]

June 28. St. Jago de la Vega. **576.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Present, Sir Thos. Lynch, Knt., Lieut.-Governor Sir Jas. Modyford, Major-General Banister, Thos. Modyford, Thos. Freeman, Thos. Ballard, Wm. Ivey, Anthony Collier, John Coape, Robt. Byndlosse, Thos. Fuller, Hender Molesworth, Robt. Freeman, Chas. Whitfield, and John White, all of whom were this day sworn of the Council. Ordered, on a motion made by several Judges for payment of their salaries, that inspection be made into the accounts of the revenue, and if there be any money in the Treasury that they be paid according to the Act in that case provided. Ordered, that Proclamation be forthwith made that all proceedings at law issued in the name of Sir Thomas Modyford continue in force till the next Supreme Court, and that all Justices of the Peace act by virtue of their commissions from Sir Thos. Modyford until new commissions shall be issued. Ordered, that St. Elizabeth and Clarendon parishes be united, and all proceedings both of Courts of Judicature and Sessions of the Peace be held for both parishes at the Court in Clarendon parish. Adjourned for eight weeks. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV.*, 221–222.]

June ? **577.** "Considerations humbly offered by Sir Thomas Modyford, setting forth how his Majesty's interest may be strengthened in the West Indies by coming into a nearer friendship with the Buccaniers of Hispaniola, which may grow in time to that greatness that they will put themselves under his Majesty's Government." In primis, the Buccaniers of Hispaniola, being most French, and the rest Dutch, Walloons and English, are in revolt against the French Government, and have offered all they have to Sir Thos. Modyford's protection. It will be no difficult matter by infusing fears and jealousies into their leaders to keep them in revolt. They have already applied to the Dutch, who have supplied them with arms and ammunition and carried away their tobacco, but supposes they intend no further than matter of trade; however, it were better the Dutch have them than the French. The Spaniards fear them much, and Don Francisco Calderon, Envoy from St. Domingo, told him they wished an accommodation made, viz., that the Buccaniers should quietly keep their bounds, and the Spaniards theirs; and the President "had commanded the rounds upon pain of death not to kill a buckaneer." Is persuaded the Buccaniers will apply to him for making those articles of accommodation, and it is possible the Spaniards will do the like, for "they acknowledge our King to be the best friend the Spaniard hath in Europe," and is so strong that he may compel the Buccaniers to reason; and being armed with this power doubts not to fix it so, that the English shall have the greatest interest in that island. Is so near and the privateers of this port have so much influence with the Buccaniers, that he may make use of time and occasion; and success must be thereunto referred, and to the powers he may be entrusted with. *Signed by* H. Slingesby in the margin. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII.*, 135.]

June ? **578.** "Considerations from Sir Thomas Modyford which moved him to give his consent for fitting the privateers of Jamaica against the Spaniard." 1. The peaceable state they were under, having in May 1669 called in all commissions, and never intending to give more, till in July 1670 they were enforced by the Queen of Spain's Scædula of 20th April 1669, commanding war against them, which arrived in June 1670. 2. The execution of this war by the violences of Rivera Pardal, who, after burning their houses, took two vessels, and would have taken all vessels from England. 3. The constant advices of more vessels preparing to come to him, "every little success setting that easily heightened nation a tiptoes." 4. His Majesty's instructions empowering the Governor on extraordinary cases by the Council's advice to use extraordinary remedies. 5. The unanimous consent of the Council and their fear of the ruin of the country. 6. The complaints of the merchants, fishermen, and sailors, fears of the planters, cries of the women and children, and the danger of the Governor's person and reputation should he have denied to take arms on so general an importunity. 7. The certain increase of the enemy's courage and pride, "if it were possible," and the debasing of ours, "which is the next to beating." 8. The fatal consequences of the foregoing evils. 9. Lord Arlington's letter of 11 June 1670, which arrived in August, commanding him to keep the privateers in the posture that letter should find them in. 10 The commission to Morgan being solely to revenge these affronts and prevent more. 11. The commission to private captains being only to execute Morgan's orders, whereby it is evident nothing was in design but his Majesty's service. 12. And whereas it may be objected that the fleet might have been called in after the coast had been secured, and so the mischief at Panama prevented; it must be considered that, the privateers finding ships, arms, ammunition, and provisions on their own charge, would not have obeyed such orders, expecting "as the late Lord General, that great master of war, adviseth, the soldier to look on the enemy as the surest pay." 13. If Sir Thos. Modyford should be censured for granting this commission, then this fatal doctrine must necessarily follow, that let French, Dutch or Spaniard make war on Jamaica, the Governor must not take up any offensive arms, till he has advised his Majesty and received his Majesty's orders to proceed therein; which advice, if it escape the enemy and all sea hazards, cannot arrive under three months, attendance for orders will take two or three months or more if the enemy's ambassador be there to put in delays, and the answer may arrive in three months; which makes nine months during which the pressure of the enemy must be endured. How destructive this doctrine will prove is easily imaginable if the advice or orders be delayed or miscarry; "and therefore

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my humble request to your Lordships is to advise his Majesty to be sure of a prudent and loyal person for the Government, and then trust him with that commission which the wise Romans gave their generals, videat ne Insula nostra Jamaica aliquid detrimenti accipiat . . . . . the Romans giving such large powers even in Italy, at their own doors, so well did they understand that rule of trusting him that was on the place, who clearly sees what cannot be imagined by much wiser men at so great a distance." 14. They had reason to believe that this in time might so humble the Spaniards that they would be willing to embrace a free trade. "And to conclude, the necessity of affairs was such, that if it were to be done again and I assured of all the trouble which now threatens me and worse, it could not have been avoided without the manifest ruin of this island." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII.*, 136, 137.]

June ? **579.** Petition of John Horsham, George Lapthorne, John Munion, Richard Cowes, and John Warren, merchants of Plymouth, to the King. In February 1671 petitioners sent over to Jamaica John Head and John Molum as their factors, who being deficient in making returns, petitioners pray his Majesty's letter to Lt.-Gov. Sir Thos. Lynch to countenance Samuel Girard, whom petitioners are now sending over, to require Head and Molum to render him all petitioner's goods, together with books, accounts, and particulars of debts. *Annexed*,

579. I. The King to Lt.-Gov. Sir Thos. Lynch. Draft of the letter requested in above petition. *Endorsed by Williamson*, "Merchants to Jamaica," *Together*, 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., Nos.* 86, 86. I.]

July 2. Jamaica. **580.** Sir Thos. Lynch to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has kept his bed four out of the seven days he has been here, and now writes this on it. Was very sick all the way from Barbadoes, and such a fit of the gout has taken him as he never had before. But no time has been lost, for he must have a house and know how to get victuals, give commissions to officers, and appear at the head of the several regiments before he can embark him [Sir Thos. Modyford]. Feared nobody but this regiment, which made him divide it into two. Does not see but on a dispute he would have more adherents than Modyford, for people love novelty, are displeased about privateering, and the quantity of land given out. The truth is, "there is not in him or any the least appearance of any disposition to resist the King's authority," however, shall not till well established put him on board, nor is there any ship fitted or a farthing in the treasury to fit one, so thinks of putting him on board a good merchant's frigate that will sail about six weeks hence; or else to send the Welcome, which will save the King a great deal of money; she is an old vessel, and if taken in any distress of weather would be lost and all her men, but the Assistance with a catch would be sufficient to awe the privateers and reduce the refractory. This voyage has mightily lessened and humbled them, and they would take it for a great compliment to

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be severe with Morgan, whom they rail on horribly for starving, cheating, and deserting them. Resolves on sending one of the frigates to Carthagena, but despairs of any kind reception, this last fatal design has so exasperated them. Must likewise send to St. Jago de Cuba, for last month a Spanish brigantine carried off one Buffet from the north side of the island. Prays for his Lordship's directions and countenance at home, but above all things "for God's sake to give your commands about the Logwood," for though it is so mightily profitable, he shall prohibit it if the Spaniards complain. Sends to Sir Chas. Lyttleton some cocoa and vanillas, which he got with great difficulty for the King, and some chocolate for his Lordship. The blasting of the cocoa trees strangely defeats their hopes, and the dry season is likewise a great disheartening. "Daniel is well, but not that good boy we took him for." His wife is better. *Endorsed*, R. 21 Sept. . . . Ans^{d} Nov^{r} 14th. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 1.]

July 3–4. **581.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes, July 3. Present, the Deputy Governor and four of the Council. Ordered that the Commissioners for Fortifications for Oistins Bay agree for lime, stones, boards, tar, carpenters, masons, and labourers, with an overseer, for which the Treasurer is to pay according to order.

July 4.—The agreement made by Lt.-Col. Christopher Lyne with Simon Cooper, mason, for squaring and laying stones on the forts at Oistin's Bay approved, and the Commissioners ordered to see it performed, and to charge for payment on the Treasurer, according to the Act for the levy, of 31st March last. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 192, 193.]

July 4. **582.** The Assembly of Barbadoes to the Gentlemen Planters in London. Enclose duplicates of their letters of 16th June sent by Capt. Banten to his Excellency and themselves. This day being the last of their sitting as an Assembly, their packet sent by Capt. Collier came too late for them to return any answer, but have recommended it to the care of the next Assembly. Enclose an order drawn on the Gentlemen Planters for payment of 17*l.* to John Champante. *Signed by* Simon Lambert, Speaker. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 45.]

July $\frac{5}{15}$. **583.** Act of the surrender of St. Christopher's by the French to the English. This $\frac{5}{15}$th July 1671, before the undersigned, on demand of Sir Chas. Wheler, Capt.-General of the English islands, on behalf of the King of England, M. de Baas, Lt.-General for the King of France in America, makes restitution by order of his master to Sir Chas. Wheler, in the name of the King of England, of that part of St. Christopher's which belonged to the King of England in the year 1665, in accordance with the Treaty of Breda; with which restitution Sir Charles is content, and has taken real and actual possession. And for deciding differences between the subjects of said Kings on this subject, Major-Gen. Wm. Stapleton, Col. Randal Russell, and Lt.-Col. Michael Smith are named Commissioners on the part of Sir Charles, and M. de St. Laurent, M. de Ruan Pallu,

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and M. du Mouche on the part of M. De Baas, with power to determine said differences. *Signed by* Sir Charles Wheler, W. Stapleton, Ran. Russell, Michael Smith, Francis Morton, Abed Mathew, De Baas, Pellissier, Le Chevalier St. Laurent, Du Boise, De Ruan Pallu, and Frere Philippe de Nogel. *Copy.* "Examined and collated with the original this $\frac{8}{18}$ July 1671, and *signed by* Charles Wheler, W. Stapleton." *French. Endorsed by Williamson,* "Act of the restitution of St. Christopher's to the English." 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 2.]

July $\frac{5}{15}$. **584.** Two copies of the preceding, *one endorsed by Williamson,* "The Act of the Surrender of St. Christopher's to the English," *the other endorsed,* "The Act of Rendition of the English part of St. Christopher's." *French.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., Nos.* 3, 4.]

July $\frac{5}{15}$. **585.** Two copies of the above, examined with the original $\frac{8}{18}$ July 1671, and signed Charles Wheler and W. Stapleton. *French.* [*Col. Entry Bks,. Vols. XCII.*, 466–470, *XCIII.*, 50.]

July 6. Nevis. **586.** Sir Charles Wheler, Governor of the Leeward Islands, to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Assures his Majesty that he is in full and quiet possession of that part of St. Christoper's which his subjects possessed in 1665. At the beginning of his treating complained of the discourtesy of the men-of-war Assistance and Welcome. Has since received a letter from M. De Baas that he would sail for St. Christopher's on the 26th, where he arrived on Wednesday, the 28th, but gave no notice till the Monday after; and the people at Nevis being informed that all the Governors of the respective islands were there rendezvoued looked upon that "protract of time" as an espece of that delay they had been accustomed to, and despaired of Governor Wheler's success. But on Monday, the 3rd July, their Secretary, M. De Ruan, with several other gentlemen and a hermit who is in great esteem with them, came, and in a set speech told him M. De Baas would deliver possession, and demanded when he would receive it, and pressed him to dine with M. De Baas; to which Governor Wheler replied he would wait on M. De Baas next morning, but would not set foot on St. Christopher's but to receive possession. Sent next day Colonel Stapleton, Deputy-Governor of Montserrat, whom he has made Major-General of militia of the islands, Colonel Russell, and Captain Mathew, who returned with an appointment from M. De Baas to be at the English Road the next morning ($\frac{5}{15}$ July) to deliver possession; which he did, according to the copy herewith sent of the Act made by the Public Notary [*see ante, No.* 583]. Keeps the original here, M. De Baas keeps his part; a third part was added by the Notary, and a fourth they will give to be registered by the English also. Afterwards M. De Baas drank the King's health and then his, and he the King of France's and M. De Baas's, with whom he went to dinner at his castle, and they made several strict promises to each other to live with good intelligence. Knows nothing in his management of this affair, that any man might not have done as well, but it was the King's good fortune that was Wheler's genius, but if there was any

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small artifice on his side, it was that they apprehended he would have attempted it by force, because of the preparations he was making, for at this time they had no ships, and the English had 20 in their road. Promises it shall as hardly be lost as it has with trouble been regained, and is now going with 20 cannon for the old fort, to set up the King's colours, and carry some soldiers to relieve a corporal and file of musketteers whom he left yesterday to keep possession. Will give particular account of the settlement so soon as the inhabitants return, and as shipping departs will send into all parts of the world (news) of the restitution, and desires notice be given upon the Exchange at London, that men may in reasonable time put in their claims to their lost estates, lest they be disposed of to such as will replant the country. 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 5.]

July 6. Jamaica. **587.** Rich. Browne to Joseph Williamson. Hopes his letter to Lord Arlington came safe to hand, since which has been very sick. Sir Thos. Lynch arrived about 12 days since, and was very well received by the old Governor and people: he has been much troubled with the gout; the old Governor visits him very often, and they have agreed to suffer ships to fetch logwood out of the Bay of Campeachy. Is informed there are about 40 ships cutting logwood: certainly the Spaniards cannot suffer it, but may take some of them, which will occasion a new war. About six weeks since Spaniards landed from a small bark, burnt a house and carried a prisoner to Cuba. The Assistance frigate, and the Welcome are to go to Carthagena and Cuba with the articles of peace. If God gives him strength to bear the sea, hopes to see him in London. *Endorsed,* R., Sept. 21. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 6.]

July 7. Jamaica. **588.** Sir Thomas Lynch to Joseph Williamson. Wrote to his Lordship by a ship that sailed four or five days since, and does so by this, the whole history of his voyage and reception, and a particular letter about his secret commission. There is no fear of any disobedience, for he has been received with abundance of civility and joy by the General and people; but has lain on his bed these eight days. There is no money in the treasury, a dry season has blasted all the cocoa and sugars, four-fifths of our men that went to Panama are lost, believes there are not so many of the island as seven years ago when he went off, yet prodigious quantities of land run out for people to come. Hopes in time to remedy all, and begs for God's sake for frequent letters and directions. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 7.]

July 14. Nevis. **589.** Sir Chas. Wheler to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Refers to his letter of the 6th inst. by Colonel Russel, late Governor of this place, enclosing copy of the Act of restitution of the English part of St. Christopher's, that his Majesty might know his own business before the news should come on the Exchange; and hastens this by way of Plymouth in case this ship might meet with a more prosperous voyage. The trouble of transporting the heavy iron

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guns was never so entangled between the fear of losing the King's stores and ships (the season of hurricanes being just upon them), and his earnestness to be in a posture of defence. Hopes by the one more ship to sail for Bristol to send word some of the guns are mounted, and that the King has 500 good men with muskets to stand by them; and then dares promise he will not be pulled out till his Majesty shall hear from him. There could not be a fairer correspondence between him and M. De Baas, who is a very prudent, civil gentleman; takes him to be a man of his word, because he uses fewer than one shall meet with from his nation, and they have promised each other all they can do, where their masters' commands do not interpose. *Endorsed*, "R. 4 Sept.' 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 8.]

July 17. Virginia. **590.** Thomas Ludwell to Secretary Lord Arlington, Thanks in his country's behalf for his assistance in the confirmation of the order of the Governor and Council prohibiting the importation of Newgateers. The safety of this country depends upon the continuance of it, so many insolent villanies having been committed by men of that sort, that greater numbers would hazard the peace of it. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 9.]

July 20. St. Christopher's. **591.** Governor Sir Charles Wheeler to Dr. Durel, Canon of Windsor, at Windsor Castle. Since the English part of this island has been delivered to him, many French Protestants who have purchased estates there, have applied that they may send to France for a minister of our religion whom they will liberally reward; to which he has consented on condition that the liturgy of the Church of England be used, but as they are wholly unacquainted with any of their nation who know the English Liturgy; desires him to recommend one. The minister shall have 100*l.* per annum, for the English paying theirs so, will oblige the French to do the same, and meantime the French will have built a church. An answer sent to Mr. Williamson, will be forwarded to him. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 10.]

July 20. St. Christopher's. **592.** Sir Chas. Wheeler, Governor of the Leeward Islands, to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Entreats his Lordship to deliver enclosed petition to the King, has written to Dr. Turner earnestly pressing him not to refuse to be consecrated Bishop of these islands, in case his Majesty thinks fit to send him Has proposed to him that his Bishopric shall be worth 400*l.* per annum, with a house that may deserve the name of a Bishop's Palace; that he bring eight fellows of colleges who shall have 800*l.* per annum among them; desires this only on his prevailing with his Lordship to move his Majesty that the fellows in their absence enjoy the full profits of their fellowships, and Dr. Turner have his mastership of St. Johns and all other Ecclesiastical preferments preserved for him; hopes that in few years the good Dr. would so settle things that he might return to his mastership, and thence furnish these islands with fit men on any vacancies. Begs pardon for the trouble given, but doubts not this would be extremely advantageous to his Majesty's dominions here. Has done this without Dr. Turner's leave, knowing his modesty would never have consented to that high office, and he is the fittest man he knows in England. *Encloses,*

592. I. Petition of Sir Chas. Wheler to the King. That in these Leeward Islands his Majestys has near 10,000 Christian subjects, for whose care petitioners found but two in Holy Orders, both scandalous livers, and one a notable scismatic active in the late bloody rebellion. Knowing it is impossible to remove out of England men fit to be ministers, and that divers well-qualified laymen are willing to be priests and deacons; that the islands have made liberal provisions for the maintenance of the clergy, and are everywhere erecting churches and chapels; and that there will be means found for founding a college; beseeches his Majesty to command Dr. Turner, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be consecrated Bishop of Nevis and the other Leeward Islands, to settle the government of the Church and answer the most earnest cries of the people for ministers to instruct them. *Together* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., Nos.* 11, 11 I.]

[24 July.] **593.** Petition of Robert Mason to the Council for Foreign Plantations. King James by letters patent dated 3 Nov. 1620 granted to the Council of New England all the land in New England from 40° to 48° N. lat. The Council of New England by an indenture dated 22 April, 11. Chas. I. sold to John Mason (petitioner's grandfather) sundry tracts of land by the name of New Hampshire and Masonia. Petitioner's grandfather and heirs were in quiet possession thereof several years, and disbursed 20,000*l.* towards the planting of the colony. About 1651 the Massachusetts colony taking advantage of the late sad divisions violently entered on the petitioner's estate, forced the inhabitants to take an oath of fidelity to them, and deprived him of his lands. Prays that their Lordships will take his case into consideration and make report to the King. Received and read in Council, 24 July 1671. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 12.]

July 29. Barbadoes. **594.** Sir Tobias Bridge and Col. Christopher Codrington to Sec. Lord Arlington. The foregoing is copy of what was last sent by Lieut. Morgan. Have faithfully stated the accounts of the six companies under command of Sir Tobias Bridge remaining on this island, and sent them by Capt. Barrett sealed up to the Lords of the Treasury. Sir Chas. Wheeler and Lt.-Col. Stapleton have not yet sent up those of the four companies to Leeward, but they shall be forwarded. Capt. Barrett and other officers come in the Noble Katherine with 200 men, and there remain about 60, for whose transportation care shall be taken. *On same sheet* Sir Tobias Bridge to Lord Arlington. 22 June, *see ante, No.* 568. *Together* 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 81.]

Aug. 2. Barbadoes. **595.** John Reid to (Sec. Lord Arlington ?). Takes this sure convenience by his honour's old acquaintance, Capt. Barrett, to let him know he has another old servant, acquaintance, and beadsman

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alive here. This island affords nothing worthy his Lordship's acceptance, but has delivered Capt. Barrett a monkey to be presented to her Ladyship, being confident it will please her for it is the finest he ever saw. His condition is little mended since he saw his honour, for having come in on a parcel of old and bad debts has almost lost his credit with the Royal Co., because he cannot recover them. Hears they are renewing their stock, and intend another factor, and to pinch him in his small salary. Begs his honour as his patron to speak to H.R.H. Secretary Mr. Wrenn, who is the chief manager of their affairs, that he may be continued in their service. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol., XXVII., No.* 13.]

Aug. 3. **596.** Address of the Council for Plantations to the King. On consideration of Major Bannister's Narrative of his proceedings at Surinam about the fetching off the English Planters detained there by the Dutch, and the letter and petition of the remaining English expressing their desire and readiness to remove thence, they advise that his Majesty give order that the two ships formerly sent (or two others of the same burden) be despatched so as to arrive at Surinam in December next, for fetching off the said English; and that new and more strict orders be meantime procured from the States-General to prevent further obstructions or disputes about their removal. Signed by Sandwich President and eleven others. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 14.]

Aug. 3. **597.** Two copies of the preceding. [*Cot. Entry Bks., No. XCIV.*, 88, *and No. LXXVII.*, 60.]

Aug. 12. **598.** Representation of the Council for Plantations to the King concerning New England. Find that after the best enquiry there are many informations necessary to be got for the well grounding of the King's future proceedings, which cannot be better had than by sending Commissioners, due regard being had to their qualifications of ability and integrity to send faithful and judicious advices and yet with temper, not too much contrary to the present humour of the people. Besides the benefit of the considerable notices hoped for from them, it will be conducible to the King's honour to have some persons there on his part to contribute to the prosperity of the colonies and to show his good opinion of their disposition and obedience to his government. Moreover there are many differences between the colonists concerning boundaries, which if not compromised cannot be determined without civil war, except by the King's sovereign power. Advise that the Commissioners' public instructions may be only to promote the general good of the colonies and to hear and determine the questions about boundaries. Other secret instructions may be given in points where with good direction they may do the King considerable service. 1 *p.* *Three copies.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., Nos.* 15, 16, 17. *See also Col. Entry Bk., No.* 94, *pt.* 2, *p.* 5.]

Aug. 12.
Tower. **599.** Chas. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Encloses letter from his father and Admiral Morgan's Narrative. Has also a letter from him to the King with the strict order to present it

with his own hand. Desires that the enclosed petition be read to his Majesty, and if possible granted, relying upon his Lordship's favour and all other the concerns of the writer's family at Court. Remains here in entire submission to the King which he hopes will be a reason for his sooner enlargenent. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 18.]

Aug. 14. Old Harbour, Jamaica. **600.** Major James Banister to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Nothing of moment has happened since his last, but the imprisonment of Sir Thos. Modyford the 12th inst., Sir Thos. Lynch acquainting none with his intentions but Banister that same morning, who accompanied them on board his Majesty's frigate and there showed him his Majesty's orders; which he supposes Sir Thomas Modyford little suspected till then, having ordered his affairs to sail in his own ship. Will only say that on his arrival was entertained by Sir Thos. Modyford with very great kindness, and Sir Thos. Lynch received from him as honourable a reception as could be, which he has ever since continued, being also very forward with his best advice for the good of this island till the very time of his restraint. Has made it his business to understand the grounds of this last war against the Spaniard, the sum whereof the enclosed will inform his Lordship. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 19.]

Aug. 15. Port Royal. **601.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. His Majety's letters and instructions concerning sending home Sir Thomas Modyford read and ordered to be entered on record. Proclamation drawn upon same and ordered to be published and recorded. Copy of order of council dated 29th June 1670, compared with the original and signed by the Governor as owned by the persons present at said council to be their act. The late General Sir Thomas Modyford's accounts shown to the council. The King's warrant, dated Whitehall, 10th March 1671, to Sir Thos. Lynch. Also the King's private instructions to Lieutenant-Governor Lynch [*see ante, Nos.* 452, 453].

Instructions from James, Duke of York, Lord High Admiral, to Captain John Hubbard, of his Majesty's ship Assistance. Authorising and directing him, in pursuance of directions contained in a letter from his Majesty of 7th March [*see ante, No.* 441], to do all things for the accomplishing of his Majesty's orders to Sir Thos. Lynch, Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica, to seize Sir Thos. Modyford, his Majesty's late Governor there, and send him in safe custody to England, according to his Majesty's private letter and instructions given to Sir Thos. Lynch with command to impart them to him; for the more effectual execution thereof not to go ashore in the island, till Sir Thos. Lynch be settled in quiet possession of the government, and shall have seized Sir Thos. Modyford; and if any accident befall Sir Thos. Lynch, or he find opposition in possessing himself of the government, or in seizing Sir Thos. Modyford, to assist Sir Thos. Lynch with the utmost of his force, by annoying in all ways the island, and particularly by burning, sinking, and destroying the privateers that shall

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assist the island in such opposition to his Majesty's commands. 6 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV.*, 225–231.]

Aug. 15.
Port Royal,
Jamaica.

602. Proclamation of Sir Thomas Lynch, Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica. Whereas his Majesty has by letter and instrument of the 10th March last commanded him to make prisoner the late Governor Sir Thos. Modyford and send him with a strong and safe guard to his Majesty's presence in England, for making war and committing depredations and acts of hostility upon the subjects and territories of the King of Spain in America contrary to his Majesty's express order and command; also that his Majesty grants a free pardon and indemnity to all who have been partakers with him, on condition that they quietly submit to Sir Thos. Lynch and his Majesty's authority, and abstain for the future from the like hostilities, observing punctually his Majesty's late Treaty with the Catholic King of the $\frac{8}{18}$ July now last past. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 20.]

Aug. 19.
Old Harbour,
Jamaica.

603. Major James Banister to Sec. Lord Arlington. Cannot but sympathise with his fellow subjects in Surinam which presses him to pursue his Lordship with fresh addresses to extend his second kindness in compassion to the remaining English there for commiserating their distressed condition to his Majesty and endeavouring a further supply of shipping for their exportation thence. His Lordship may be sensible by their petition to his Majesty what great inconveniences they have already suffered from their arbitrary Dutch masters, who he suspects have since ushered in more heavy oppressions; from which they so earnestly desire to withdraw, that they will gladly receive the ships, if his Majesty will send them, at their own charge, without which they can never remove, the Dutch imposing such heavy rates on the hire of their shipping, supposing the English to be excluded from any further redress, which must prove true without his Majesty's goodness. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 21.]

Aug. 20.
Jamaica.

604. Lieutenant-Governor Sir Thos. Lynch to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has written to his Lordship twice at large since he came, and about three weeks since to Mr. Williamson, and acquainted his Lordship with the reason for deferring putting into execution the King's orders. Has established the Government, as he will see by the enclosed; people would be much satisfied if the form of government were continued, though Governor and officers were changed: will send same, and write at large to "our Council," by this ship. Herewith writes to Sir Thos. Clifford for the Lords of the Treasury, and remits Sir Thos. Modyford's accounts, with some few remarks, as also the state of the revenue, wherein they will see what a poor thing this mighty Government is, and how excusable he was in pressing for that little the King ordered him, for Sir Thos. Modyford must say that 1,000*l.* per annum will not keep a Governor's house. Will by next ship send a perfect account of all arms and ammunition, and afterwards a list of all the regiments, an account of the inhabitants, and a more exact map of the island than ever was made. Has sent a most extraordinary *Derrotero* (sea chart) to Sir Robert Murray for the King; desires his Lordship to have a sight of it, with the history, which, or a copy, he wishes sent back. The sloop that carried Don Francisco Calderon to San Domingo is returned with five prisoners, runaways from Nevis. The Spaniards dreadfully apprehend the French Buccaniers now settling withing 16 leagues of them, and the Governor wrote to the Conde de Peneranda to admit our privateers to come and kill these French for the booty, and also for liberty to buy negroes for the King. If his Lordship and the Council think the taking of Hispaniola will be so prejudicial as we here think it will be, and if his Lordship order him he might find a way to save San Domingo and not engage the English or his Majesty's name in it. Sends herewith the President's letter, which contains nothing but "compliments of Panama." Hears that the French Buccaniers are still in rebellion, and will receive neither the Governor nor the Royal Company. Both have their agents here, and if Lynch interposes will adhere to the royal party, for if the Buccaniers got exemption, in a few years neither Hispaniola nor the Indies could resist them, for they are already near 3,000 strong, themselves say above 4,000. Intends to send the Assistance that way when she goes to Cuba; she and the Welcome came back from Carthagena 10 days since; they were treated infinitely well by the Governor and the city, of which his Lordship has here a narrative by Major Beeston, and "all the autos and formalities of it in Spanish from the Governor," and likewise the Governor's letter, the publication of the Peace, and a letter about the "sweepstakes." Gave Major Beeston and Mr. Read, factor to the Royal Company, order to treat with the Assienta's factor to come hither for negroes, but "he was so hated, and the gentleman so watched that nothing could be done." They brought away 32 prisoners and five French, which they took out of "one of the Grillos ships" at sea, bound to Curaçao for negroes. Captain Hubbard died on the voyage; has put the Captain of the Welcome into his place. Thinks to send the Welcome for Havannah and so home, being old, and with the other will do all his Majesty requires, for the Privateers are all divided, lost, or taken to planting or fetching logwood. Has sent Proclamations to all their haunts, promising exemption from arrest if they come in in six months, intimating that he has written to Bermudas, the Caribbees, New England, New York, and Virginia, for their apprehension, has declared them pirates in all the Spanish ports, and intends to send to Tortuga to prevent their reception; which will infallibly bring them all in. Has favoured them against their Commanders about the plunder, of which they have cheated them, which has contributed mightily to the bringing them in and reducing them. Is every day troubled about the negroes and mulattoes freedom and other differences that happened in this wretched voyage. Will free them cautiously that the people may not be too much exasperated: there are nearly 400 or 500 of them brought from Panama, and the gentlemen have agreed with the Governor of Carthagena to

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have them fetched away at 80 pieces of 8 per head. But the sending home Sir Thos. Modyford a prisoner according to the King's order troubled him most; he was prepared to come home when told "by the by" lest I should too much exasperate his friends and surprise him that the King expected him. But 12 days since came news by a Bristol man, which by great luck and art he suppressed, that Mr. [Chas.] Modyford was secured in the Tower, which made Lynch mortally apprehend Sir Thomas' escape. To prevent which watched himself divers nights. Set guards or rather spies on the boats and at the ports, and last Friday week having ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman to come armed, letting none know the reason, Major-General Banister and some others very luckily coming to town, he invited them to accompany the Lieutenant-Governor to the sea side. In the morning went to Sir Thos. Modyford and prayed him to go with them, and that the Lieutenant-Governor's wife should return with him. Modyford excused it, but told him he must enter the boat and go on board the Assistance, where Lynch had something to communicate to him from the King. Called those of the Council into the boat, and being come on board acquainted Modyford with the King's orders to send him home prisoner. Both he and they were much surprised and troubled. To lessen it, said all he could to him which his Lordship had bid Lynch say, that his life and fortune were in no danger, and that the Lieutenant-Governor had orders to pardon all which was a mark Sir Thos. Modyford was not such a capital offender, but there was a necessity of the King's making this resentment for such an unreasonable irruption. Wrote to the same purpose to his son and to Admiral Morgan, who were sick, and to some of the Council in the town, fearing the surprise or fear might occasion some rash actions; but, God be thanked, all remained quiet, only by some in secret Lynch was traduced as a trapan, and one that had betrayed the good General. On Monday the Council met "all but Colonel Modyford and Sir James, who was reported to be frantic;" showed them his orders, and told them what the King had commanded was not to be disputed, though his manner of doing it might privately be censured, but told them there were but three ways of doing what he was commanded, viz., either by taking Modyford's oath and security to render himself a true prisoner, which he could not do with one whom the King had charged with such crimes; or to have made him a prisoner at town, which was impossible, his own servants being sick, the townsmen partial, and any of Modyford's desperate friends might have murdered him, and has since heard that two have sworn that had they known Lynch's intentions they would have cut his throat. But the third and the way taken was the safest. Shows he could not be charged with ingratitude, and that his arguments seemed to satisfy all, and immediately the cause of his imprisonment was published and the King's pardon, he allowed the Council to confirm the Act by which Morgan was commissioned, which Modyford carries home with him, and gave him a letter certifying that he found in him or the people no disposition to rebel. Has likewise visited him every day aboard and carried him to take the air, and showed him all the civilities imaginable, both to palliate his misfortunes, for two days after his restraint came public news of his son's imprisonment, and "to set myself with those friends of his that might think I was the cause and not the instrument of his misfortunes." Before letting him go aboard the Jamaica merchant that is to bring him home, swore the Captain, Joseph Knapman, with all his crew, and put aboard 12 of the Assistance's men under Lieutenant Bucke and Mr. Fogge, with commission to guard him, if possible, right into the Thames; so hopes it will appear he has served the King with all the duty and punctuality imaginable, and that they may blush who have reproached his Lordship for preferring him to this occasion. Did they but know the risks run and the money expended, and the little advantage he is like to have by it, they would pity rather than envy him. *Encloses,*

604. I. The present state of the Government of Jamaica, under his Majesty's Lt.-Governor and Commander-in-Chief Sir Thomas Lynch, Knight, this 20th August 1671. His Majesty is sovereign and proprietor; is stiled King, &c. and Lord of Jamaica; and the Governor and Lt.-Governor are appointed during his pleasure. The present Lt.-Governor has a council of 14 of the best men in the island viz., Major-General Jas. Banister, Sir Jas. Modyford, Colonels Thos. Modyford, John Coape, Thos. Freeman, and Thos. Ballard, Lt.-Colonels Wm. Ivy, Robert Byndlos, Chas. Whitfield, and Thos. Fuller, Major Anthony Collyer, Capt. Hender Molesworth, Lt.-Col. Robert Freeman, Secretary, and John White, Chief Justice; they may be suspended for misdemeanour, but the Lords of the Council of Foreign Plantations must judge if it is reasonable. There is an assembly numbering 18, viz., two from each of the districts of St. Catherine, Clarendon, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. John, St. David, St. Elizabeth, St. Thomas, and North Side: these are chosen indifferently by the people, and make laws which are of force for two years, and ever after with the Royal Assent. The people look on it as their Magna Charta, that they shall be governed by these municipal laws and those of England, and not have anything imposed on them but by their own consents as in Barbadoes and the Caribbees. There is a Major-General whose office resembles that of Muster Master in England. Here follow Major-General James Banister's orders, which include "the sum of the Act for the militia." There are six regiments of foot, commanded by Colonels Thos. Freeman and Thos. Modyford, the Lt.-Governor, Major-General Banister, Sir Jas. Modyford, and Col. John Coape; and one regiment of horse commanded by the Lt.-Governor with Col. Thos. Ballard, Lt.-Colonel. There is no fortification but at Port Royal: the castle has about 40 guns, and there needs two platforms and a

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fort at Bonhams Point to make the harbour secure: there are kept in the fort only one gunner Col. Theod. Cary and two matrosses: six files of inhabitants watch there every night. Of all ordnance, arms and ammunition the Lords of our Council and the Master of the Ordnance have, and shall have yearly, a particular account. His Majesty's revenue is but small, and arises from rents of land, fines and escheats, a taxation on alehouses, and import on liquors and tonnage. Land at the Point pays ½ penny a foot, and all cleared land one penny an acre; licence for selling drink 40*s.*; spirits 6*s.* per gallon; wines 4*l.* per tun, beer 30*s.*, and rum 40*s.* per tun, every ship 12*d.* per ton for anchorage, foreigners double. The Act directs these shall be laid out as follows, viz., 1,000*l.* per annum to the Governor, 400*l.* to the Lt.-Governor, 200*l.* to the Major-General, 80*l.* to the Chief Justice, 20*l.* to every judge, 10*l.* to their assistants; but it never yet held out to pay all them. To receive this there is a Receiver-General who has 2*s.* 6*d.* per £; there follow the commission and instructions of Thomas Tothill, Collector and Receiver-General. The collectors of the imports have likewise 10*l.* per cent. allowed them because the revenue is so small. Commission and instructions of Robert Freeman and Reginald Wilson, Commissioners of Impost. To receive account of these officers there is a chief treasurer, Cary Helyar, who has other employs and so does it at 8*d.* per £. Commission and instructions of Cary Helyar. Mr. Povey has the office of secretary for life, and Lt.-Col. Freeman now holds it as purchased from him. This office dispatches all public writings, issues let-passes to ships, has the probate of wills, gives licenses for marriages and alehouses, &c. Table of fees, as settled by an Act of the Assembly, viz., the Secretary's. The Marshall's office is held by patent for Sir Thos. Lynch's life, and possessed now by Robert Thornton, having been sold by Sir Thos. to Peter Pugh and Wm. Cheeke seven years since; he is the Executive Minister of Justice, waits on the Governor, Council, Assembly, and Justices, and executes all their orders. The Provost Marshal's fees. Both these officers give in great security for faithful performance of their offices. His Majesty has favoured the island with a mace that cost near £80, which is carried before the Governor on solemn occasions. There is a Great Seal of Silver, wherewith all Commissions, Patents, and Acts, &c. are sealed; on one side is his Majesty on his throne, with two Indians on their knees presenting fruits, and two cherubims aloft supporting a canopy, and under his feet this motto "*Duro de Cortice Fructus quam dulces.*" The inscription about is the King's title; on the other side is an escutcheon bearing a cross charged with five pines, two Indians the supporters, and an aligator the crest; the inscription inclosing all is *Ecce alium Ramos porrexit in orbem, nec sterilis Crux est,* and underneath the escutcheon is *Indus uterque serviet uni.* It has always been kept by the Governor, lest it should be made an office to the multiplying of chancery suits, whereof hitherto there have been none. The King by instructions to the Governor has ordered 30 acres to be given to everyone that comes to settle, and his Majesty reserves all Royal Mines and the fifth of others. There is an office, which Capt. Edward Waldron has, for the registry of all patents, leases, and mortgages about land. As yet there is no Court of Admiralty, nor any great need of it, for the common law courts are infinitely less chargeable; but for extraordinary cases is erecting one, and appointing Major Wm. Beeston judge. The Governor has always been Judge of the Prerogative Court. For speedy administration of justice, the island is divided into precincts. A ridge of lofty mountains divides the north from the south side, and there is now no plantable land to be taken up near the sea on the south side. The parishes of St. Thomas and St. David to the eastward have no minister. Col. Thos. Freeman is chief judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Captains Wm. Ryves and Edward Stanton his assistants. Their commission, instructions and rules of court; amongst other things to "discourage lawyers, attorneys, solicitors, and such like, who stir up differences and suits amongst his Majesty's subjects," and "allow no lawyers or attorneys fees in any bill of cost, nor let any action lie for such upon any pretence whatever." Quarterly sessions are also held in these two parishes by the Justices; their instructions. Port Royal has a minister, Robt. Freeman, Saml. Bache and Reginald Wilson are judges; Lygonee has a minister, and Wm. Valet, and Captains Richd. Brayne and Parker are judges; for Clarendon and St. Elizabeth, Major-General Banister and Sam. Long and Wm. Parker are judges; and the judges and justices have the same commissions and instructions as above. At St. Jago there is a minister, and John White is judge of the supreme court. His commissions, and instructions, and table of fees. There is likewise an Attorney-General, his commission. All his Majesty's Council join with the Lt.-Governor in sending this state of the government home to beg his Majesty's orders for its continuance.

604. II. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica held at St. Jago de la Vega, 1670, *June* 29, *see ante, No.* 209.

604. III. Letters and depositions touching the Spaniards hostilities against Jamaica, viz., Lt.-Col. Wm. Ivy to Sir Thos. Lynch. Samuel Jenkes to Sir Thos Lynch. Depositions of Wm. Brewer, Arthur Burnham, Cornelius Johnson, Jean Boys, and Julian de Cobino. 1670, June. Certified

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by Lt.-Gov. Sir Thos. Lynch. *Together* 48 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., Nos.* 22, 22, I., II., III.]

Aug. 20. **605.** The State of the Government of "Jamaica under command of Sir Thomas Lynch, Knight, his Majesty's Lieut.-Governor there, in the year 1671." Calendared above. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVIII.*, 6–38.]

Aug. 21. **606.** Commission from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Sir John Yeamans, Governor of Carolina south and west of Cape Carteret. Granting him power to let, set, convey, and assure lands, with consent of his Council and under the conditions set forth in his instructions. Also to execute all powers and authorities in relation to the government, and, in case of his absence, the power to appoint a deputy. *Similar to a commission to Gov. Wentworth of the Bahamas, see ante, No.* 509. *The name of* Major Arkhurst, Esq., (*sie*) *has been carefully erased, and that of* Sir John Yeamans, Bart., *written over it by John Locke, who in a mem. at p.* 76 *writes that* on 26 Dec. 1671 Sir J. Yeamans was made Governor by a Commission in the same form under the Great Seal of the Province, signed John Berkeley, Ashley, G. Carteret, and P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., XX.*, 72, 73.]

Aug. 21. Jamaica. **607.** Sir Thos. Lynch to Joseph Williamson, Sec. to Lord Arlington at Court. By Knapman, who brings Sir T. Modyford prisoner, and by this vessel that sails with him, has written largely to his Lordship, and also to Williamson, and by every occasion will let him know how much he owes to and expects from him. Had like to have miscarried by not being advised of Chas. M.'s apprehension; "for God's sake tell me (for the future) where I do ill, and direct me how to do well; I value me hugely on you; and be pleased to my (*sic*) Sir W. Godolphin to write at adventure by all despatches into Spain to give me more credit and introduction; but nothing will do better than this sending prisoner Sir T. M." Has been kind to Dr. Browne, because Williamson bid him, and made him Clerk of the Market. Yesterday a young man came and said Williamson was his brother; could not believe him, but Major Tolhurst says he is so, is sending for him to serve him. *Endorsed*, R. 13 Nov^r. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 23.]

Aug. 21. Jamaica. **608.** Richard Browne to Joseph Williamson. His last, written in great pain, gave account of the reception of Sir Thos. Lynch and other occurrences. Is now well recovered and finds he left off the account of their voyage at their return out of Panama Town. They reached their vessels without finding any other enemy than hunger, which the commanders might have prevented, for they loaded the mules that might have brought provisions, with plate and other good plunder to the value of above 70,000*l.*, besides other rich goods, and cheated the soldiers of a very vast sum, each man having but 10*l.* a share, and the whole number not being above 1,800. At Chaugrave they gave what they pleased, "for which . . . . we must be content or else clapped in irons, &c.," and after staying there a week the Admiral and four or five more stood for Jamaica, being like to starve in that 10 days' run, and the rest for want of provisions were forced to leeward, where hundreds were lost, starved, which is half the undoing of this island. At their going out on this unfortunate voyage they had 37 sail of men-of-war, and knows of 19 cast away and not above 10 have ever yet returned. Cannot tell what infatuated "our Grandees" to send forth such a fleet on so slender an account; can "find no other cause but a pitiful small Spanish man-of-war of 8 guns, which came vapouring upon these coasts with a commission from the Queen of Spain, . . . took one small vessel, . . . burnt 4 or 5 houses, and took away about 30 live hogs, . . . and he himself was taken with his ship." We do the Spaniards more mischief in one hour than they can do us in seven years; it is incredible what loss they received by us at Panama. Spanish gold and silver is the only cause of the quarrel; and they can easily make a ground for the contest, for the first design is the getting of prisoners, whom they force, some by torments, to say that either at Carthagena, Porto Bello, or other maritime place, they are mustering men and fitting a fleet to invade Jamaica; and those who will not subscribe what they know not are cut in pieces, shot, or hanged; which they did to a poor captain at Hispaniola, whom a month after quarter they hanged for not subscribing what they suggested; but what they extorted from other pitiful spirited Spaniards was the sole ground work of our design. There have been very great complaints by the wronged seamen in Sir Thos. Modyford's time against Admiral Morgan, Collier, and other Commanders, but nothing could be done, but since Sir Thos. Lynch's arrival they are left to the law. The Commanders dare but seldom appear, the widows, orphans, and injured inhabitants, who have so freely advanced upon hopes of a glorious design, being now ruined through fitting out the privateers. Cannot omit to write how prudently Sir Thos. Lynch managed the business in making prisoner Sir Thos. Modyford, who was drawn by invitation on board the Assistance, and "after their regailios" left aboard in custody; a few days after Sir Thos. Lynch issued the Proclamation enclosed, which gave good satisfaction to the people who before were much startled. By a sloop from Tortuga they are advised that four or five French men of 50 or 60 guns cruising upon those coasts took her goods, but the Governor writes that satisfaction shall be made. Major Beeston and others sent in the Assistance and Welcome with the Treaty of Peace, had a very kind acceptance at Carthagena and brought away all the English prisoners there; Capt. Hubbard, of the Assistance, died of fever. From Carthagena they have flying news of the taking of the Sweepstakes frigate at Lima, where report speaks she was sent out upon discoveries. "The report from England is very high, and great deal worse than it was; what was in fight and heat of blood in pursuit of a flying enemy, I presume is pardonable; as to their women, I know or ever heard of anything offered beyond their wills; something I know was cruelly executed by Capt. Collier in killing a friar in the field after quarter given; but for the Admiral, he was noble enough to the vanquished

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enemy." Sir Thos. Lynch, solely upon his Honour's recommendation, was wonderfully civil and obliging, and gave him the first employment that offered, which was Clerk of the Market at Port Royal, with assurance of a better. Has received signal favours also from Lt.-Col. Rob. Freeman through his Honour's goodness; and begs him to return thanks in his behalf to both. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 24.]

Aug. 22. Jamaica. **609.** Sir Thos. Lynch to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has sent on this ship, the Jamaica Merchant, Sir Thos. Modyford prisoner, and put on board 12 of the King's seamen under Lt. Buck of the Assistance, with order to come straight into the river, but if he touches anywhere to send this to his Lordship. Has sent by him an account of all at large, the state of the island, Sir T. Modyford's accounts, and some things to Sir Chas. Lyttelton; also by one Lee that sails with this he has sent such a multitude of papers that he cannot judge his Lordship will peruse them. Is infinitely glad to see Sir T. M. gone, for many have shown themselves so exceedingly affectionate to him that he would not permit him to go to his own son that was dying, which has undone all the civilities he showed. Sir T. M.'s accounts are not fair, supposes the Lords of the Treasury will send him further orders to audit them. Yesterday came back the sloop he sent to Hispaniola; at Little Guana four French men-of-war seized and sold her goods. The Governor was much troubled at this, because she came back with released prisoners, bought what he could and sent it back, and promises satisfaction for the rest. Thinks by this proceeding the frigates had order that none are to come near the coast. Prays him to command Mr. Williamson or Bridgman to send him directions. The buccaniers are now reduced. *Endorsed,* R. 18 Nov. 2 *pp* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 25.]

Aug. 30. Ashley River. **610.** [Maurice] Matthews to Anthony Lord Ashley. The river Ashley lies in lat. 32° 40′, as he best guesses by all the artists that have been there. Description of the soil and timber: the pine land, besides its turpentine, yields very good pasturage; also of the plants, herbs, and fruits. Indian corn thrives well, also English peas and Guinea cane; likewise cotton, ginger, and indigo, potatoes, pumpkins, water and musk mellons, and tobacco, which he has now in cure, as good as ever was smoked, and the Indians say they never knew the like before. The Indians all about are their friends and trade with them, and are as follows: St. Helena, the Southernmost, Ishpow, Wimbee, Edisto, Stano, Keyawah, where we now live, Kussoo, to the westward, Sampa Wando, Ituan, St. Pa, Sewee, Santee, Wanniah, Elasie, Islaw, Cotachicach. Some of these have four or five Cassiques, whose power is no more (scarce as much) as we own to the Topakin in England. Finds no tributaries among them, but intermarriages and poverty cause them to visit one another, never quarrelling who is the better man, afraid of the very footstep of a Westoe who lived to the westward, which these say eat people and are great warriors. The general letters will inform of treaties and matters of peace. Hopes before

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winter there will be a greater discovery made amongst them. About three months ago Thos. Gray, Wm. Owen, and himself made a discovery of this river when the Carolina landed her company. About 30 miles upwards they came among the Kussoo Indians, their friends. Account of their discoveries: found cypress trees innumerable; were stopped by trees that lay athwart the river, thrown down by the weather or fallen by age. The north river, commonly called Wandoe, where is excellent good land, but truly yet unknown, for none were up this river nor that branch above 10 or 15 miles. Describes the fish in both rivers, which "play in crowds," and seem to be trout or young salmon. Governor West assures him the greater sort are sturgeon. Multitudes of ducks and geese in the winter, and ice, but no thicker than a shilling. 4 *pp.* *Endorsed by Locke*, Mr. Matthews to Lord Ashley, 30 Aug. 1671, Ashley River. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 75.]

Aug. **611.** Commission appointing Sir Richard Temple, Knt. of the Bath, a member of the Council for Foreign Plantations during his Majesty's pleasure, without salary, with all such powers and privileges as were granted to Lord Culpepper. [*Dom. Chas. II. Docquet.*]

Sept. 1. Charles Town, Ashley River. **612.** Governor Joseph West to Anthony Lord Ashley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Exeter House, Strand, London. Safe arrival of the Blessing on 14 August last, and of his letter. Perceives the plantation which he manages is to be upon the public account of the Lords Proprietors, and will use his utmost endeavour to answer their expectations. Will send in his next, account of goods and provisions and how disposed of, and now encloses various accounts for sums received to procure servants in Ireland, &c. Promises to discharge his trust faithfully, and to be just and free from any rancour or malice. There have always been some differences in the Colony. Within two or three days of the arrival of Sir John Yeamans he retired to his country house disgusted that the people did not incline to salute him Governor. As more people arrived, on 8th July he summoned all the freemen and required them to elect 20 persons to be of the Parliament, which in three days was performed. Sir John Yeamans was chosen Speaker, but a dispute arose about choosing a clerk and whether West was made Governor according to the Lords Proprietors directions, which dissatisfied many of the Parliament, who broke up and came to West. Sir John declared there must be three Deputies besides West, and that it would be in vain for them to proceed unless West would surrender his power as Governor and make the third Deputy. But he resolved to the contrary and dissolved the Parliament, when Sir John and his party went hastily away much dissatisfied. This distraction much resented by the people, who began to murmur, saying Sir John intended to make this a Cape Fear settlement. Wherefore he summoned them five days after to elect five Councillors, upon which Sir John preached this doctrine, that in all elections those

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who will stand at the greatest distance from the Governor should be chosen. Sir John has privately sent Dr. Woodward away to Virginia, at which the Governor is much concerned, for they want an interpreter. Account of a very ill office (a murder) done by an Irishman upon an Indian between Sir John's and Thos. Gray's. Hopes to be able to send a full account of the transaction by the next. Wishes Sir John Yeamans may be clear of it. The Irishman is on his bail. The Colony in a very good state and condition. *2 pp. Endorsed by Locke.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 76.]

Sept. 7. Jamaica. **613.** Sir James Modyford to Joseph Williamson. Wished his cousin Charles long since to acquaint him that the business of Providence was at a stand, the reasons for which his brother, who departed a prisoner 16 days hence, will inform him. Is likely to suffer much for his good intentions, being out of pocket 1,000*l.*, which he must look upon as lost without Williamson's assistance, now that the Lord General is gone, who promised him a good part thereof, but in the interim died. Will be out through this last attempt at least 200*l.*, and would accept some favourable employment in lieu thereof, but doubts that is as hard to be found as money. Hopes the prisoner will be found innocent, and all misunderstandings cleared at home ere this arrives, and is confident at least of Williamson's faithful aid. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 26.]

Sept. 7. Jamaica. **614.** Copy of preceding. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI., No.* 64.]

Sept. 7. London. **615.** The Committee of Gentlemen Planters in London to the Assembly of Barbadoes. Have received theirs of 16th June and 4th July, with the Acts therein mentioned. Have not yet found a fit opportunity for prosecuting their addresses by reason of the King's uncertain abode here this summer, but have taken care to make way for them and prevent misconstructions. Desire Capt. Gorges may have their thanks for generously leaving the employment to Lt. Col. Thornburgh. Have received the 30 butts of sugar sent by the Unity, Marmaduke Wolters, Commander, well conditioned; 30 more by the Aleppo Merchant, Francis Coleman Commander, have come to hand, but 2 are quite washed out and 6 more damaged, and 10 more by the Golden Phœnix, Richard Pidgeon Commander, have arrived but not yet landed; return thanks, also for putting themselves in a posture of defence, the French still increasing their naval forces, some of which are coming their way. Are glad they have their packets by Capt. Collier, whereby they will perceive with how much malice some men have pursued their ruin. Their order in behalf of Mr. Champante shall be observed, though could wish some compensation had been allowed him for his pains besides his bare disbursements. *Signed by* Sir Peter Colleton and ten others. Received by the Assembly of Barbadoes, 23 January 1672. 1½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.,* 94–96.]

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On board of H.M.S. Mary Rose in the Bay of Bulls.

616. (Capt. Davis) to (M. Wren). Arrived 3rd August with the Success, and sent word to the West and South that the first convoy would be ready to sail 15th August, and that the writer should sail 20th September. It was 20th August before any ships arrived, and on 28th the first convoy sailed with 23 vessels. The fishers generally have not made above 140 kintalls per boat, unless in the Bay of Consumption [? Conception], where they have made over 200. Has now 15 vessels, and waits for the rest, and will not miss any opportunity of following his orders. Great complaint by the inhabitants against the West Countrymen's petition for removing them into the woods; but it is only the West Countrymen that are in fault, for he sees the stages for fuel broken down, and the transportation of men to New England is done by the masters of the fishing ships, who employ them to the end of the year, and then to save provisions and freight pack them away to New England. Is sorry to see how many have gone this year, and fears that most of the inhabitants, being so affrighted with this order for their removing, if not speedily prevented, will repair to the French, who fortify two places, keeping in one fort 50 soldiers in continual pay, and are very kind to the English who come to them, the King of France if they require it sending them a protection and giving them a year's salary. Encloses the report of a French merchant, who affirms it on his oath. "By Mr. Parker and Mr. Herneman of Dartmouth." 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, "Capt. Davis to Mr. Wren . . . . . Recd on the 8th December 1676." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII No.* 27.]

Sept. 13.

617. Minutes of Council of Antigua. Present, Col. Philip Warner, Govr., Lt.-Col. Nath. Clerke, Majr. Rowland Williams, Capts. Richd. Ayres, Paul Lee, Jno. Cade and Wm. Thomas, and Jno. Parry. The Governor's Commission from his Excellency Sir Chas. Wheeler read; Jno. Parry and Capt. Renatus Ennis, sworn Secretary and Provost Marshall; commissions for gentlemen of the Council to be Justices of the Peace. Ordered, that the churches of Falmouth and St. John's be speedily set forward; that the Monthly Courts, a Court of Chancery, the General Sessions of the Peace, and the Courts of Common Pleas, be held as formerly; that a special Court be held and a jury empannelled in behalf of the King on the first Tuesday in January next at the town of Falmouth, to try the titles and forfeitures of land not settled according to the Act, and that a strong prison be built at Falmouth at the public charge. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 55*.]

Sept. 14.
The Tower.

618. Chas. Modyford to Joseph Williamson. The vessel from Jamaica has run aground near the Isle of Sheppey, which has hindered his letters from coming, but is informed that Sir Thos. Lynch is arrived, and had received the government from his father, Sir Thos. Modyford, with all respect due to his Majesty's commission, and had proclaimed the Peace. For the truth of which dare forfeit his life; however has despatched an express for his letters, and if they arrive to-morrow will enclose them to Lord Arlington; but if not will petition, if his Lordship think fit, his Majesty and Council for his liberty to-morrow, for his grandmother is very ill, and her affairs cannot be settled without his presence, but to his great disadvantage; and understands that his Lordship goes on Saturday into the country. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 28.]

619. List of such officers as were at the first raising and still remain in Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment. Col. Sir Tobias Bridge; Capt.-Lieutenant John Painter, now a captain; Ensign Oliver Franklin, now a lieutenant; Lieut.-Col. William Stapleton; Major Edm. Andros; Lieut. John Rodney, now a captain; Capt. James Cotter, Lieut. Abednego Mathews, now a captain; Capt. Edw. Talbott; Lieut. Peter Fenwick, now a captain-lieutenant; Ensign Henry Crofts, now a lieutenant; Capt. Morley's Ensign, Tho. Morgan, now a lieutenant; Capt. James Barett; Lieut. Rupert Billingsley, now a captain; Capt. Abraham Langford, adjutant; Leolin Floyd, Chirurgeon. *Endorsed,* "1671, Barbadoes Regiment." ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 29.]

620. List in Sec. Williamson's handwriting of the Lieutenants and Ensigns of the Barbadoes [Sir Tobias Bridge's] Regiment. Mallet and Morgan, Lieutenant and Ensign to Andros; Billingsley and Whitacre to Cotter; Langford and Strode to Barrett; and Fenwicke and Rodney to Talbott. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 30.]

621. Report to the King, by Sec. Lord Arlington's order of the officers of Sir Tobias Bridge's late regiment, now pretending to lieutenants' and ensigns' commissions. Capt. Thos. Mallett went over a captain, was wounded on St. Christopher's, and in April 1668 quitted the regiment, and desires a lieutenant's place. Capt.-Lieutenant John Painter went in that capacity, continued with the regiment, and stays in Barbadoes. Capt. John Rodney, went over lieutenant, was made captain in 1668, left those parts 11th June same year, and desires a lieutenant's place. Lieut. Peter Fenwick went over lieutenant, and so continued. Lieut. Rupert Billingslie, went over lieutenant, so continued, and desires a lieutenant's place; as does also Capt. Abraham Langford, who went out adjutant and muster master, was on St. Christopher's, and came twice to England for the regiment. Abednego Mathews went ensign, so continued, and now stays behind. Henry Crofts, went ensign, was cashiered by court-martial, but by intercession of the Deputy Governor restored. Thos. Morgan went ensign, continued still so, and now desires to be continued. George Stroud, went sergeant, was made lieutenant, came home chief conductor of the 200 soldiers on board the Noble Catherine, and desires to be ensign. *See* Memorandum of Commissions, 30 March 1672. *Endorsed by Williamson, Barbadoes Regiment, the Officers,* "1671." 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 31.]

622. Memorandum of the case of Capt. John Rodney, of the Barbadoes Regiment. In 1666 his Majesty sent forces to Barbadoes under Sir Tobias Bridge, when Capt. Rodney quitted the Guards, where he had served seven years under Sir P. Howard, to go lieutenant to Major Andros; but 15 months after had a commission

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for a company of foot, which he kept till the regiment was disbanded in July 1671. The truth of this will appear by the muster rolls and commissions. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 32.]

1671 ? **623.** Warrant for the establishment of four companies of foot. Each company to consist of 80 men, besides officers, to be taken from the regiment raised for the service of Barbadoes in the late war with the Dutch, and now on their return to England, and for the grant of 5*s.* per day to Edmond Andros, late major of the regiment, to commence from the day of their landing. *Draft, with corrections, by Williamson.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 33.]

624. Warrant for an establishment of four companies of foot. Not to exceed fourscore men in each, besides officers, out of the regiment of Barbadoes lately disbanded, about 340 men of which are shipped and on their way home, in expectation of his Majesty's declaration that they might be entertained in his service. Each company to consist of one captain at 8*s.* per diem, a lieutenant 4*s.*, ensign 3*s.*, two sergeants 1*s.* 6*d.* each, three corporals and a drummer 1*s.* each, and 80 men 8*d.* each, total charge for one company 3*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* per diem, and for four companies 11*l.* 6*s.* per diem. Edmond Andros as major to be allowed 5*s.* per diem, total, 15*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* per diem for the four companies or 5,575*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* per annum. *See* Memorandum of Commissions, 30 March 1672. *Signed by* the King and countersigned by Lords Arlington and Ashley and Sir T. Clifford. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 34.]

Sept. 14. **625.** The King to Major Andros. Whereas the regiment of foot raised in the time of the late war with the Dutch and transported to Barbadoes has been lately disbanded, with a declaration that so many as desired it might be transported into England at his Majesty's charge and entertained in his service, his Majesty being pleased as a particular mark of acceptance of the good service performed by the said regiment to re-establish it, constitutes him major of the said regiment. *See* Memorandum of Commissions, 30 March 1672. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXV.* A, *p.* 28*d.*]

Sept. 14. **626.** Mem. of commissions to Capts. Talbot, Cotter, and Barret to be captains of the Barbadoes Regiment. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXV.* A., *p.* 29.]

Sept. 14. Barbadoes. **627.** Mem. of commissions to Thomas Mallet to be Lieut. to Major [Andros], Rupert Billingsley Lieut. to Capt. Cotter, Peter Fenwicke Lieut. to Capt. Talbot, and Abraham Langford Lieut. to Capt. Barret (in the Barbadoes Regiment). [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXV.* A., *p.* 29.]

Sept. 14. **628.** Mem. of commissions to Thomas Morgan to be Ensign to Major [Andros], Charles Whitacre Ensign to Capt. Cotter, John Rodney Ensign to Capt. Talbot, and George Stroud Ensign to Capt. Barret (in the Barbadoes Regiment. *See* 30 March 1672, *where are alterations in Major Andros' and Capt. Talbot's Lieut. and Ensign.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXV.* A., *p.* 29.]

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London.

Shaftesbury Papers.

629. Lord Ashley to Sir John Heyden. Has sent by this conveyance a small chest with three locks directed to Sir Jo. Yeamans, marked C. A., which his Lordship wishes sent to Ashley River in Carolina by the first opportunity. Gives him many thanks for all former favours. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *p.* 94.]

Sept. 18.
London.

Shaftesbury Papers.

630. Lord Ashley to Sir John Yeamans. Is very glad he is at Carolina. Shall expect good success to their new settlement when it shall be countenanced and conducted by so judicious and worthy a person. Has therefore sent him a commission for Governor, and relies upon his being firm and industrious in settling the government established. Recommends him to make a port town upon Ashley River; directions to choose the ground; the place now planted in is so moorish it must needs be unhealthy and bring great disrepute upon their new settlement, whereas a town in a healthy place will give more reputation, security, and advantage to the Lords Proprietors than ten times that number of people scattered about the country. When he has chosen a place for the town he must lay out six colonies about it to make a precinct, and none of the Proprietors' seignories or of the nobility's baronies must be intermixed It is necessary he lay out the great port town into regular streets, for, be the buildings never so mean and thin at first, yet as the town increases in riches and people the void places will be filled up and the buildings will grow more beautiful. If he design six score squares of 300 foot each, to be divided one from the other by streets and alleys, it will be a good proportion of a town, and let no man have above one of those squares to one house, and to each of those squares let there be allotted four score acres in the same colony and four hundred in some of the other five colonies of the same precinct. Those that build first to choose their lots and shares first. Their great street cannot be less than one hundred or six score foot broad, their lesser streets none under sixty, their alleys eight or ten foot. A pallisado round the town, with a small ditch, is a sufficient satisfaction against the Indians. There is a necessity to leave a common round the town, so that no enclosure may come nearer than the third part of a mile to the pallisado. This will add conveniency, beauty, and security to the place and will afford room to enlarge or better fortify the town hereafter. He may for the present, when he has designed and measured both the town and the common and men's shares, give leave to the inhabitants to make use of this common to plant, sow corn (*sic*), or make gardens, for the better clearing of the place if it be encumbered with wood. Not to grant any man a lease for longer than 7 years, so it may all at the end of that term be a common for the cattle of the town, every square of which is to have its proportionable part for feeding. By the Fundamental Constitutions there is to be one port town upon every navigable river, where all people are bound to lade and unlade, and the Proprietors have obliged themselves to grant only one port town upon a river for 31 years. Recommends him to take care of the lesser townships in the several colonies, and that the houses be placed both orderly and conveniently together, so as their nearness to each other may be a security. Find by the experience of both Virginia and Maryland that men will expose themselves to the inconvenience and barbarism of scattered dwellings in unknown countries. If any man has taken land found convenient for a town he must of necessity give way and be provided with another place. The Lords Proprietors trust him with this, and measure all their future expectations from him by this, that in settling this their first port town he seek only the public interest and let no private design engross the land which is likely to hinder the speedy building and increase of the place. Desires to hear from him as often as he can. 3 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 94–97.]

Sept. 20. Whitehall. **631.** Warrant to the Attorney-General. Whereas Capt. Hubbart has seized the ship James of Belfast at Nevis, which ought to be condemned under the Act of Navigation as not being a free ship, his Majesty's pleasure is that he prepare a Bill to pass the Privy Seal containing a grant to Louis, Marquis Blandford, Sir Charles Wheeler, Bart., Governor of the Leeward Isles, Col. John Strode, Farmer of the Customs in the Leeward Isles, and Col. Stapleton, Governor of Montserat, of all his Majesty's part of the tackle, apparel, furniture, and lading of the said ship for their own proper use. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXIV., p.* 117.]

Sept. 21. **632.** Pardon to George Robinson, gentleman, convicted of perjury in the Court of King's Bench, upon his answers in the Court of Chancery, to a Bill of Complaint exhibited against him and others by one John Annand concerning a plantation called Hilcotts in Barbadoes, and of all pains, forfeitures and other proceedings. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquet.*]

Sept. 21. St. Jago de la Vega. **633.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered, that the Marshal go on board every vessel on coming into harbour, and receive all letters from the masters and passengers which they are not willing to deliver themselves, or if no body else that is known be there to demand them, and having drawn them all into a list to give a receipt for them; and distinguish what are received from the master and what from the passengers, set it up at the Post House in town, and at the Market Place at the point; and to receive 3*d.* for every superscription, and give in his own bond for 500*l.* Ordered, that Gabriel Martin, on his petition, have the sole privilege to hire horses from Passage Fort to town and back, and have horses always ready for all persons from sunrising till 8 at night, upon any extraordinary occasion to receive 2*s.* for every horse left at town or Passage Fort, and 3*s.* if the person rides back, and 4*s.* for a side saddle or a double horse, and to give in good security. Petition of George Holmes, gentleman, to the Governor and Council. That petitioner put in one Humphrey Thurston, commander of his ship the Port Royal, of 30 tons, to sail to the Bay of Campeachy for logwood, but Thurston, contrary to his instructions, made of the ship a man-of-war, took a Spanish ship of 40 tons, laden with

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silk, wine, new Spanish cloth, and other goods, fitted her out of the said man-of-war, and having laid the latter up as a wreck which was really worth 300*l.*, in January last carried the ship in the fleet for Panama, and being entertained by Admiral Henry Morgan, sailed with the fleet to Changra, where following the Admiral into the river, Thurston was forced into the breakers, and compelled to run ashore; but though the Admiral received 1,000*l.* for his ship, and promised to indemnify all others that had lost ships, according to articles signed by consent of the Admiral, Captain Edw. Collier, Captain Lawrence Prince, Captain Thos. Haines, and others. Petitioner received no satisfaction; prays that said Admiral may appear before their Honours to answer the premises. Ordered, that Admiral Morgan appear before the next Council to answer Dr. Holmes in the premises, that such order may be made as shall be agreeable to law and equity. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV*, 231–235.]

[Sept. 22.] **634.** Petition of Edwyn Stede, Provost Marshal-General of Barbadoes, to the King and Council. Has lately by petition set forth the ruinous condition of the common prison in Barbadoes, with his great expense for a year and a half in maintaining a guard to watch the prisoners, beseeching his Majesty's order for rebuilding the same, and his Majesty referred his said petition to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to examine and report. The last ships of this season will be ready to sail for that island by the end of October next, and petitioner with them; so that it will be impossible for the Lords Commissioners to examine petition and report to his Majesty, so as to have the same confirmed before the ships are gone; nor will any more ships arrive at that island till about Lady Day next. Prays therefore that the whole matter may be referred to the final determination of the Lords Commissioners. *In margin*, "Rec^{d} and read Sep^{t} 22, 71." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 35."]

Sept. 30.
Barbadoes.

635. Lewis Morris to the Lord Arlington.

MY FRIND,

FOR so in truth I Can Call thee being maed so by a Pouar Devin and not by Merrit or seking. For I was as a Strangar in a strang land opprest by a weked and unjost Man who had hoeps of enriching himselfe by my Ruing undar the pretene of Riet and layed that to my Charg I was not guilti of and becaus I could not swear and break the com̄ands of Christ he hoeped to facilitat his weked desines undar the pretene of Justis but the Great God that knue my Enosenti gave me favor in thy Eyes by which in shortar time then usall I obtaind a Dismetion acording to the Justis of my Caues the expediting therof I holy attribut to the Enfluenc of thy favor for which as in Du^{t}ie bound I retorne Prayes to God and thankes to thee as the Enstrument by which I was Delivared from unResnable men I doe not troble thee with this to Bag Moer but Gratfully to thanke thee for what is past For though it May prove a hindrance from thy Moer waity affaires yet Cannot but Lat thee knoe my thankeffulnes a Mesuar wherof will Rest in me waching an opartuniti to Manifest it self whilest I Remain LEWIS MORRIS.

Barbados the last of the 7th, 1671.

[*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 36.]

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Oct. 1.
Jamaica.

636. Richard Browne to Joseph Williamson. Since his last three weeks since they have but little news, only that a timber ship from Barbadoes was cast away in a hurricane off the Deseadas. From Tortuga they are advised of a French man-of-war cast away on Hispaniola, and that a Bristol ship, Taylor master, was seized by three French men-of-war, but M. Ogeron, the Governor, would not admit them, so they give out that they will take her to St. Christopher's or some other island. No news yet of the Assistance and Welcome. Begs him to give Sir Thos. Lynch and Col. Freeman thanks for the favours he receives. Sends humble service to his Lordship and Serjeant Knight. *Endorsed*, Rd. Feb. 167$\frac{1}{2}$. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 37.]

Oct. 4.

637. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Present, the Deputy Governor and four of the Council. Ordered, that writs issue to be published in the several parishes the 22nd and 29th instant, for the election of an Assembly on the 30th, to meet at the Bridge Town on Tuesday, the 31st instant. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 193, 194.]

Oct. 9.
Jamaica.

638. Sir Thos. Lynch to Joseph Williamson. Has written by every opportunity, but never received a syllable from Whitehall, though the securing Chas. Modyford might have ruined him if he had not had advice of it accidentally before his father. Hopes to hear how Sir Thos. Modyford is received and his own proceedings liked, and what he shall do about cutting wood at Campeachy. It is where no inhabitants are, and the only trade they now have for all their cocoa walks are dead or blasted, and there is no sugar. Causes all the men to be sworn that they have not stolen it or used any violence against the Spaniards. The Assistance is gone into the bay after a privateer that robs all, with letters to the Spanish Governors to assist with brigantines. Expects every day the Welcome from St. Jago de Cuba. Finds it will be easier to live by the Spaniards than the French. Thought the King's command to be civil to the French was because the King of France had declared that his ordinance commanding all to be seized that appeared on any of his coasts in America did not intend the English. However, as formerly advised, about ten weeks ago he sent a sloop to Tortuga with French prisoners they had redeemed, and at Le Petit Guanoa four French men-of-war made prize of her, but the Governor was so ashamed that he sent her back with part of her cargo. At her return four or five more French prisoners hired her, but coming to Tortuga found the biggest of the frigates cast away; the other frigates paid no freight, but pressed the vessel to work ten days at getting up the guns without a farthing consideration. They left a Bristolman of 80 tons in possession of the men-of-war. Communicated to the Governor his Majesty's commands grounded on the French King's explanation of that ordinance in our favour, and the answer is the sending the orders the Commander of that squadron has, by which, if allowed, all our vessels will be taken that go home by the back of Hispaniola. Sends the Governor's letter, the merchants', and Sir T. M's. As for the patach

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he complains of, it did come with letters for Sir T. M., and, on pretence of the seamen selling tobacco, was condemned and sold something too severely: his Council were all of opinion that it ought not to have been done, but not willing to asperse the late Governor left it to Lynch, and the Governor has the patach restored, and lends his agent 30*l.* to fit her for Tortuga. Many people murmur at him for this and the respect he seems to have to all French and strangers. When the sloop returns from Cuba will send the depositions, but in the interim begs positive directions, for had he command for it, he could soon take satisfaction for this injustice and insolence. Poor Major Tolhurst is dead. Has been to Windward to take a view of the troops, and intends to Leeward as soon as these dead rains are over: then their Lordships shall have lists of the militia and accounts of the plantation and people, and, in about three months, a most exact map of the island. One Capt. Diego, with Sir Thos. Modyford's commission, took a small Spaniard and sold her at Tortuga; intends to write to have him sent down hither. There was likewise a Fleming taken off the Havannah, going to fish for wrecks in the Gulf of Bahama. *Encloses,*

638. I. Instructions for the Sieur de Villepars, Commander of the ships Mazarin, San Sebastian, Petite Infante, Belle Isle, and Aurora, sent by the (French) King to the French islands in America. To apply himself to three principal ends: first, to protect the trade of the King's subjects; second, to assist M. d'Ogeron, Governor of Tortuga, in reducing to obedience the King's subjects on the coast of San Domingo; and, third, to chase away all foreigners from the French islands; and, whether the inhabitants of the said coast be in obedience or revolt, to give chase to all strangers offering to land or come near the said island and coast of San Domingo, to seize and deliver them to said Sieur d'Ogeron. Collated with the original on board the Mazarin, the 14th July, and at Tortuga, the 3rd Oct. 1671. *French. Together* 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol.* XXVII., *Nos.* 38, 38. I.]

Oct. 10.
London.

639. Sir Tobias Bridge to Sec. Lord Arlington at Court. Sent 200 soldiers in the ship Noble Katherine, Capt. Bond, commander, 10 days before he left Barbadoes. They were disbanded according to his Majesty's directions, and their accounts stated with all justice. They landed on Thursday last [5th] at St. Margarets, and marched to Gravesend. Has seen Capt. Cotter and other officers, and their order for reception, and given them the best advice he could. They were to muster on Monday last. Sixty and odd more are daily expected on board [Capt.] Perryman. Begs excuse for not having paid his duty to his Majesty at Newmarket, having been here seven or eight days; it was nothing but his indisposition as to health. Hopes to be able to wait on his Lordship in two or three days, and meantime throws himself and the other disbanded men on his Lordship's protection. Re-directed "at his house at Ewston

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Hall, in Suffolk, near Thetford. Frank Edm. Sawtell." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 39.]

Oct. 14.
Jamaica.

640. Sir Thos. Lynch to the Earl of Sandwich, President of the Council of Plantations. Wrote at large by the vessel that carried Sir Thos. Modyford, and since to Mr. Slingesby, and by all occasions to Lord Arlington or Mr. Williamson. Does not find it easy to have account of the militia and plantations, the parishes being large and ill bounded and not well peopled. Fell ill of a contagious fever the very day Sir T. M. sailed. Has taken account of the regiments and plantations eastward as far as P[or]t M[oran]t, and intends to do as much to leeward. Has found nothing so disorderly as the method of granting and surveying land ; for Sir T. M. gave 30 acres per head to any that gave security to bring on their complement in two years, which has occasioned the taking up of 100,000 acres without a farthing of rent to the King or a foot planted ; Sir T. M. giving liberty to all kinds of surveyors to survey has caused so many mistakes that Lynch has appointed nine surveyors, allotting them particular quarters, with the enclosed instructions. Has likewise given them a general scale, and they promise in three months to make a more exact description of the island than ever was yet. In all the parishes on the south side there is not a foot of land to be had for church, King, or public ; all is appropriated after so disorderly a fashion that the town of Port Royal is rendered unhealthy for want of streets and public commodities, nor is there hardly left landing places ; and there is neither house, land, nor conveniency for the King or his ministers. Has bought a house dear, and must give 15*s.* per acre for poor land seven miles off for a provision plantation. These orders have respect most to the north side ; for the future intends no patent to be given but to actual planters, all wood lands to pay 40*s.* per 1,000, and no land to be granted on bond. Does not find that 300,000 which Sir T. M. granted at 1*d.* per cleared acre bring in the King 150*l.* per annum ; durst not now charge it more, but supposes that in six months' time the other halfpenny may be laid, but without their Lordships' orders shall dare do nothing. Has begged their Lordships' advice about the logwood cutting, which he connives at, as the Spaniards do. There are no privateers out now but one Yhallahes, after whom has sent the Assistance, with orders to make examples of those rogues. One named Diego lately brought a Fleming and the Advice of Carthagena into Tortuga, where have been four French frigates, the biggest now cast away, which have seized all vessels that come near that coast, according to the King's letter. Has done the French all the civilities imaginable, restored the Governor's pattach, and released from the Spaniards all the French he could, and the very sloop sent up with them they made prize of, and have now a Bristol man. Has sent Mr. Williamson the letters, affidavits, and French King's orders to seize all ships that approach the coast of San Domingo and Tortuga ; if this be not restrained our passage by the back of Hispaniola must be left, nor will the coming down on the south side

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be long safe. Are likely to live better with the poor Spaniard, for two days since came the Welcome from St. Jago de Cuba, where the gentlemen he sent were 12 days nobly treated; they could contract for no merchandise, the Governor and people being at variance, but had liberty to buy provisions. Had thought to have sent the Welcome to Tortuga to demand this privateer, but dare not, fearing some dispute might arise, that might lose her or ruin me. When he has his Lordship's advice shall be more resolute. *Endorsed*, Rec^d from Sir Charles Littleton, 20^th Feb. 1671(2). 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 40.]

Oct. 17. **641.** Fran. Benson to Joseph Williamson, at the Court at Newmarket. The enclosed (wanting) will at large inform him of the pretensions of the French to Canada in 1614, when Mons. Buisseau was Ambassador; his late Majesty having consented to the restitution of the fort and habitation of Quebec. In 1634 the French took an English ship, Capt. Phillips, at Tadousac, and judged it lawful prize, the French King having prohibited trade except to the Canada Comp., his own subjects. The sentence to be altered if the French might have free trade in Virginia. Difference between the Kings' respective rights. Wish of M. Fouquet to have the matter accommodated. Sir Peter Wyche had read over one book of Sir Isaac Wake's letters. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 40*.]

Oct. 21. St. Jago de la Vega. **642.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered, on consideration of the many abuses and law suits daily arising from the ignorance and multiplicity of surveyors, each of whom has liberty to survey in all parts of the island, that Mr. Inyons be appointed sole surveyor for the parishes of St. Katherine's and St. John's, Henry Wornel of the Point and Clarendon, Jas. Wornel of St. Andrew's and St. David's, Mr. Rugg of St. Thomas, Mordecay Rogers of St. George's and St. Mary's, Mr. Whiston of St. Ann's, Mr. Robinson of St. James's, and Mr. Wytter and Capt. Scanter of St. Elizabeth's, and that they take no more than three halfpence per acre of the planters, paying the charges of the hands, and do their utmost to serve the country faithfully; in default of which they shall be presentable at sessions, and be fined 10*l.* to the King and 10*l.* to the informer. Instructions for Francis Inyons, surveyor of the parishes of St. Katherine's and St. John's; not to presume (on penalty of 20*l.*) to exact more than three halfpence per acre, nor to run into any man's land, nor project any lines where it is possible to be run out. To consult with the surveyors for adjoining parishes, and make the inland bounds of said parishes as distinct as possible; and having done so, to take from the clerk of the patents copies of such plots within said parishes as are not in his hands, and make them, with such as he shall survey for the future, into two books, which he must keep fair, and on demand give his Majesty's Receiver an extract thereof, that he may know how to demand his Majesty's rents. To advise the Clerk of the patents what land there is to take up, giving the quantity, quality, and conveniences thereof, that new comers may know immediately where to settle. To preserve in

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every parish 400 acres of good land for glebe, in such places as he and the chief of every parish shall think fit, where churches or towns may come to be built; and to survey for his Majesty's use 2,000 acres in each parish, in two or three parcels, returning the survey to the Clerk of the patents to be recorded, and for this and the glebe land the Governor will order him satisfaction. To advise the Receiver of land long taken up and unemployed, or having no proprietors, or escheated to the King, and also where the land laws are broken, especially such as do not clear their lines; and where there is great overplus in any run of land, to inform the Governor on penalty of 20*l.* To lay that order first that first comes to hand, without respect to poor or rich, and if he cannot immediately survey the place chosen, to enter it, and not presume to lay any post order on that place. To mention how much wood land and how much savanna in the return of his plots. To take special care not to run out any harbour, port or bay, but reserve what is requisite for building churches, court houses, towns and fortifications. Not to divide any small order of 80 or 100 acres into two or three parcels, as divers hunters have done to have pretence only to keep others from hunting till their order is out. And further, whereas there are many differences and law suits between planters, by reason the lines between their lands are not sufficiently cleared and known, on every survey made, to summons owners of land adjoining to appear and show their lines and clear such as are not sufficiently opened, returning into the Quarter Sessions any that shall disobey. Similar instructions to be delivered to all Surveyors. Ordered, that whereas there is nothing more for the benefit of the island than that everyone's exact property be known, whereby good neighbourhood is preserved and law suits and differences about bonds (? bounds) prevented, that all planters and proprietors of land within six months clear their lines, and do the same once every year from that time for ever, on penalty of being presented at sessions and fined 20*s.* per 100 acres, provided that where lines join the Proprietors shall clear to halves. And because several not upon the island are Proprietors of great quantities of land, their attorneys, factors or agents shall be obliged by this order. And whereas if there be not a day fixed in each parish, some persons might possibly run their lines into another man's land, ordered, that every Custos Batulorum appoint a day for the first six months, and the same annually every sessions. This order was read and published at the Grand Court held at St. Jago, the last day of October 1671. And also the following order, Whereas nothing could give more satisfaction to strangers inquisitive of the nature, conveniences and situation of this island, or be of so great use to the present planters, as an exact map of the whole island, perfectly describing all the mountains, valleys, rivers, and settlements, ordered that each of the nine surveyors make an exact description of his own division which may afterwards be reduced into a larger scale, and if they want any help that they apply to two Justices of Peace, who are required to give them assistance, to be paid out of the Parish stock. Order, that whereas several merchants and

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masters of ships passing between the point and the town of St. Jago, have suffered great inconveniences from the badness of the horses and furniture, Gabriel Martin is appointed Post Master with privilege of supplying horses from Passage Fort to Town and back, in accordance with instructions hereto annexed; and those used to let horses are forbidden to do it unless with allowance from said Post Master; his instructions. Order published at the Grand Court at St. Jago the last Tuesday (31) in October 1671: On consideration of the great want of money in this island, occasioned by making it current below the intrinsic value, and so much beneath the standard of all their neighbours, that it advances 20*l.* per cent., whereby their produce is not so much in demand, which has infinitely retarded the settlement of the island; ordered that pieces of 8 and half pieces of 8, being Pillar, Seville or Mexico, be raised to 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*, and all other Spanish money of that coin proportionably, and that doubloons, now passing at 16*s.*, be received current at 20*s.*; this advance to begin within six months after date. Ordered on petition of the English merchants against the trading of the Jews, that an exact account be taken of those Jews that produce their Letters of Denization, and the Council will advise what to do with those that have none. James Barkly sworn Deputy Secretary. Adjourned to 26th inst. 14 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *XXXIV.*, 235–249.]

Oct. 22. Barbadoes. **643.** Mem. of a warrant for 218 muskets, 114 pikes, 218 bandoliers, 344 swords, 344 belts, 8 halberts, 4 partisans, 4 drums, powder bullet and match proportionable for the Barbadoes regiment. [*Dom. Entry Bk.*, *Chas. II.*, *Vol. XXXV.* A., *p.* 29.]

Oct. 25. **644.** Grant to Alexander Culpeper of the place of Surveyor-General of Virginia by himself or his deputy during the King's pleasure. [*Dom.*, *Chas. II.*, *Docquet.*]

Oct. 26. **645.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Order, published at the Grand Court of St. Jago the last Tuesday in October (31) 1671: Whereas by the immoderate use of unlawful gaming many mischiefs daily arise, both in the maintaining several idle and disorderly persons in their lewd and dishonest course of life, and in the cozening and debauching many young gentlemen and others to the loss of their time and fortunes, whereby they are disabled from making any settlement in the island, and few escape a prison or being made servants in a very short time:—Ordered, that all persons keeping public houses of gaming, or permitting it in their houses, shall be presentable at Sessions, and on conviction fined 10*l.*, or more at the discretion of the Justices, one third to the King, another to the parish, and another to the informer; and those known to be common gamesters shall be likewise presentable, and to pay double the money they have won, to be distributed as before, and recovered without essoin, wager of law, or protection, in any Court of Record, or by Order of Sessions. Any person winning money at any game by fraud or using false dice, shall forfeit double the money so won, to be recovered and disposed of as before, and be further punished as a cheat at the discretion of the Justices. All bonds, bills, promises to pay, &c., made by any person losing money at play or in betting shall be utterly void. Provided that it is not intended to restrain masters of families and others being known to be men of at least 2,000*l.* estate in the island from innocent diversion in said games, but if any other person whatsoever shall adventure and lose any sum above 40*s.* at cards or dice, all persons concerned shall be subject to an information and to penalty as aforesaid; provided that if the person that lost complains first, he shall not only be excused from any information brought against him, but shall recover to his own use one third of the fine. And all constables and other officers shall make search in the watches where such gaming houses are suspected to be kept, and arrest as well the keepers as the persons resorting thither, and keep them in prison till they shall have found sureties no more to keep or frequent said houses. Ordered, that the Provost Marshal proclaim same twice in some public places, and that every Custos Batulorum take care that the Clerk of the Peace read it openly every Sessions, so that the country being met together, may the better understand and observe it. Order, to be proclaimed by the Provost Marshal and read every Court day or Sessions at Port Royal. Order:—Whereas several seamen shipped abroad do contrary to their contracts frequently desert, drawn thereto by the variety of voyages offered them here, and to have some present money to pay debts contracted on shore, whereby merchants and masters are put to great distresses, many voyages disappointed, and seamen put upon demanding extraordinary wages which the merchants and masters are compelled to comply with; ordered, that no seaman be hereafter trusted above 5*s.*, and that whosever trust them further or retain them, shall not only lose his money, but be liable to be proceeded against by the Act for retaining men's servants, seamen being hereby declared to be accounted only as servants All alehouse keepers, attorneys, and solicitors encouraging seamen to sue their masters or captains in order to free themselves, shall be presented and punished at the discretion of the Justices, as also any master or captain inveigling or enticing away any seaman belonging to another vessel before lawfully discharged. Ordered, on reading Dr. Geo. Hume's petition, that the whole matter be referred to common law. 6 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *XXXIV.*, 249–255.]

28 Oct.
Fort James.

646. Col. Francis Lovelace to [Jos. Williamson ?]. Thanks for that light of intelligence he vouchsafes to favour them with, without which they were in Egyptian darkness; it is some satisfaction to hear what is acted in the theatre of their native country. Is sorry he cannot repay him in his own "quoine," here occurring nothing worthy his view, only those parts, over which he is constituted by his Royal Highness superintendent under him, seems to smile in a hopeful and thriving condition, their harbour being fuller with shipping than ever was known since the discovery was made; a little countenance from their mother would refresh them much, of which they can in no ways despair, having so worthy

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a patron as he to represent their condition to his Majesty and his Royal Highness. P.S. Desires his service to his good Lord Arlington, whose perfect servant he is. *Endorsed,* "For your self." Recd. 22 Dec. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 41.]

Oct. **647.** Journal and relation of a new discovery made behind the Apuleian mountains to the west of Virginia. A commission being granted by Maj.-Gen. Wood for finding out the ebbing and flowing of the water behind the mountains, in order to the discovery of the South Sea, Thomas Batts, Thomas Woods, and Robert Fallam, accompanied with Perecute, a great man of the Apomatock Indians, and Jack Nesan, formerly servant to Maj.-Gen. Wood, with five horses, set out from Apomatock Town, in Virginia, Sept. 1st, 1671, and that day travelled 40 miles due west from the Okenechee path; on Sept. 2 they travelled 45 miles; and on Sept. 3, 40 miles; Sept. 4, arrived at Sapong Town, where they were kindly entertained, and hired a Sapong Indian for their guide to the Totera Indian town; Sept. 5, went to Hanahaskie, Indian town in an island of the Sapong River, Richland, 25 miles from the Sapongs; Sept. 6, left Thos. Wood sick of a flux, and travelling over hilly and stony ground, dangerously came on the 8th to a tree marked with a coal MA NI; Sept. 9, reached the Totera Indian town in a very rich swamp between a breach and the main river of Roanoke; Monday, Sept. 12, leaving their horses set forward afoot; and, Sept. 13, came to trees marked as before; climed a mountain, whence they had the pleasing but dreadful sight of mountains and hills piled one on another, passed rich but stoney ground, pleasant hills, brave rich meadows with grass above man's height, and several times passed a great river; Sept. 14, from the top of a hill saw a curious prospect of hills like waves rising one behind another, and Mr. Batts supposed he saw houses, but Mr. Fallam rather took them for white cliffs. Perecute continued very ill with ague; Sept. 15, lived a dog's life, hunger and ease, for the Indians could kill no meat, yet they ventured forward; Sept. 16, the Indians brought some exceedingly good grapes, and killed two turkeys and a deer, and they had sight of a curious river like the Thames against Chelsea; Sept. 17, the Indians being impatient of longer stay, they proclaimed King Chas. the Second, and marked four trees, the first, C. R., for his Majesty, the second, W. B., for the Governor, the third, A. W., for Maj.-Gen. Abraham Wood, and the last, T. B.: R. H., for themselves, and P. for Perecute, who said he would be an Englishman, and on another tree are letters for the rest. Found the river full as broad as the Thames at Wapping, with falls much like those of James River, in Virginia, and imagined it flowed about three foot; fearing the Indians would leave them they returned homewards, and from the top of a hill saw westerly, over certain delightful hills, a fog and a glimmering light as from water, and suppose there may be some great bay; came to the Toteras on Tuesday, and found a Mohetan Indian who was sent to inquire if they were come to fight with them; he informed them "they had been from the mountains half way to the place where they now lived, and that the next town beyond them lived on a plain level, from whence came abundance of salt," but any Indian that went down never returned, and that a very great company of Indians lived upon the Great Water; Sept. 21, left the Toteras, and the 24th came to the Hanahaskies, where they found Mr. Wood dead and buried, and the 25th reached the Sapongs, the 27th, Apomatock Town, and Oct. 1st arrived safe at Fort Henry. *Endorsed*, " 1671. Recd March 1687, from Dr. Cox." *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 193–197. 20 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 42.]

Oct. **648.** Nine Acts and two Petitions made at a General Assembly held at St. Maries (Maryland), the 10th day of October, in the 40th year of the Dominion of Cœcilius, &c., A.D. 1671, the titles of which are as follow:—(1.) An Act for explanation of one clause in an Act entitled an Act prohibiting the importation of all horses, mares, geldings, and colts into this Province, with an additional amendment therein. (2.) For marking highways and making the heads of rivers, creeks, branches, and swamps passable for horse and foot. (3.) Prohibiting all sheriffs, sub-sheriffs or deputy sheriffs, all clerks, sub-clerks, or deputy clerks to plead as an Attorney in any court or courts within this Province where he or they shall bear such office. (4.) For stay of executions after April Court. (5.) For the killing of wolves. (6.) Limiting servants' times. (7.) For the preservation of orphans' estates. Petition of Matthias Dewsta, of St. Maries. Petition of Hans Hansun, Cornelius Comegys, and others. (8.) An Act for the reviving of certain laws within this Province, and (9.) for the payment of the public charge of this Province.

Mem. These laws passed the Great Seal the 27th day of October 1671. Philip Calvert, Can. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LIII., pp.* 224–255.]

Nov. 1. **649.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Present, the Deputy-Governor and four of the Council. Ordered, that an Assembly be called to meet at the Bridge Town, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, and that writs issue to be published the 12th and 19th instant, the Assembly to be chosen on the 20th. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 194.]

Nov. 9. St. Jago de la Vega. **650.** Minutes of a Council of War. Present:—Sir Thos. Lynch, Governor, 12 of the Council, and Majors John Colebanck, Wm. Beeston, Sam. Barry, and Whitegift Aylemore, and Colonel Cary, Captain of the Fort. Declaration of the Governor that on consideration of the advices come of preparations by the Spaniards to invade the island, and that divers ignorant and malicious persons have refused to obey their military officers on pretence that the Act of Militia is not of force, it is hereby declared that said Act is and shall be of force, and all persons are commanded to take notice thereof at their peril. Ordered, whereas nothing can be more for the safety of the island than that the regiment of horse be well armed and mounted, and for that since the Act of Militia the price of horses is much raised, whatsoever

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trooper shall appear on an exercising day with a horse under the value of 10*l.*, shall be subject to the penalties the Act mentions, as if the horse were not worth 5*l.* Order to call a regimental court-martial, and put in execution the Act of Militia, ordain places of rendezvous, and times of exercise, and in case of invasion publish and put in execution all the Articles of War, and in fine order within the precincts of the regiment what shall be for his Majesty's service, and the safety of the island. Ordered, that the appearance of five ships make an alarm, and Colonel Thos. Freeman take care to give it from Windward to the Point; that the chief officer at Port Royal, on pain of death, send it on to Lygonee and St. Jago; and that it be carried from town to Major-General Banister, who is to give it to Major Collier, and he to carry it on to Lieutenant-Colonel Ivey. Ordered, that on the landing of any enemy, the chief officer residing in every quarter, be fully empowered to act at his own discretion till he receive orders from his superior officer. Ordered, that the chief officer residing in Port Royal have, in case of invasion, full power to burn or pull down any house, press ships, and do anything for the preservation of the place, and be indemnified by this order. 4½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., XXXIV.*, 256–260.]

Nov. 13. **651.** Proposal of Robert Mason to the King. That if the King grant to him the importation of 300 tuns of French wine free of all customs, he will sell to the King his patent of New Hampshire in New England. *Signed*, Robert Mason. The above said wine to be imported in three ships and no more, and before the arrival of the said ships, said Robert Mason will make oath before the Commissioners of the Customs. The quantity laden in such ships to be brought into the Port of London and nowhere else. Read in Council, 13 Nov. 1671. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 43.]

Nov. 16. **652.** Minutes of the Council of Plantations. Lord Arlington reported that Mr. Slingsby having been with him to mind him to move his Majesty about sending Commissioners to New England he had done so, and it was thought fit by the King to defer the consideration thereof, the season being past.

Dec. 18. That Mr. Slingsby do speak to the Lord Keeper, the Attorney-General, and others of the King's Council, to know their opinion on the reference formerly made to them about the patents granted to the Massachusetts, the reservations therein to the King, and the boundaries of the colony. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 44.]

Nov. 17. **653.** Warrant to Sir John Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower. Whereas his Majesty understands that Sir Thos. Modyford, Bart., late Governor of Jamaica, is brought pursuant to his Majesty's command into this kingdom, he is to receive and keep him close prisoner in the Tower for several misdemeanours committed during the time of his government. ⅓ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXIV., p.* 121 *d.*]

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Nov. 17. **654.** Warrant to deliver Sir Thos. Modyford to the Lieutenant of the Tower. *Mem. only.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXIV., p.* 121 *d.*]

(Nov.) 17.
The Jamaica Merchant. **655.** Sir Thos. Modyford to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Begs his Lordship to represent to his Majesty that on 25th June he received his Majesty's despatch of 28th February last, commanding the delivery up of the government to Sir Thos. Lynch, with a letter from Lynch from on board the Assistance frigate. Whereupon he immediately sent orders to Major Banister and his son to deliver to him the town and castle of Port Royal, observe his orders and publish his power; and next day he brought him his wife and his family, with a troop of horse and five coaches, to his own house in St. Jago, and published his power and the revocation of his own. From that time to the 12th August Sir Thos. Lynch and his family lived under his roof, and received all the assistance he could give. About 10 days after his arrival Sir Thos. told him his Majesty expected him in England, but he might chose his ship; whereupon, being part owner of this vessel, he resolved to embark on her on the 22nd August, to which Sir Thos. Lynch consented. On 12th August Lynch invited him on board the Assistance, and showed him his Majesty's order to send him home a prisoner; to which he submitted, desiring only to have his passage in this vessel, which Sir Thos. Lynch consented to, ordering a guard of 12 to secure him there. Must confess that Sir Thos. Lynch executed these orders with as much civility as the nature of them would bear, though with more caution than he needed, and he assured Modyford that his Lordship bid him tell him that the proceeding was formal only to give satisfaction to the Spanish interest, and there was no intention to prejudice his person or estate, which he publicly repeated to his great consolation. Finds in a book lately printed his Lordship's general promise of protection to the late Duke of Albemarle's domestics, and is willing to promise himself (the same ?) on account of the great kindness the Duke had for him. This lieutenant and the bearer with their whole party have been very civil to him according to Sir Thos. Lynch's orders. *Endorsed,* 17th Nov., &c. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 45.]

Nov. 20.
Jamaica. **656.** Warrant to Sir John Robinson to discharge Charles Modyford [from the Tower]. *Mem. only.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas II., Vol. XXXIV., p.* 122.]

Nov. 24. **657.** Order of the Council for Plantations. That the Earl of Lauderdale be desired forthwith to report to his Majesty their opinion upon Sir Chas. Wheler's proclamation concerning St. Christopher's, and to acquaint his Majesty with the way that Sir Chas.'s letter and proclamation came to the Council, as also that within 10 days there will be a ship ready to go to the Leeward Islands, that his Majesty may with speed make his pleasure known therein; and that Mr. Slingesby be desired to deliver to the Earl of Lauderdale copies of Sir Chas. Wheler's letter and proclamation, with the opinion of the Council to be presented to his Majesty. Mem. to

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mention the 4½ per cent. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 108, 109.]

[Nov. 24.] **658.** Report of the Council for Plantations to the King, on the proclamation lately published by Sir Chas. Wheler in the West Indies, and proposed by him to be published here. To the 1st article, That what devastation the French have made on the English lands [in St. Christopher's] since the first demand of restitution ought to have been insisted upon by Sir Chas., at least so far as to have been laid against any pretences of melioration ; besides it will be impossible for the Proprietors to provide and pay their money "forthwith." To the 2nd, Do not find he has power to impose any such conditions, and apprehend it repugnant to common reason that the planters who by the war were rendered indigent should lose their plantations on that very account, nor is it possible for them to stock their plantations till growing profits enable them to purchase negroes. To the 3rd, As concerns the French, no payments to be made but such as are personal and ought not to be charged by a public levy, which would much discourage the planters' return ; the second part of that article is well known, and is no way fit to be part of a Proclamation, which should be intended to invite the planters. To the 4th, He has no power to make any such distinctions. To the 5th, He has no power to impose any quitrent on the old planters, much less to increase or decrease it according to his judgment of their merits. To the 6th, Though latitude is left him to shorten the year and a day agreed on between the two Crowns for the return of the English, yet it was not to be done unless without much inconvenience to the old planters, which they must necessarily incur by the short time of three months. On the whole apprehend these articles tend apparently to the discouragement of the planters' return, and are directly repugnant to the 8th Article of his instructions, which enjoins that no man's freehold shall be taken away or harmed but by established laws not repugnant to those of England. *Signed by* Sandwich, President, Lauderdaill, Arlington, Rich. Gorges, Tho. Grey, H. Brouncker, W. Alington, John Finch, Hum. Winche, S. Titus, and H. Slingesby, Secretary. *Annexed,*

658. I. Sir Chas. Wheler to Col. Strode, Governor of Dover Castle, at his house in the Piazzo in Common Garden [*sic*]. Encloses a publication to be published on the Exchange, and at Bristol if his Majesty sees fit in all respects. Nevis, St. Bartholomew's Day (24th August) 1671. Whereas his Majesty's sovereignty in the island of St. Christopher's was on $\frac{5}{15}$th July last restored by M. De Baas, Lt.-Gen. to the King of France, to Sir Chas. Wheler, and Articles interchangeably signed pursuant to the Treaty of Breda; Sir Chas. Wheler, by the advice of his Council, has erected a court of claims to be held the first Monday in October next, on St. Christopher's, to receive the claims of all his Majesty's subjects having any right, title, interest, or propriety to any estate in the island, and to restore to all

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their just rights under the Articles of Peace at Breda, and on such considerations as shall tend most to his Majesty's honour and interest and the future security of his sovereignty in the said island. To the intent therefore that his Majesty's subjects who have returned for England or transported themselves elsewhere may not return to meet with conditions that may disappoint them: 1. That all who have sold their interests to the French must forthwith repay the purchase money, otherwise any other of the English may repurchase, or the French be confirmed in their estates. 2. All who shall repurchase or be restored must sit down on their estates with proportionable stock, otherwise the same will be permitted to others of his Majesty's subjects who can put on sufficient stock, because it will be impossible to preserve his Majesty's sovereignty without hands. 3. An equal levy must be made for satisfying the French demands on any Article of the Peace at Breda, and for all other public expenses. 4. Those counselling or acting in the rendering of the King's subjects and sovereignty to the French must not expect the like advantages with those who did their duty. 5. Every one shall hold his estate to which he shall be restored by a quitrent to his Majesty, according to his merit or demerit, as a recognition of his Majesty's grace in their pardon and restoring them to their estates, which by the high misdemeanour of some, and cowardice and folly of many others, they have forfeited. 6. To those in England, Europe, Virginia, Jamaica, Carolina, Bermudas, or New England three months shall be allowed to put in their claims, and for Barbadoes and the Caribbee Islands one month after the publication hereof. *Together*, 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., Nos.* 46, 46 I.]

Nov. 24. **659.** Copy of the above letter and Proclamation which were delivered by Col. Strode to Mr. Slingesby, 10th November 1671, and by him communicated, on 13th November, to the Council, who after several days' consideration agreed to the Report to the King of 24th November. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 91–94.]

Nov. 25. **660.** The King to all Admirals and other officers, &c. Whereas Capt Hubbert has seized the ship James of Belfast at Nevis, which by virtue of the Act of Navigation has been there condemned and is in the hands of Sir Chas. Wheeler, Bart., Governor of the Leeward Isles; and whereas his Majesty has granted to Louis Marquis of Blandford, Sir Chas. Wheeler, Col. John Strode and Col. Stapleton (*see ante, No.* 631) his share of said ship, and they have besought him to make the said ship English; his Majesty by these presents naturalizes said ship and wills that it be registered by the Commissioners of Customs and a certificate thereof granted accordingly. 2 *pp.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXIV., pp.* 127 and 127 *d.*]

Nov. 27. **661.** Report of the Earl of Lauderdale to the Council of Plantations. On presenting their opinion on Sir Chas. Wheler's Procla-

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mation to his Majesty at the Foreign Committee on the 26th inst., it was resolved:—That the Proclamation be wholly disowned, and that the Council for Plantations forthwith consider and prepare what may be fit to be done for undoing what Sir Chas. Wheler has done, and preventing the ill consequence it may have to the settlement of St. Christopher's. And that another Governor be forthwith found out and instructions prepared for him. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 94, 95.]

Nov. 28. **662.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Whereas his Majesty has adjusted a Peace with his Catholic Majesty in America, and strictly commanded the Governor to release all prisoners; and whereas abundance of suits and disputes have arisen about freeing Indians, negroes and mulattos, the Governor and Council having considered how advantageous it would be to have those useless and dangerous persons sold, which will bring money to the island to buy better of our own merchants, and Major Beeston and Capt. Read having, per order, treated with the Governor of Cartagena for 80 pieces of 8 for each Spanish negro, said Governor promising to send hither for them, but since it appears he expects them to be sent to him; Ordered, that all persons give account of all Spanish negroes they have and of what age, sex, and country they are, on pain of being sent prisoners to the Council for contempt. And all persons interested are hereby assured it is not intended that one of said negroes shall be commanded out of their hands without securing to be paid within two months for every sound negro above 12 years 80 pieces of 8 or 20 doubloons, and under 12 years the moiety. And it is ordered, that Major-Genl. Banister, Lt.-Col. Ivey, Major Ant. Collier, and Capt. Wm. Parker take account of the parishes of Clarendon and St. Elizabeth; Lt.-Col. Coape, Lt.-Col. Fuller, and Major Almore of St. John's; Major Jno. Colbeck of St. George's, St. Mary's, St. Ann's and St. James's; Col. Ballard, Lt.-Col. Byndlosse and Col. Molesworth of St. Katherine's; Col. Modyford, Lt.-Col. Freeman, Lt.-Col. Byndlosse, Capt. Molesworth, and Major Beeston of Port Royal; Lt.-Col. Whitfeild, Major Barry and Capt. Brayne of Lygonee; and Col. Thos. Freeman and Capt. Ryves of St. Thomas's and St. David's. Ordered that writs be issued for choosing an Assembly to meet at St. Jago 1st February next, and that three be chosen for St. Katherine's parish. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV.*, 260–262.]

Nov. 29.
Jamaica.
663. Sir Thos. Lynch to Sec. Lord Arlington. Refers to his last to Williamson. Again earnestly begs for directions how to live by these French; endeavours to keep a good correspondence with them. Has pressed the Governor of Tortuga to send down Thurstone and Diego, "two of our men-of-war," and has sent the Welcome after the latter to the Isla de Vaca, with order if possible also to intimate the Peace to the Governors on the Main. The Assistance is to Leeward after a pirate that has been robbing them all. Has sent for both of them, for by merchants' letters from Spain, Holland, and London they are advised that the Church and Grandees of Spain have undertaken to reduce this island with 36 sail and 5,000 men. Only fear the port; the island, in probability, is as safe as England. Has had a general council of war, and resolved to defend that place to

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the last man, and on his own credit, the King or public having no money, is fitting the fort the best they can. Has bought stores of rosin, oil, &c. for fireships, and hired a frigate of Bristol at 90*l.* per mensem to go to Carthagena with prisoners, and discover what they are doing. This noise of war makes him more strict in observing the Peace, people being too apt to wish for a rupture to satisfy their own particular designs, and cannot think it is for the Spaniards' interest to break it, lest we should bring the war again into their quarters. Will never do this without positive directions, "for I had rather sustain the charge of the whole nation in Jamaica than of one ambassador in the Tower," though he is told it will check these people mightily to know they must only fight like baited beasts within the length of their chain. Supposes there is no danger, because no one from Court has written a syllable of it, but will be glad to know whether such an invasion would not give them liberty to offend the enemy, without further order from his Lordship. Has answered all Mr. Secretary Slingesby's inquiries at large, and remitted to the Master of the Ordnance and to him the account of all arms, ammunition, &c.; as also, to the Lords Treasurers, Sir Thos. Modyford's accounts with some little remarks, for here they think he has placed to the account of this revenue many thousands of pounds he ought not. Has likewise sent Mr. Slingesby the rolls of the militia, and numbers of Port Royal, with a petition against the Jews; but only troubles his Lordship with the President of Panama's relation of "that fatal business." His wife was brought to bed of a son (Charles) five weeks ago: "she has not been able to govern Daniel, but he is in my family still with an ingenious gent that serves me as secretary, and will, if possible, teach the boy to write better." 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 47.]

Nov. **664.** Extracts of letters from Carolina in Locke's handwriting, viz.:—

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Owen to Sir Peter Colleton. Ashley River not so large as at first imagined; good land about it; abounds in salmon trout, very big flounders, tench, and sturgeon. Very tall cypress trees on the banks. Wando thought to be the better river; likelihoods of a plentiful harvest notwithstanding drought. Want clothing for half the people. Winter begins end of October and spring in February. But four sick in a year of ague or fever, and all recovered.

Mathews to Sir P. Colleton. Same news as in his letter to Lord Ashley [*see ante, No.* 610].

Coming to Sir P. Colleton. Two hundred families ready to remove from New York to Ashley River, will give one third of their cattle to transport the rest. Want a fly boat of 300 tons to transport people and cattle and carry pipe staves to Barbadoes, which will clear herself. The Blessing like to be laded back with people and cattle, a ship of 100 tons going with them from New York to Carolina. Mr. Foster has bought a sloop of 30 tons to load cattle at Virginia for Ashley River. The Barbadians endeavour to rule all. Want sails and a suit of colours.

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Dalton to Sir P. Colleton. A sloop of 150 tons going from Barbadoes to Ashley River with passengers. The place healthy and begets a good stomach. Rainy season March and July, moderate showers at other times once a week; a crop of peas and corn from the same ground in a year. In want of provisions of tools and clothes and seeds of all sorts and books of husbandry.

O'Sullyvan to Sir P. Colleton. Complaints of Governor West and disorders about the Surveyor-General's place. Sir John questioning the goodness of those titles whose lots are not set out by the Surveyor-General. Another malapert expostulatory letter about his surveyorship.

Coming to Lord Ashley. H. Wentworth will accept the Government if the Lords Proprietors admit of his proposals. Sir John Yeamans hath bought in Virginia 100 head of cattle for Carolina. Bermudians likely to remove to Ashley River if they could have passage when their tobacco and provisions are out of the ground.

Halstead to Lord Ashley. Desires to know what to do with three letters directed to Col. Sayle from his Lordship and one from Sir P. Colleton. West is a person faithful and stout, but no good Governor. Col. Kingsland or Col. Morris recommended to be Governor. Sir J. Yeamans disaffected as too selfish; intends to discover the rivers of Carolina; suspects Ashley River to be only an arm of the sea. Woodward sent by Sir John Yeamans to Virginia by land. Wants a deputation for himself. The Spaniards at the Havannah intend to disturb the settlement next summer. In want of a fly boat strong and well fitted for a close fight.

Godfrey to Lord Ashley. Has been sole manager of the Lords Proprietors' plantation since 1st March 1671. Twenty acres of provisions planted; ginger and indigo planted destroyed by drought and the seed lost. The Indians say such droughts not usual. Gagging one of their enacted punishments. Great stirs about calling a Parliament. O'Sullyvan no Surveyor. Desires to be Surveyor-General. A divine and physician. Cattle and horses would turn to great profit. Sir J. Yeamans intends to stay all the winter; hath brought negroes and expects more. The number of Deputies to be kept up and their power not to determine in two years.

Sir J. Yeamans to Lord Ashley. West proud and peevish; denied a Parliament for fear his election or actions should be questioned. Sir P. C. writ the Proprietors were sending 300 people. Tobacco seven years custom free will draw the Virginians. Sent word to Virginia that from Carolina they could carry their goods whither they would. Many rich men like to remove from Barbadoes. Gray, an active man, hath brought a good stock. He and the Barbadians at Carolina intend to have a ship of their own. Queries: 1. Surveyor-General to be chosen by Governor and Council. 2nd. Also Deputy and all other officers. And 3rd, How those shall be employed that sell their land.

J. West to Lord Ashley. *Calendared, see ante, No.* 612.

Mrs. Sayle to Lord Ashley. Desires some consideration for her husband's service, something being promised by Sir J. Yeamans.

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Godfrey to Sir P. C. Has received eight servants on Sir P. C.'s account and 16 on the Proprietors'. Has planted 25 acres of corn, some potatoes, and peas. The new comers all sick of the bloody flux, occasioned by the green corn. Indigo, ginger, tobacco, cotton, potatoes, yams, and peas grow well. Sir J. Yeamans, Owen, Gray, Matthews, and O'Sullyvan are the contrary party to the Governor West. Want of drums, spear heads, cords, snares, braces, and colours.

West to Sir P. C. The place very healthy, some of the last servants sick of the flux through eating green corn. Want of a set of smiths' tools, drums, field colours, carpenters, sawyers, and a cooper, a stock of cattle from New York, horses, and a plough. Indigo as good as grows. Commends Godfrey for a good planter and honest man, who intends to go higher up the river, and they two not to part this year.

Halstead to Lords Proprietors. Rectifies his former accounts about the servants. Escaped the poll money at Gravesend by his commission. All the passengers gave bond for 6*l.* in three years except Ed. Mathews, who refused till arrived at Carolina. Three servants dead. Received by Sir J. Heydon kindly. Patent and commission delivered to H. Wentworth. Intends to be at Barbadoes January next. Capt. J. Darell and Capt. F. Tucker in Bermudas very civil. Capt. Darell's proposals for victualling. Refused to pay port duties at Bermudas because of his commission.

Darell's proposals. Beef, 1*l.* per cwt. Fish, 8*s.* per cwt. Butter, 6*d.* per lb. Candles, 7*d.* per lb., to be delivered at Bermudas. Freight to Carolina, 40*s.* per ton. Live cattle of one year's growth at 3*l.* per head, to be delivered at Charles Town.

Halstead to Lords Proprietors. An Indian killed by Fitzpatrick, about whom Sir J. Yeamans and West had a hot contest. Suspects both Sir John and Gray to have a hand in the Indian's death. To be paid by the colony 52*l.* a month for his voyage to New Jersey in pipe staves at three farthings apiece. Coming a good and careful seaman, ready and active to give direction, for this coast. Pipe staves should be set at a low rate to draw customers and trade. Intends to shift mates for the increase of pilots. For a sea mark a buoy is wanted and constant sounding at the charge of the colony, a fishing town, and a look-out to pilot in ships. Has sold 80 bushels of peas at prime cost for pipe staves at ½*d.* apiece, having no instructions to deliver them to the Governor, to get intelligence, and to raise a stock. Requests that orders be given to the Governor and Council to assist him in the discovery of the country, and Coming and Culpeper to attend him. In want of paper books, paper, ink, quills, small arms, iron-work, clothing, &c. Will be at Barbadoes in February. The Governor and others at New York troubled at the inclination of the people to Carolina. Ten per cent. customs and a hard winter makes them weary where they are. Desires his commission from the Duke may be continued, which is of great use to him. Also answer to Berry and Morris' letter, and copies of the laws and concessions to be dispersed in New England and Virginia. A fly

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Nov. boat will give reputation to the port, carry 120 cows and 50 passengers, sail with 18 hands, and carry 100,000 pipe staves, which will people the country and stock it and get in the debts in pipe staves without charge. The fly boat to be at Barbadoes the middle of June. In barter for cottons, serges, &c. there is to be had at New York beef and pork at less than 1*d.* per lb., bread at 8s. per cwt., peas at 20*d.* per bushel. H. Wentworth dead at Barbadoes, where Halstead intends to be the end of February, from thence to Carolina with passengers, and at Barbadoes again middle of June, thence to Carolina with passengers, rum, and molasses, and thence to New York, and so on. A considerable quantity of ginger, indigo, and tobacco fit for the market of England to be expected in three years in Carolina. Expects the Lords' orders in Barbadoes. Ninety-six passengers delivered at Ashley River. From New York they will carry 14 cows and mares, all the Blessing can carry, and 30 passengers; another ship with them carries 50 cows and mares and 20 passengers. Two hundred families ready to remove from New York if they had convenient transportation. Shall be necessitated to draw bills in April. Desires letters to Morris, Sanford, and Berry to be directed to Mr. J. N. Tollife in Boston, and a copy of the butcher's bill to be sent to him.

Governor and Council to the Lords Proprietors. The stores have been well disposed of, and care shall be taken for repayment. The town surrounded with a creek, the banks bold that ships ride by it, the farthest house from the town two miles off, the ground about it 3,000 acres. They will search for a convenient seat for a town. Charles Town seated high and healthy. What sickness hath been amongst them hath been occasioned by want of other conveniences. An Indian after divers insolencies slain; satisfaction made to the Indians about it. The Blessing sent to New Jersey for provisions, to be paid for at 52*l.* 13*s.* per mensem in pipe staves at three farthings. The present Council: Gov. West, Sir Jno. Yeamans, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Bull, Owen, Gray, Mathews, Portman, Hughes, and Marshal. Will follow instructions, and think next years they will have an overplus of provisions. Want of two or three ships to carry goods and passengers, negroes, New York cattle, stores of peas, corn and flour, Irish frieze, bandel linen and broges, nails of all sorts, stock locks, hoofs and hinges, drums, colours, small arms and fine powder, draft of arms for the judicature, a bill of 100 lbs. weight. For Indian trade hats and beads, blue and white, some great ones. Carpenters, and boats of 20 feet in the keel. A piece of Vitry canvas, a coil of inch rope, 12 hand lines, fishing hooks and lines, and a set of gunsmith's tools. 4 *pp., very small and closely written.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 77.]

Nov. **665.** Extracts of letters from Carolina in the handwriting of John Locke, viz.:—

Gray to Lord Ashley. Intends to discover Cooper River, which he thinks the better, but Edisto River best, which is fresh 12 miles up, and is 15 feet deep at low water. In want of boats for discovery. Ashley River navigable for sloops of 20 tons 60 miles from the mouth.

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Better land and better timber up the river. The sides and bottom of the river rock of sandstone. Pleasant hills and valleys, and large dry Savanas, with very good grass. He chose land for himself, but was denied it by the Governor. West accused for commanding Scrivener and Mathews out of the Council, and for declaring he cared not what became of the Government. The want of a good Governor. The country very good.

Mathews to Lord Ashley. *Calendared, see ante, No.* 610.

Culpepper to Lord Ashley. Promises a draught of the rivers thereabouts and description of the land [*see Nos.* 666–668]. The draught he hath sent of Ashley River no more for want of a boat and men [*see No.* 667]. Stone River runs into Edisto River, which has a better entrance than Ashley River. The land high and fruitful, and the water fresh.

Jos. West to Lord Ashley. *Calendared, see ante, No.* 612.

Jos. West to Lords Proprietors. Has received the Blessing's cargo. Most want of clothes. All comers depend upon the Proprietors' supply, and expect five years for payment for which concessions were produced under Sir P. C's hand; the people refused to give bonds, but by order of Council gave receipts in the book and are to pay 10 per cent., but as yet hath received nothing. It was Col. Sayle's fault that the Carolina went away without the timber, which was then ready. Desires instructions concerning those that die in debt to the Lords Proprietors as to their lands and goods. Godfrey and West cannot part till the crop is in, which is much more than they expected. Halstead disposed of above 100 bushels of peas to the old Standers, who had less need of them to the Proprietors' disadvantage. Promises an account of stores. The pines being pitch pines and ponderous not good for masts. Want boats for discovery. Complains of Woodward being sent away by Sir John Yeamans.

Culpeper to the Lords Proprietors. Sent a draught of Ashley River and promises a perfecter. No place that he hath yet seen on Ashley River fit for a town. Wando River he thinks hath, which is reported to run up broad a great way.

Berry, Morris, and Sansford to Lords Proprietors. Intending to remove from Virginia to Carolina. Propose a fly boat drawing 12 feet water and at least 5 feet between decks. To carry cattle at one-third, the owners providing meat and water for them and their persons carried free, they providing their own victuals. Many inclined to remove from Virginia to Carolina.

Manning to T. Colleton. Proposes to furnish provisions and cattle to be delivered at New York. A cow under five years 40 gallons of rum, a cow of three years 30 gallons, a mare to breed or draw 50 gallons. Bread and flour per cwt. 10 gallons, sheep, goats and hogs 10 gallons, 19 ewes and a ram 80 gallons, and a yoke of oxen 70 gallons of rum.

Brigs to Halstead. Many ready to remove out of Virginia, but want transportation. Some are frightened with the remembrance of Cape Fear. 1½ *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No* 77.]

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666. Map or plan in colours showing the course of Ashley, Cooper and Colleton Rivers, also Charles Town, Waping and Comings Point, with a scale of 10 miles. *Parchment.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle,* 48, *No.* 73.]

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667. Culpeper's draught of Ashley River. This map or plan shows the situation and size of the plots of land abutting on Ashley River, each one of which is lettered, with a key to same thus, A, Sir John Yeaman's land 70 acres. Also the situation of Charles Town, and the names of the several points and creeks, and where they run to. Size 24 inches by 18 inches on a scale of five English miles. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 71.]

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668. "Culpeper's draught of the Lords Proprietors' Plantation. Corolina, 1671." This plot represents the shape and form, the larger of 340 acres of land which, by warrant from Gov. Jos. West and his Council, John Culpeper, Surveyor-General, measured and laid out for Anthony Lord Ashley, Sir Geo. Carteret, and Sir Peter Colleton, three of the Lords Proprietors; the smaller draught for Sir Peter Colleton and partners containing 60 acres or thereabouts. The first warrant dated 5 May 1671; the second warrant dated 5 Dec. 1671; said parcels of land abutting and bounding on each other and on other men's plots whose names are mentioned and as is herein represented. Certified by John Culpeper. *Endorsed by Locke as above. Size,* 30 *inches by* 18 *inches.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 79.]

Dec. 1.

669. Writ signed by Sir Thos. Lynch, Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica, in the name of the King, to the Provost Marshal of Jamaica, or his lawful deputy. Requiring him to make publication in the parish of Clarendon of his Majesty's pleasure that an Assembly be convened on 1st February next, and on the 25th inst. to proceed to an election of two of the fittest freeholders to serve in said Assembly for said parish, to which election all freeholders in the precinct are to be admitted to give their voices. To give notice to all Justices of Peace in that parish, and the constables to all freeholders; and see that the election be freely and indifferently carried without faction or interest; and on penalty of 50*l.* make a true return to the Govr. and Council at their first session after such election. With certificate annexed, and the hands of six or seven principal freeholders; and to take care that none but freeholders who have taken out their patents give their voices. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV.,* 263, 264.]

Dec. 6.
Bilbao Plantation, Barbadoes.

670. Nicholas Blake to the King. Sends copies of his letters of 20th Oct. 1670 and 5th Jan. last (*see ante, Nos.* 298, 383), because, though the originals have been many months in London, does not think they have been presented, not having money so plentiful as to procure them admission; and 'tis pity but such addresses should come speedily to his Majesty's knowledge, which would encourage his loyal subjects to proceed, or put their minds at rest. Judges what he proposed will be to his Majesty's honour and profit, and of some advantage to him; but if his Majesty decline it, will attribute it to a cross influence of fate which uses to keep persons of ingenuity low, while fortune seems to come to others sleeping. Looks on his Majesty as the sun and himself as a shrub overshadowed by larger trees, and if not transplanted to enjoy the sun's beams, will never be a cedar, but remain a shrub to his dying day. Has taken the boldness to relate most of the passages concerning Sta. Lucia to H.R.H., with whom he intercedes that these papers may come to his Majesty's view. If harkened to, the next December will be the best time for his Majesty's ships to arrive here; and the cure of these things may best be committed to some able and honest merchant, who will be able to give account of all transactions. *Together*, 7 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 48.]

Dec. 6. Barbadoes. **671.** Minutes of the Assembly of Barbadoes. Letters this day sent to his Excellency, the Gentlemen Planters in London, and Thos. Henchman (chosen solicitor); with two petitions to his Majesty, for obtaining the uses of the 4½ per cent., and preventing the imposition like to be laid on sugars; and duplicates of the Assembly's letters of 16th June to his Excellency and the Gentlemen Planters. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 86.]

Dec. 6. Barbadoes. **672.** The Assembly of Barbadoes to Lord Willoughby (in London). Have not received any letter from his Excellency since their last of 16th June, a duplicate of which is enclosed; but are still mindful of his kindness in the prevention of the great imposition that was like to be laid on them, and assure him that if that imposition be laid on their sugar, and that on foreign sugar not raised proportionably, they are all undone, and many will be forced to seek some other way of living. *Signed by* Simon Lambert, Speaker. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 86, 87.]

Dec. 6. Barbadoes. **673.** The Assembly of Barbadoes to Thos. Hinchman. Have several times received friendly advice from their fellow planters in England, how they may most aptly proceed for the interest of his Majesty and welfare of this place and people. Desire him to solicit before his Majesty's Council and all committees concerned, what shall be given him in charge for them, and to return account thereof on all opportunities, and refer him to their letter to their said fellow planters, and have ordered 100*l.* to be paid to him, besides necessary charges, for his pains for one year. *Signed by* Simon Lambert, Speaker. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 91, 92.]

Dec. 6. Barbadoes. **674.** The Assembly of Barbadoes to the Committee of Gentlemen Planters in London. Have received theirs of 10th June, and hope they will persist in their endeavours to their utmost for the well being of this island, wherein they are so eminently concerned. Have raised nigh 800,000 lbs. sugar for repair of fortifications, which is mostly expended, and without their care to procure for the future the use of the 4½ per cent. for which it was raised and intended, they will be reduced to poverty and wholly unable to raise any further tax, and forts and other works must fall to ruin. Their militia by the care of their Deputy Governor is in formidable order for opposing any foreign enemy or inbred insurrection. Hope for their

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endurance, taking notice that their last addresses lie under his Majesty's considera'ion. Request that against the sitting of Parliament in April, they will arm themselves with the strongest and best arguments they may against the tax on sugar, and entreat them to take to their assistance the best counsel in the law, to preserve their rights and their trade from further imposition. Send enclosed petition relating to said tax to present to his Majesty. As to a money trade to be passed into an Act, it will require time for debate. By a vessel of Bristol lately arrived from Ireland are informed that their sugars are prohibited by an Act of the English Parliament to be shipped from Barbadoes for that place; but can give little credit thereto. Request if there be any such thing in agitation, timely to interpose to prevent it. Whereas this House chose Capt. Ferdinando Gorges for their solicitor for one year, and, on his refusal, approved of Lt.-Col. Edwd. Thornburgh, the year being expired have according to the rule of the House proceeded to a new election, which is carried for Thos. Hinchman, who they desire may receive the same salary. Have formerly sent them copy of petition tô his Excellency to be presented to his Majesty concerning the 4½ per cent. and other things; but fearing they may be deemed to desire too many things at once, herewith send petition for the uses of the 4½ per cent. only, being of the greatest importance. *Signed by* Simon Lambert, Speaker. *Enclose,*

674. I. Petition of the representatives of Barbadoes to the King. Have been informed of some motions in the last Session of Parliament for increasing the custom on sugars, which is the chief produce of this island. Time has so much impoverished their lands, that notwithstanding their endless labours in improvements, they yet remain near barren and unfruitful, the timber and wood made use of and destroyed, and the difficulty in making sugar as much increased as its value has lessened, whereby the produce is not answerable to the necessary charge, so that without the addition of more, petitioners can manifest that if the large supplies they have yielded to his Majesty's occasions during the late war and since had not very much impoverished them, yet now their very industry will but serve to draw on them leisurely inevitable ruin, which is so obvious to the most vulgar capacity that the apprehension thereof has caused upwards of 4,000 inhabitants within the last three years to desert the island, many of them being led through great encouragements to settle in foreign plantations. Pray his Majesty therefore, by forbidding increase of customs, and granting some immunities of trade, to preserve this small part of his dominions from at least swift destruction. *Signed by* Simon Lambert, Secretary.

674. II. Petition of Representatives of Barbadoes to the King. The imposition of 4½ per cent. on the produce of the island, for support of the Government and forts, and other public occasions necessary for its well being and safety, has been duly paid to his Majesty's treasurers, and by his Majesty's

Governors employed for the most part to the ends mentioned, until Commissioners arrived empowered by his Majesty to collect the same, who have refused to disburse anything for said ends; notwithstanding the forts will speedily fall to decay, the prison is useless, and many public occasions neglected. Pray his Majesty to command said Commissioners or Farmers to perform the conditions in the Act for the collecting of same. *Together*, 6 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., XIII.*, 87–94.]

[Dec. 7.] **675.** Report of the Council for Plantations to the King. Have considered, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, what may be fit to be published concerning St. Christopher's, and advise that a Proclamation be made to the following effect. Having understood that Sir Chas. Wheler, Governor of the Leeward Islands, has, since the restitution of the English part of St. Christopher's, on or about the 24th August last, caused a Proclamation to be made to the great discouragement of the late Proprietors and English Planters; his Majesty declares that said Proclamation is null and void, that said late Proprietors and Planters shall be admitted to their plantations with such stock as they can provide, but those who have not sold to the French must return thither before the 25th December 1672, and such as have sold to the French are to reimburse to the purchasers the money they actually received for their estates, within one whole year from the re-delivery of the English part of the said island on the $\frac{5}{15}$th July 1671. That no quitrents shall be imposed, or any moneys levied, but by a public law made by the Assembly with the consent of the Governor and Council; and that none shall suffer in person or estate by reason of any miscarriages in the late surrender of the island to the French. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 49.]

[Dec. 7.] **676.** Copy of preceding. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 96, 97.]

Dec. 7. **677.** Minute of the Council for Foreign Plantations. That Lord Arlington, being present at the framing the Proclamation concerning St. Christopher's, proposed something fit to be offered to the French ambassador, which was approved and his Lordship charged himself to acquaint his Majesty therewith and receive his commands. *Mem. by Williamson,* The 4½ per cent. to be taken off St. Christopher's for the two or three first years. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 50.]

Dec. $\frac{9}{19}$. St. Christopher's. **678.** Sir Charles Wheler, Governor of the Leeward Islands, to (Sec. Lord Arlington). In obedience to his Majesty's letter of the 5th March 167$\frac{0}{1}$, herewith sends account of difficulties met with at St. Christopher's since the restitution. The accompanying paper, signed by himself and M. De Baas, was sent on the Tho. and Benjamin of Bristol [$\frac{5}{15}$ Dec], and will send a double by the next occasion, according to an agreement with M. De Baas that two should be sent by each of them. Remarks on "these articles of our Treaty," and on what M. De Baas refused. The difficulty of the greatest importance is the choice the negroes of Antigua and Montserrat are to have to return to the English. His Majesty's pretence to these negroes (which number some 1,500) amounts to near 40,000*l.*, whereas the payment for the French prisoners' diet, &c. comes not to above 6,000*l.* The Commissioners, Col. Stapleton, Col. Russell, and Lt.-Col. Smith, upon this difference parted the second day and drew up protests one against the other; upon which M. De Baas and Sir Charles entered into it themselves. Concerning the negroes on St. Christopher's, the English never got any but such as ran away to them by night, and it was only yielded that if the English could inform of any of their negroes detained in chains, &c., they should be brought forth to make their election within six months. Leaves him to judge how impracticable this would be in Martinico, Guadalupa, and other French islands. Suggestions on this subject which his Majesty may make use of in his Treaty with the King of France. Computes his Majesty's subjects lost about 400 negroes at St. Christopher's, of which about 100 are come in, and near 100 more may be detained by their French masters. Has sat down with the loss of the other 200 for peace sake, for the French were so inflamed at their negroes coming in that when the Commissioners broke off their treaty was forced to lie for 14 days (till M. De Baas and he entered into a new one) in a little hole of a fort which he was scrambling to get in some repair to mount some cannon, and M. De Baas hinted he was not very well assured of the populace. Discusses at length the points transmitted to their Majesties, with his own arguments and those of M. De Baas, viz.: On the 2nd and 3rd Article, for reparation; on the 5th Article, touching the diet, &c. of the prisoners; on the 8th Article, remarks on the folly of the English in being aggressors in this war, their ignorance in the conduct of it, stupidity in their capitulation, and great honesty in suffering as they did rather than take an oath of fidelity to the French King, for such a medley of madness and loyalty it must be God's will in an extraordinary manner to punish them. After it was agreed to render up the country, and it was published that they were to take an oath to the French King, all as one man resolved to quit all they had and begin the world again, some in New England, some in Jamaica, and in other places; and whereas by the capitulation they might sell and carry off the price of their estates, they were so mad to be gone that they sold for the twentieth part of the value, and the French and Dutch paid them in canvas and shoes and trumpery, paid their debts and gave them passage by sea hither and thither. Has only heard of two that had payment made in money, sugar, or indigo. The French have put in twice as much as the consideration really was, so that where the English bring to repurchase their estates 20,000 lbs. sugar which they honestly contracted for, they find in their contracts (besides that their houses are pulled down) 40,000 lbs.; some signed these contracts in ignorance of the French language, and some refused, but afterwards signed, for fear of being made prisoners. M. De Baas made him believe this is usual in France for security against re-purchase, and they dare not make a

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breach upon the sanction of a contract; nor is this all, for many were robbed and pillaged even of what they had thus embarked. The decision of this is left to the two Kings, yet his Lordship may see in the paper agreed upon that it is depending on the honour and conscience of M. De Baas. Has done his utmost amicably to settle all differences. *Endorsed*, "R. Mar. 3, 1671-2." *Encloses*,

678. I. Articles transmitted by Sir Charles Wheler and M. De Baas to their Majesties to be decided. These have reference to the 2nd and 3rd Articles, concerning reparation to be made to the English for all taken away since publication of the peace, as buildings, churches, moveables, houses, sugar works, coppers, cattle, cannons, &c. To the 5th Article, for payment to the French for diet, medicines, and clothes furnished to the English prisoners. To the 8th Article, for an exact account of all the English received and enjoyed, so they repay no more for their estates than effectively they had. To the 13th Article, concerning negroes, whether they will stay with their French masters or return under the English. As to those of Antigua and Montserrat, as the English had always possessed those islands, there could be no choice for the negroes. Lastly, Sir Chas. Wheler does not present his sense of these Articles which remain undecided so his Majesty's ministers should be bound by his reasons and excluded from making better arguments or replies. Dated and signed at Christopher's in double, both in English and in French, the $\frac{23\text{ Nov.}}{3\text{ Dec.}}$ 1671. *Endorsed*, "Sent by the William of Bristol the $\frac{9}{19}$ Dec^{r} 1671. Duplicate by the Thomas and Benjamin of Bristol, the $\frac{5}{15}$ Dec. 1671." *Together*, 30 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., Nos.* 51, 51 I.]

679. Articles transmitted by Sir Chas. Wheler and Mons. De Baas to their Majesties for their determination. *Copy of the above enclosure.* [*Col. Entry Bk., XLV.*, 113–129.]

Dec. 9.
St. Christopher's.

680. Answer of Sir Chas. Wheler, Governor of the Leeward Islands, to the inquiries of the Council for Foreign Plantations (*see ante, No.* 415. I.). 1. In every island under his Government there is a Council, which he will complete to 12, except Anguilla and Barbuda; Assemblies are called as the Governor sees occasion: at present one is convened at Nevis only; the courts of judicature are monthly courts or quarterly sessions, the former held by the justice of the peace of the division (always one of the Council); with two of the Assembly assistants, for all suits under the value of 1,000 lbs. of sugar; if they exceed that, appeal is to the sessions, where are heard all criminal causes and matters touching the Crown; the Governor (or next in rank) is Judge, Chancellor and Bishop, with all the Council on the bench, and the Assembly beneath. Council and Assembly sit bare; the Council speak, the Assembly when the Governor calls on any of them, as is usual in merchants' business, most of them having been merchants; but judgment is given only

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by the Governor. The manner of proceeding is cheap and short; two days are appointed for entering actions, of which all men take notice, and plaintiff and defendant are asked whether they will abide the judgment of the court or have a jury empannelled. After judgment follows an execution, mentioning first the person's ready sugar, next his grindable canes, then his person, and if after six months' imprisonment the debt be not satisfied, his estate to be sold at an outcry. The office of High Sheriff in England bears the name of the Provost Marshal. 2. In Montserrat there is a Court of Admiralty by commission or direction from the Duke, but in no other island of his government. 3 and 4. The Book of Statutes and Laws made here is too large yet to be made ready, but a Committee of the Council and Assembly will abridge the statutes as much as may be, and he will then pass them in full Council and Assembly and transmit them to the Council of Plantations; the executive power is wholly in himself and his Lt.-Governors and subordinate officers in ecclesiastical, civil and military affairs. 5. St. Christopher's is in too low a condition to be taken notice of. Nevis has a regiment of trained bands (under Col. Russell, a great support of the Government), consisting of 12 companies and 1,200 Englishmen, and a militia troop of 100 horse under Capt. Jas. Russell, eldest son to the Colonel; Antigua has a regiment of 900 English in eight companies, under Col. Philip Warner, Lt.-Governor, son to Sir Thos. Warner, who settled all those islands for the King, and sent out a colony for Barbadoes; there is no troop of horse, but a very good and numerous breed of horses; the English male children under 12 are 150. Montserrat has almost all Irish, and there are about 1,000 in the regiment of Col. Stapleton, Lt.-Governor; three files are entertained in pay for the guard of the platforms in Nevis. 6. No castles, a platform or two in Montserrat; one or two in Antigua, five in Nevis very bad, two in St. Christopher's, one called Sandy Point Fort, about which he has laid out a little money. 7. No privateers frequent the coasts. 8. The strength of the French on St. Christopher's about 1,200, the same of Martinique and Guadaloupe; the Indians inconsiderable, and when they break the Peace he will drive them into the sea; nor has he any doubt of the French, if neither of their Majesty's send help from Europe; has no other neighbours. 9. Has little to do with Martinique and Guadaloupe. 10 and 11. Found 10 barrels of powder, and arms in the trained bands' hands of their own; stores none, nor any money paid on any consideration of Government; 30 pieces of bad cannon at Nevis of their own, at Montserrat and Antigua six or eight, some of which are of Lord Willoughby's sending. 12. Sends map of Nevis and St. Christopher's; Montserrat rock is not so big as either; Antigua as large as Barbadoes. 13. The commodities are sugar chiefly; tobacco in great quantity in Antigua, so much indigo and cotton that he hopes his Majesty will favour them in the prohibition of Cyprus cotton and East India indigo which rob England of money; no manufactures, nor shall be while he is Governor, unless he has further commands; no materials for shipping. 14. Saltpetre might be made in abundance in Antigua and possibly elsewhere, but it must be done at the King's charge are given to sugar and indigo. 15. No river or harbour in all his Government but in Antigua, concerning which he chooses to discourse apart, and therefore he is abandoned by all shipping about the hurricane season. 16. There may be 40 parishes in his Government, to supply which he found one drunken orthodox priest, one drunken sectary priest, and one drunken parson who had no orders. 17. No conjecture can be made of the English, Scotch and Irish that have come yearly to plant these seven years' past, but there have not been six since his arrival, though 40 ships have come and gone, nor has one black or slave been brought these five years, the injustice of which he will further discourse of. At St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat the air is so good that not six have died since he came. 19. About 40 ships come yearly, chiefly from Bristol, some few from London, Plymouth, and Liverpool, all inconsiderable in force and burden. 20 and 21. Nil. 22. The 4½ per cent. is all the duty exported, manufacture or other trade they have none; nothing imported pays anything but wine, which defrays public expenses, and if that be touched upon by the Crown, they would presently drink none, which would endanger their healths. 23. The 4½ per cent. Col. Strode farms and collects and pays 700*l.* per annum. To the Governor of Nevis is allowed by courtesy (as is pretended), and Sir Chas. Wheler takes it for granted they will allow it him at the year's end, as much by the poll as is valued at 600*l.* or 700*l.* per annum, and something the Lt.-Governor's have. 24. The course taken for instructing the people and paying the Ministry is the same as in Northumberland, and other remote parts of the North and Wales, where there be store of impropriations and men's livings of about 10*l.* a year, but ours proceeds from the want of ministers not for want of provision for paying them, and want of power in the bishops to send out; why should it be a breach on the liberty of an Englishman to be sent abroad by the King to preach, any more than to press a soldier or seaman, both being warfares, and the latter of 50 times the consequence to the Crown, for no good Christian was ever a bad subject; and because he serves for an University in Parliament is the more bold to affirm, that it would be for the good of the Universities if young men, instead of retiring to remote parts for 10*l.* a year, and into schools to be ushers, or to teach A B C to children, might be sent into the plantations for five years, to have their voyage defrayed and 100*l.* per annum allowed them, and his Majesty's countenance at their return; but because he thinks that will not be, has obtained from the Council and Assembly to dispose of the revenues of the Church according to his design, provided he supplies them with preaching ministers; and if he does not take very wrong measures, will in a year erect a college or two, out of which the Government shall be supplied with pious and able men. Will now give an account of the state of the islands under his government in one continued discourse. Has erected a Court of Admiralty, but will not exercise his office of Vice-Admiral without His Royal Highness's direction; his proposals concerning condemned ships and other seizures and rules for men-of-war in his roads. The two men-of-war which brought Sir Thos.

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Lynch governed in Sir Chas. Wheler's roads under his own cannon at that rate, that had it not been ridiculous for him to have a difference with those who came to countenance his demand of St. Christopher's, he should have put them to complain. Nevis is the most considerable of these islands, Antigua and Montserrat sending their freight there in shallops, and if the King has any interest in the sugar trade it is owing to the valour and vigilance of its inhabitants, which defended themselves against several attempts of the French fleet and has given the King a rise for the establishment of all that was lost in St. Christopher, Antigua, and Montserrat; hopes therefore for some assistance of cannon, powder, muskets, swords, &c., for there is nothing but of their own acquisition, nor have they ever received a shilling from the Crown, nor is it hardly known to the King that there is such a little island as Nevis, nor how loyal the inhabitants are, nor how unanimous in the Protestant religion, and the practice of the English Church, which cannot truly be said of many of his Majesty's colonies. Has proposed to raise a good fort on the high rocky promontory of Pelican's Point, and if the King would lay the foundation, negroes here will be spared to do much of it; his reasons for pitching upon this place rather than the old fort, it will be less expense, and the town which was called the Red Storehouse, but which he has honoured with the King's name, will shortly have 500 men able to bear arms, which will be secured under the fort; and it is possible to make a harbour for vessels of 70 or 80 tons. Nevis ships a great deal of sugar and indigo every year, which would all be sold for the growth and manufacture of England, if the English merchants would do their part, but great part is bartered for beef from Ireland and fish from New England; but salt salmon and other fish for the north of England would beat out the New England trade if quantity enough were brought for the negroes, and people would rather give 4 lb. sugar per lb. for good English beef than 2 lb. for Irish; and should the King oblige Barbadoes and these islands to take English beef, it would not much hurt them, provided English merchants were bound to furnish a quantity and quality at a standing rate; the great advantage this would bring the King in raising gentlemen's rents, which would facilitate his land tax. Complains of the manner in which English merchants trade at twice the profit the Dutch would and give no credit, while the Dutch give a year; neither will they take the poor man's tobacco, nor the worst sugar. Montserrat is a colony of Irish, and after Col. Stapleton's time his Majesty should take care that not only an English Governor be always constituted, but a small garrison of English kept in pay. Hopes the King will think of Antigua; 'tis as large as Barbadoes and the best land in the West Indies; Falmouth and English harbours, divided only by a neck of land, which may be cut through with inconsiderable charge, and are so landlocked as to be out of danger of hurricanes. The Dover Castle, which Col. Strode lets to the King for the use of Sir Chas. Wheler's Government, suffered no harm though the hurricane was as violent as ever was known which should persuade the improvement of English harbour and settling that quarter of the island. Has already

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moved that the Royal Company may bring negroes; at least 4,000 are wanted, for by negroes only can that island be planted till it be cleared of wood for more health for the English. Nevis is not half planted for want of negroes; they should have to furnish themselves; poverty cannot be objected; wishes Barbadoes were so near out of debt. St. Christopher's is otherwise; will not suffer a negro to be brought thither, but entreats his Majesty to send Englishmen out of prisons for small debts, &c., because it cannot defend itself but by English. Observations on the map and how the island is quartered. At the Old Road Fort between two rivers kinds of torrents between guts of rocks a foot deep, was Sir Thos. Warner's seat, which Lord Willoughby bought for the Governor. Reasons why he takes it not to be a proper seat for the Governor, he would have a stone house built for the Governor. Has begun to repair a fort in the English Leeward quarters near Sandy point, wherein are two companies of English foot, bordering on the French quarter. Suppose the French and English fall out, the former cannot march from Basseterre to Brimstone Hill through the English Leeward quarter. Remarks on the last war, and how Col. Reemes behaved with 300 musketeers; this house of the Governor's between these precipices will prevent the like folly; next time the English must think of a defensive war till they have help from Nevis. Another reason for having the Governor seated to windward, the English quarters would be joined and the French separated. Comes now to the difficult point of his Majesty's expense for keeping his sovereignty in St. Kitts. Values not the Governor's plantation at all, being confident it will not be let for 100*l.* per annum, but if the King would stock it with 100 negroes, and horses and cattle to the value of 500*l.* and build a house for the Governor and sugar and indigo works upon it, all which would amount to 4,000*l.*, it might be reckoned a revenue of 1,000*l.* a year, which, with other perquisites, might invite a fit man out of England to be Governor; till then the King must either join the Government with that of Nevis with as at present a yearly addition out of the Exchequer, or make a planter Governor, and lose it again when the French please; for a Knight of Malta is always their Governor, and there is a general commanding, which is odds against the conduct of a planter. Has begun the fort at Sandy Point, but it is a pitiful thing, only fit to keep off the populace, which he feared would have forced away the negroes, so hopes the King will think it necessary to send him some money to make it something, as also to make a little fort at Stones Point; where he has placed five guns upon the ruins of a pitiful platform, or else he must pull it down and make it a platform only against shipping. His Majesty thought of entertaining the two companies for one year only, but it is impossible to disband them, or to subsist without a third, for the French delays are so unjust that no Englishman who sold his estate has got possession, and the French refuse the oath to the King, and will, he fears, attempt something on him for the recovery of their negroes. There are never less than two French men-of-war sailing from island to island, and every moment 400 French soldiers are expected to be

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in garrison in St. Christopher's, nor will the English venture themselves and their estates on it unless they see their Governor very confident, and without another company the island is in danger. Hopes after two years that by the revenue of 4½ per cent. the Government may keep itself. As to Eustatia and Saba, he demanded Eustatia of M. De Baas, but was worsted; could wish the King would purchase it, a particular Dutchman, Quirinson or some deriving from him, having the seignory of it, and plant it with 200 English, for it lies on the back of the French quarter at Sandy Point, within an hour's rowing. Saba is the King's by right and should be demanded of the Dutch Ambassador, for it was taken by the Dutch the same day the English retook Surinam; it is an inconsiderable little rock, and not worth asking, but that 50 musketeers inhabiting there would be a thorn in the side of the Sandy Point French quarter, and it is near enough to Nevis for a bigger number to be set down on fit occasion. The third company for St. Kitts should consist of 80 or 100 men; they should be young married men with their wives, some of whom would have encouragement to stay and plant. It is impossible to raise men here; when Lord Willoughby raised men in these islands upon their own expense, and by their valour took 48 cannon, he carried them to Barbadoes; hopes they may be restored. 21 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 52.]

Dec. 9? **681.** (Sir Charles Wheler) to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Thought fit to put this paper into his hands apart from other business, concerning the prisoners paying the expense of their diet. Desires him to mind the King that these men were not loose men or dissolute privateers, for there is not one in his government but substantial inhabitants, who armed and victualled themselves, and their officers were the very best of the country; will the King be kinder to his mercenary soldiers, of whose ordinary expense and ransom too he usually takes care? Desires his Majesty to consider the consequences if he should have occasion again to make any levies in these parts. Having done all he could in public treaty with the French to put off the payment from the King, hopes he shall have pardon in offering his sense in private. *Endorsed*, "R. 3 Mar. 167½," about French prisoners. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 53.]

Dec. 9.
St. Christopher's. **682.** Sir Chas. Wheler to Joseph Williamson, Secretary to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has no business to trouble him with, but ventures to thank him for his civility at parting, and to ask whether that money was brought him, which he left unpaid at his coming away; and prays him to send word how his endeavours to serve the King in this affair of St. Christopher's are accepted; has very ill luck if they please not, for he never took so much pains in his life, and if the King would give him the inheritance of his part of St. Christopher's, would not have undertaken that affair, could he have foreseen the hazard he once thought himself in, not of his life, but of his credit in the conduct of it. *Endorsed*, "R. 3 Mar. 167½," &c. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 54.]

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[Dec. 11.] **683.** The King to Sir Chas. Wheler, Governor of the Leeward Islands. On consideration of the ill accidents that have befallen ships returning from the Caribbee Islands from the want of their associating themselves in fleets, his Majesty by letters of this date (copy inclosed) to the Deputy Governor of Barbadoes has appointed three seasons for ships from Barbadoes to sail for England, viz., the last of March, June, and September, and not at any other time, and that said fleets touch at the Leeward Islands not staying at any above 48 hours, to gather ships bound for England. Requires him not to fail to have shipping ready against the time the Barbadoes fleet may be expected, and to signify this his Majesty's pleasure to the masters and merchants, preventing any from going before the time and punishing any contemners of this his Majesty's pleasure in such manner as may deter others. *Draft, with corrections, in Williamson's hand. Endorsed,* "Dec. 11, 167½." 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 55.]

Dec. 11. Whitehall. **684.** The King to Sir Tho. Lynch, Knight, Lt.-Governor of Jamaica. Having taken into consideration the ill accidents that have befallen the ships of his Majesty's subjects on their return from the West Indies, chiefly through their coming scattering, his Majesty has thought fit to appoint three seasons at which only ships are to be permitted to return from Jamaica, viz., the 24th of March, June, and September. He is required for the preventing of any surprise upon any sudden change of affairs in Europe not to neglect to make provision for the safety of the island and the protection of the shipping there. 1½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIV., pp.* 43, 44.]

Dec. 11. **685.** The King to Capt. Christopher Codrington, Lt.-Governor of Barbadoes. Having taken into consideration the ill accidents that have heretofore befallen the ships of his Majesty's subjects in their return from the Caribbee Islands for want of returning in fleets for mutual defence and at certain seasons whereby his Majesty might give order for their security by his own shipping, his Majesty appoints three seasons only for ships to sail from Barbadoes, viz., the last of March, June, and September, touching at the Leeward Islands for ships bound thence. To notify the arrival of these orders. *The remainder of this letter is the same as the King wrote to Governor Lord Willoughby, Nov.* 16, 1665 (*see previous Vol. No.* 1079), *except those clauses referring to Surinam, Saba, Eustatia, and Tobago.*

Mem.—This letter was sent to Mr. Bragg 25th December 1671, a like having been sent to the Lt.-Governor of the Leeward Islands at same time. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIV., pp.* 45–47.]

Dec. 11. **686.** The King to Sir Charles Wheler or the Officer commanding in chief in the Leeward Isles. To the same effect as the preceding, to the Lt.-Governor of Barbadoes, which is enclosed, enjoining him not to fail to have the shipping of the Leeward Islands ready against the times when the Barbadoes fleet may be expected.

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Mem.—This was sent with a duplicate of the letter of same date to Capt. Codrington to Mr. Lodge at Deal, Jan. 17, 167½. 1¼ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIV, pp.* 55, 56.]

[Dec. 11.] **687.** Account by Robert Mason of the commodities of New Hampshire. New Hampshire the best improved for land and most populated of any in those parts; abounds with corn, cattle, timber, fish; people generally live comfortably and happy, having a great trade to all parts. Store of shipping of their own, exporting and importing some thousands of tons of goods of their own growth and foreign, which pays no custom to the King, but some small duty to Massachusetts Bay, which if looked after would amount to at least 4,000*l.* per annum. Goods exported yearly; 20,000 tons of deal and pipe staves, 10,000 quintalls of fish, 10 ship loads of masts, several thousand beaver and otter skins. Imported: 300 tons of wine and brandy, 200 tons of goods from the Leeward Islands, 2,000 tons of salt. As regards land every person would be willing to take new leases and pay the Lord Proprietor a quitrent with a fine according to their capacity, provided they might have a final confirmation, which would mount up to a considerable sum. The income of the saw-mills at Newichewanock is considerable, they paying 200*l.* for privilege of common. Rec^d^ 11 Dec. 1671. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 56.]

Dec. 15.
Exeter House.

Shaftesbury Papers.

688. Lord Ashley to Sir John Yeamans. Hopes he has received his commission to be Governor, and that he will endeavour to settle all things to the advantage and settlement of the plantation, one main point of which is the setting down together in towns. The Lords Proprietors have in favour of the first planters altered their minds about the port town on Ashley River, as he will find by their general letter, which through the little care taken to lay it out into convenient streets at their first coming it cannot be made so exactly regular and beautiful as they wish, yet he is desired to have the streets laid out as large, orderly, and convenient as possibly may be, and when it is done the houses which shall hereafter be built on each side those designed streets will grow in beauty with the trade and riches of the town. To prevent the like inconveniences hereafter desires he would be early enough in choosing a place and laying out the model of an exact regular town on the next river, and to send the Lords Proprietors the draft of it. Intend Charles Town for the port town on Ashley River, where they will oblige all ships that come into that river to unlade and take in their lading, except timber and such like bulky commodities as cannot without great trouble be brought to the port town, and thus on all the navigable rivers they intend to have in the most convenient situations port towns. Looks upon him as his friend and therefore expects plain dealing from him, for though it was resolved to make him Governor, yet he was making himself by the people a little too quick. Beseeches him to trust Ashley when he assures him that a man of his abilities doth not need nor will find any other way successful but the direct one of serving the Lords Proprietors and endeavouring the good of the plantation. Is glad to hear so many considerable men come from Barbadoes, for the Lords Proprietors find by dear experience that no others are able to make a plantation but such as are in a condition to stock and furnish themselves, "the rest serve only to fill up numbers and live upon us, and therefore now we have a competent number until we are better stocked with provisions I am not very fond of more company unless they be substantial men." The first of his queries is answered by their appointment of Mr. Culpeper, a man of his own approbation, to be Surveyor-General. To the second concerning their Deputies, hopes he will not expect them to be named by any but ourselves; and to the third, if men sell their lands it is expected that the Governor and Council take care he pays any debt due to the Lords Proprietors, when they may dispose of themselves and their land as they think fit. Desires he will do the particular kindness to take with him Mr. Mathews, his deputy, Mr. West, and Captain Halstead, if there, and with them take up for Lord Ashley 12,000 acres in some convenient, healthy, fruitful place upon Ashley River. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 100–101.]

Dec. 15.
Exeter House.

Shaftesbury Papers.

689. Lord Ashley to Sir John Coming. Has received his letter and is well satisfied with his behaviour, ability, and service, and the Lords Proprietors are resolved to continue in their employment a man so diligent and successful in his business. Takes particular notice of his care to instruct others in the navigation of Ashley River and the directions he has spread abroad for those who may have occasion to sail thither. Promises him all the encouragement and kindness he can justly expect. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *p.* 98.]

Dec. 15.
Exeter House.

Shaftesbury Papers.

690. Lord Ashley to his very affectionate friend Maurice Matthews. Besides the kindness he has for him upon his uncle's, the Challoners account, the industry he has employed in discovering the country, and the account he has given of it, hath made Ashley choose him his deputy, for which he sends him a commission, [*see No.* 698] and doubts not he will continue all that vigour and activity which has made Ashley take notice of him, and which he will be careful to encourage as he gives him reason to do it. Desires he will have an eye to his private and public concerns there, in particular to consult with Sir John Yeamans to lay out 12,000 acres of fruitful, healthy land in the most convenient place for a pleasant seat upon Ashley River. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *p.* 102.]

Dec. 15.
Jamaica.

691. Sir Thos. Lynch to Joseph Williamson. His of 22nd September came to hand about 10 days ago. Is glad the King and Duke were satisfied with the manner of Lynch receiving the Government, and hopes that Sir T. M. will arrive safe, and that his other proceedings here will not make his Lordship ashamed of having recommended him. Has written to his Lordship at large,

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and not above three weeks since he and Mr. Slingesby had "a vast packet" from Lynch; and there is nothing left to make them understand this place, but the numbers of the people and a map of the island, which cannot possibly be had these three months. Begs for his Lordship's directions about cutting wood, and the Spanish and French seizing our vessels. Has suspended Mr. Ardrey (?), who has carried himself so sottishly and imprudently in the Assistance, but hopes he may learn better from a better Commander, for has turned out Wilgress. Is infinitely obliged for the packets of printed and written Gazettes, and hopes he will send more, for seldom a week passes but a ship is coming hither. This comes to Plymouth or Chester; a month hence will write by a Londoner. There is come to Barbadoes a vessel that parted with Sir Thos. Modyford in a storm in the lat. of Bermudas. *Endorsed*, R. 16 Apr., &c. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 57.]

Dec. 16. **692.** Instructions from Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the Governor and Council at Charles Town on Ashley River in five Articles. To follow the rules for government in the fundamental constitutions, temporary laws, and previous instructions. Instructions of the latest date always to take place. Always to fill up the Grand Council with an equal number of Councillors chosen by the Parliament to the Deputies. To prepare such Bills as he thinks for the good of the plantation, and present them to Parliament to be passed into laws if Parliament think fit, for there is nothing to be debated or voted in Parliament but what is proposed to them by the Council. To afford all assistance they can to Capt. Halstead in his discoveries. *Signed by* Craven, Ashley, G. Carteret, P. Colleton. *In Locke's hand.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XX., p.* 79.]

Dec. 16.
Exeter House.
Shaftesbury Papers.

693. Lord Ashley to Stephen Bull. Has made choice of Mr. Mathews because of his acquaintance with some of his near relations to succeed Bull as his deputy. He must not interpret this as any unkindness or disrespect to himself, who though a stranger when put in that trust, yet will continue to him this advantage of being ready to do him any good, and to show his respect grants his desire for the free freight of his goods which come in the Blessing, and has ordered Capt. Halstead to deliver up his bond for the freight of those goods. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *p.* 99.]

Dec. 16.
Exeter House.
Shaftesbury Papers.

694. Lord Ashley to his very affectionate friend Capt. Halstead. Is very glad to find he has not been mistaken in the person employed in our Carolina affairs and that he has acquitted himself so well to our satisfaction. This gives great encouragement to continue him in our service. The orders sent for his coming home so far from any dislike for him that it is intended to send him again with Mr. Coming to Carolina in a ship most convenient for our business here. In all places where he touches to encourage men of estate to remove to Carolina, but to forbear to invite the poorer sort yet awhile, "for we find ourselves mightily mistaken in endeavouring to get a great number of poor people there, it being substantial

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men and their families that must make the plantation which will stock the country with negroes, cattle, and other necessaries, whereas others rely and eat upon us." Is sorry for Hugh Wentworth's death at Barbadoes, but is now satisfied that his brother John, now at Providence, was the fitter man to be Governor, and he whom they purposed to make so, but the shuffling of names caused the mistake. He is to assure John Wentworth of this, for the mistake is now rectified. Has written to Sir John Yeamans and Mr. Mathews to take up a colony on Ashley River, which if he likes we will forthwith stock; wishes his opinion upon it and also upon Mathew's honesty, skill in planting, and ability to manage a plantation. Desires exact observations of the two islands of the Bahamas which are planted. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 103, 104.]

Dec. 16. Exeter House. **695.** Lord Ashley to his very affectionate friend Mr. West. Has received his letters and is abundantly satisfied in all that he doubted of before, which he had not done had West given an account of his management of affairs there before. Finds he has been a very honest man to the Lords Proprietors in the distribution of stores and securing their debts, who have resolved in future to put the disposal of their stores wholly into his hands without any order from the Governor and Council, for now it is thought that every man by his own industry may be not only provided with victuals but with commodities to pay for cloths, tools, and other necessaries out of England. Intend so to furnish their stores that industrious people may be supplied who will pay ready truck, but not that the lazy or debauched shall run further into debt. It was through no personal dislike or disrespect to him that Sir John Yeamans was made Governor, but the nature of their government, which required that a Landgrave should be preferred to any commoner, but their opinion of his discretion, vigilance and fidelity is not at all lessened. Looks upon him as one who does in earnest mind the interest and prosperity of their settlement. Being assured that Charles Town and the country about it is healthy, the Lords Proprietors have altered their minds concerning the remove of their servants farther up the river, and would have him now go on in the plantation he has begun and employ them all there chiefly in planting provisions. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 104, 106.]

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Dec. 17. **696.** The King to Governor Sir Wm. Berkeley. To suspend John Lightfoot from the office of Auditor-general in Virginia and to continue Edward Digges in the peaceable possession and enjoyment of said office, his Majesty having been informed that the Governor of Virginia granted his commission to said Digges prior to the date of his Majesty's letters patent to Lightfoot, and that said Digges is a person every way fit for said office of Auditor-general. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXI., p.* 77.]

Dec. 17. Jamaica. **697.** Sir Thos. Lynch to Sec. Lord Arlington. Wrote about a month since to his Lordship, and to Mr. Secretary Slingesby sending answer to inquiries; and will with all possible speed send

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exact maps of the island, and the best account he can get of the number of the inhabitants. From what his Lordship and others have written concludes the Spaniards neither can nor will do anything, nevertheless continue making all preparations. The Spaniards could only ruin Port Royal; it is absolutely impossible for them to destroy or retake the island. Again begs advice what to do if they should invade Jamaica, and whether to suffer the French to insult and injure them so. Has freed the Governor of Tortuga's patache. The Spaniards carried into St. Jago one of our ketches from New York, wounded some of the seamen, robbed all and then dismissed her; but she has had harder measure here, for being a Jew's, the merchants informed against her, and she was condemned for a foreigner, though the vessel, master, seamen, and goods were English. Sent Mr. Slingesby a petition of divers merchants against the Jews, but he supposes they will not be expelled, for there are but 16 without patents of naturalization, and in Lynch's opinion his Majesty cannot have more profitable subjects than they and the Hollanders, for they have great stocks and correspondence; are not numerous enough to supplant us, nor is it to their interest to betray us. Cannot find any but Jews that will adventure their goods or persons to get a trade. Hopes we shall do as much as will keep up the credit if not enrich the island by keeping the peace and obliging them. Possibly they may come to connive at some little underhand trade; whereby they get more than we. Believes it may be better than a public and open trade which would infallibly destroy that we have with Spain. But should it be impossible to steal into any kind of correspondence with them, yet conceives it against the island's interest to make war. People have not married, built or settled as they would in peace; some for fear of being destroyed, others have got much and suddenly by privateers' bargains and are gone. War carries away all freemen, labourers, and planters of provisions which makes work and victuals dear and scarce. Privateering encourages all manner of disorder and dissoluteness, and if it succeed does but enrich the worst sort of people, and provoke and alarm the Spaniards, constraining them to arm and fortify so that it will be difficult to take any considerable place when the King has a design or people to do it. When Sir T. M. came there were 2,500 in the militia, and now not above 3,200. They judge that there have been lost and left planting in the designs of the Windward Isles, Curaçoa, Oxford, Porto Bello, Granada, and Panama about 2,600, besides those carried off and lost in particular vessels, and these are the bravest sort of people; so that war will infinitely retard the settlement of the island; which makes him wish that peace might be preserved here, according to the treaty at Madrid, though we should break with them in Europe, as it seems to be feared. The Spaniards seem inclinable to peace, but rather out of fear than love. They have but three privateers out, one of Capt. Diego, after whom has sent the Welcome, and Yhallahes and Martin, two Dutchmen, with Sir T. M.'s commission, after whom he sent the Assistance to the Bay of Campeachy. Yhallahes was there, but so far in with the shore that the frigate could not command him; the Governor, to whom they sent with the publication of the peace to treat about freeing an English pink that went hence, sent two barques with the frigate's long boat to take him, but he told them he would not be taken by boats and intended hither. Some days after they met with Martin in a Spanish barque laden with wood; Capt. Wilgress took the wood, but sending the barque for water she was seized by the Spanish Governor; he also chased ashore a Spanish vessel, nor did he get any satisfaction for the merchants of the pink, who were plundered of above 2,000*l.*, part of which the Governor owns detaining as Spanish goods. By the first opportunity his Lordship shall have the depositions and state of the case. Capt. Wilgress also sent his men on shore for logwood, and at the Isle of Pines set fire to divers Spanish huts; for all which, and his wicked, drunken behaviour on board, has turned him out, and made captain one Major Beeston, a gentleman of good estate, parts and conduct, for whom the whole island will answer. Has made Prynce, one of the most famous of the privateers, one of his lieutenants, that the Spaniards should see they were willing to serve his Majesty; and was afraid the sending home Morgan might make all the privateers apprehend they should be so dealt with, notwithstanding the King's proclamation of pardon. However shall send him home so as he shall not be much disgusted, yet the order obeyed, and the Spaniards satisfied. Could not do it now, for he is sick and there is no opportunity, but hopes the Welcome will be ready to bring him in six weeks. To speak the truth of him, he's an honest brave fellow, and had both Sir T. M. and the Council's commission and instructions, which they thought he obeyed and followed so well that they gave him public thanks, which is recorded in the Council books. However, it must be confessed that the privateers did divers barbarous acts, which they lay to his Vice-Admiral's charge. The Assistance sailed two days hence for Trinidad on Cuba for provisions, for which has charged a bill of 104*l.* on the Commissioners of the Navy; begs his Lordship to move his Majesty that this and his future charges may be readily paid, money being very scarce and at 15 per cent. The Collector wrote four days since that there was no money of the King's, and there has been but 700*l.* since he came, which is not at all to be wondered at, for all arises from the import on wines, and there have not come in 10 pipes since his arrival, though above 100 sail have. They have carried away little of the island's produce. Most carry away logwood, concerning which Mr. Williamson has promised his Lordship's orders. The Governor of Campeachy complains that these wood cutters do injury to his province, and that the frigate did not satisfy him; to which he answered, that he gave none liberty to cut wood. They were vessels bound for New York, New England, or England, or strangers, and if they did any injury the Governor might punish them; that Lynch did not know whether the King might not think his fleets

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had a right to cut wood in those desolate places, since they did it in July 12 months, and June last when the peace was adjusted and promulged; and that he had turned out the captain for not punishing his men for chasing a vessel ashore, and not delivering Capt. David's barque and wood; which he would return when he sent for satisfaction for the plundering the pink, for if they seized from our merchants all they called Spanish goods, we should lose more by the peace than by the war. Hopes his Lordship will give some orders in this. Will send to demand satisfaction for the pink and protest against going to seek it in Spain, which your Lordship knows is worse than losing it. Two great ships arrived from Barbadoes, and one at Port Morant with a Dutchman from Surinam and Curaçoa, who is naturalized, and has now brought many negroes. Esquire Pierce from Barbadoes, and Capt. Rendar from Surinam, came to see the island, and are going away mightily satisfied. Hear of abundance coming from divers parts, so that certain of peace and good government, in a small time the island will be strong, populous, and profitable without draining the nation or drawing anything more from the King's treasury. What falls heaviest on them is the blasting of their cocoa; fear most of the old trees will die, as in San Domingo and Cuba; yet hopes to pick up a few nuts for the King and his Lordship, with a bunch or two of vanillas; and hopes to send his Majesty some off his own land, for he is sending a Jew to the inland provinces where the vine grows to see whether he can cure any. 8 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 58.]

Dec. 18. **698.** Deputation from Anthony Lord Ashley to Maurice Mathews. Whereas each of the Lords Proprietors hath power to make a deputy to be his representative in Parliament and in the Grand Council, and to exercise such powers in the absence of the deputator out of Carolina as by the Fundamental Constitutions more fully appear. Lord Ashley, out of the trust and confidence he has in his wisdom, prudence, and integrity hereby appoints Maurice Mathews his deputy in Carolina. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XX., p.* 76.]

[Dec. 20.] **699.** Draft commission appointing Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Stapleton [*whose name has been added by Williamson*] Governor of the Leeward Islands, and revoking Sir Charles Wheler's commission of the 25th January 1671. *Endorsed,* "Draft prepared by his Maj. Council for Plantations. Agreed the 20 of December 1671."

N.B.—This commission is almost identical with the commission dated 25th January 1671, *to Sir Chas. Wheler, but the appointment of Deputy Governors in the islands under his command is left absolutely to Governor Stapleton, whereas Governor Wheler had power only to nominate and appoint Deputy Governors until the King's pleasure be known. A paragraph to continue Lieutenant-Colonel Robt. Stapleton Lieutenant-Governor of Mont-*

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serrat "for the good opinion we have of his abilities to serve us in that command," Williamson has written in the margin "leave out this." 6 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 59.]

[Dec. 20.] **700.** Draft instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Stapleton [*Williamson has written in the name*], Governor of the Leeward Islands, in the same terms (*mutatis mutandis*) as those to Sir Chas. Wheler of the 31st January 1671, except the first article, which has been added, and directs him with all speed to deliver to Sir Chas. Wheler the accompanying letter and revocation of his commission of the 25th January 1671, and to cause his Majesty's exemplification of said revocation to be published, as also his commission, whether he can presently deliver it to Sir Chas. Wheler or no. To the 15th article is added, that said islands may have a sufficient supply of merchantable negroes at moderate rates, he is to take especial care that payment be made for same, "it being otherwise against reason to expect that any should send good wares to a known bad market," and to send account from time to time to the Council for Plantations of the number of negroes yearly supplied to the islands, and at what rates. And in the last article, he is directed to choose St. Kitts for his chief residence, "which is now in our possession," instead of "when it shall be delivered to you." *Endorsed,* "Draught . . . . prepared by his Maj. Council for Plantations. Agreed the 20th of December 1671." 5½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 60. *See also Col. Entry Bk., XCII.,* 455.]

[Dec. 20.] **701.** Draft revocation of Sir Chas. Wheler's commissions as Governor of the Leeward Islands and Commissioner to treat concerning the re-entry of the English into possession of goods and estates sold to the French, and other matters relating to the full execution of that part of the Treaty of Breda, dated the 25th January 1671, and the 14th March ensuing. *Endorsed,* "Draught . . . . prepared by his Maj. Council of Plantations. Agreed the 20th of December 1671." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 61.]

[Dec. 20.] **702.** Draft commission to Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Stapleton [*Williamson has written in the name*] to treat with the French Commissioners and determine all differences concerning the restoring of his Majesty's subjects to their lands and goods, &c., in his Majesty's part of St. Christopher's, of which restitution has been made, being in the same terms (*mutatis mutandis*) with that of the 14th March 1671, to Sir Chas. Wheler, which is declared void. *Endorsed,* "Draught . . . . prepared by his Maj. Council of Plantations. Agreed the 20th of December 1671." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 62.]

Dec. 21. Office of the Ordnance. **703.** An account of the powder, match, muskets, shot, &c., hereafter mentioned, sent with Sir Thomas Lynch to Jamaica, the 24th day of January 1671, with the value thereof, amounting to 1,520*l.* ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII.,* 96.]

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704. "The Governor of Jamaica's, [Sir Thos. Modyford] answers to the inquiries of his Majesty's Commissioners." 1. What Councils, Assemblies, and Courts of Judicature? When he first came there was but one Court of Common Pleas, but on petition of the freeholders he constituted in every parish a court of the nature of a county court for sums under 20*s*., and a Commission of the Peace, with a Supreme Court at St. Jago, armed with King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer powers, where he has officiated in person. This order has proved of infinite satisfaction to the inhabitants. They have also a Court of Equity, in which the Governor is Judge, in which he cannot remember above three decrees made these seven years. At his first coming he called an Assembly by writs, and several laws being made, he dissolved them, and has had no occasion to call any since. His Majesty's Council of 12, chosen by the Governor, meet as often as the Supreme Court sits, which is once in two months, or oftener. Found this Council and Assembly settled in Sir Charles Lyttleton's time. 2. What Courts of Admiralty? But one court, at Port Royal, Sir James Modyford judge, with appeal to the Governor, whose sentence is definitive. 3. Where the Legislative and Executive Powers are seated? The Legislative power is in the Governor, his Majesty's Council representing the Lord's House, and the Assembly composed of Representatives of the Freeholders, two persons elected out of every parish; each of these bodies enjoying a negative as well as affirmative vote. The Executive powers are fixed in the officers, civil and military; and the courts of law direct all processes to the provost-marshal, which is found highly inconvenient; would have settled sheriffs in every parish, but that the office of provost-marshal for life was settled by patent, which is worthy their Lordship's timely consideration. 4. What laws are in force? "Right reason, which is the common law of England," together with Magna Charta and the Ancient Statutes of England, so far as practicable. Their statutes, made by the Assembly in his first year, were sent to Lord Chancellor Hyde for his Majesty's approbation, which was granted, but by reason of his misfortune they were not returned; supposes they may be in the hands of the now Lord Keeper, whom he has solicited for their return. By those they have acted, on the credit of the Lord Chancellor's letter, and find them very wholesome. 5. What number of horse and foot, and whether trained bands or standing forces? Only trained bands, exercised every two months, whose numbers he will find in enclosed list. 6. What castles, forts, and stores? Fort Charles, on Port Royal, is the only fort; no ship can go in or out of the harbour without being accountable to it. A list of its stores, guns, and provisions enclosed; also the figure of it and its situation [*see preceding Vol. No.* 1563. I.]. Had also, in St. Jago, a stonehouse fitted for ammunition, but the roof, built by the Spaniards, fell in 10th February last and spoiled much powder. 7. What number of privateers frequent the coast with their burdens, number of men and guns, and names of commanders? Has caused a list of the privateers of this island to be sent herewith, and an uncertain calculation of the French and Dutch belonging to Hispaniola or Tortuga. 8 and 9. What is the strength of neighbours, and what correspondency is kept with them? Having lately expelled a parcel of Spanish negroes and mulattos which did much mischief, the sea is betwixt them and all other nations. The nearest is Cuba, very thinly inhabited by Spaniards and slaves, and their laws severely prohibit correspondence; on its coasts all sorts of privateers careen and victual their ships, and small vessels of this port go thither for hides, tallow, and jerked meat, and never see any of the inhabitants; the east part, where St. Jago stands, is within 20 leagues of the north side of Jamaica, and from thence came the last forces that invaded this island. Next westward is Yucatan and its bay, and the Bay of Campeachy and Mexico, a great province, thinly inhabited, where our people go to cut logwood and return in about three months: this place has many more Indians than Spaniards, but most under the Spanish yoke, except to the westward. Due west lies Mexico, full of people, from whence came to Cuba 30 companies of foot, which, about 10 years ago, were defeated by General D'Oyley at Rio Neva, on the north side of this island. Due south from Yucatan are Honduras, Guatemala, River of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, River Chagre, and Porto Bello, very rich, and thinly inhabited, with many more Indians than Spaniards, and some towns of Indians that deny any subjection to the Spaniards. On this coast live the Mosquito Indians, and about Cape Gratia Dios others who are not subject to the Spaniard, but trade with our people for turtle shell and other commodities. In the Bay of Darien, southward and south east from Jamaica, lie Cartagena, St. Martha, Maracay, Comana, and Caraccas, the chief sea coast towns of the Main, at great distance apart, and a country very thinly inhabited betwixt. The men-of-war have at times taken and plundered most of their towns, and about Maracay the Chimely Indians often worst the Spaniards. North of Caraccas and east from hence lies Porto Rico, an island bigger than this, thinly inhabited by Spaniards, with but one town called St. John's, from whence they apprehend neither good nor evil. Near this lies the very great island of Hispaniola, the west parts of which are inhabited by French, with a mixture of English, Dutch, and Walloons; with whom our people trade for hides, tallow, jerked meat, cattle, and horses, which they daily fetch from the Spaniards who dare not vindicate themselves. "Thus may your Lordships read Jamaica circled with enemy's countries, which (though not sufficiently stored with people to hurt us), yet are good places to receive and cherish such forces as may come from Europe or Mexico to oppress us, and therefore is there much reason for that standing force of privateers or somewhat equivalent, to give us seasonable intelligence and to be prompt to resist the first attempts of an enemy." 10. What arms, ammunition, and stores did you find on the place, or have been sent since, when received, how employed, what remaining, and where? In answer to the 6th inquiry, find an account of the arms, ammunition, and stores. 11. What moneys have been paid or appointed by his Majesty, or levied, towards buying arms and making fortifications?

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Their Lordships have also an account of what has been appointed and what paid by his Majesty, none having been levied. 12. The boundaries and contents of land? The boundaries are the sea; the contents, by calculation of Sergeant-Major John Man, Surveyor-General, 7,000,000 acres. 13. What commodities and materials for shipping? The commodities are expressed at large in his former sent to Lord Arlington; and for materials for shipping knows none, but good timber, as cedars, whitewood and the like. 14. Whether saltpetre may be produced, and at what rates delivered in England? He did in the time of the Dutch war, to his no small charge make an essay for saltpetre, and made very good, but at so dear a rate that he gave it over. 15. What rivers, harbours, and roads, and of what depths? Desires to refer to a map of the island, by said Major Man, copied by Mr. Innians, the surveyor, and sent his son to be printed, wherein the rivers, harbours, and roads and their depths are punctually set down. 16. What number of planters, servants, slaves, and parishes? The number of planters, servants, and slaves will appear in the list herewith sent, and the parishes in the plot last mentioned. 17 and 18. What number of English, Scots, or Irish, and slaves have yearly come or been brought, and what number have yearly died these seven years last past? No account of their coming could be kept, in regard of their landing at several harbours, bays, and creeks, but a guess may be made of dividing the number of acres granted by 30, which was the allowance per head; nor can account be given of the dead, for few are brought to the parish church to be buried, many a parish having yet no church. 19. What number of ships yearly trade to and from, and of what burdens? Send herewith a perfect account of the ships for these last two years, and also of the logwood men, that their Lordships may judge of the hopefulness of that trade. 20 and 21. What obstructions do you find to trade and navigation, and what advantages may be gained? The only obstruction to trade is the want of servants and slaves, and had all nations permission to bring them, as to Barbadoes they had till about 1652, this place would suddenly swell up to a greater felicity and wealth than ever that did. This privilege granted would make them not feel those lesser obstructions laid on them by Act of Parliament, as, no goods to be carried but from and to England, &c. No foreigners to be merchants here, &c.; but if it may not be granted, moves that the English merchants may have gratis the Royal Company's license to trade for slaves from Jamaica. Enlarged on this subject in said papers to Lord Arlington, to which he desires to refer. 22. What duties payable upon goods exported or imported? There is not a tax on goods exported, nor on any imported but wines and strong liquors, and every English ship pays 12*d.* per ton and a foreigner 2*s.* Found these set by Act of a former Assembly, for payment of several officers, military and civil, to all whom it's very much in arrear, and therefore to it has been added 40*s.* for a license to sell drink, of which a particular account shall be presented. 23. What revenue arises to his Majesty, by whom collected, and how accounted for? His Majesty's particular revenue consists of fines and forfeitures, charged in his this book under

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the title of escheats, which stands debtor to his Majesty about 400*l.*; quitrents between 300*l.* and 400*l.*, levied by Captain Linley Cox and Thomas Tothill; and prizes and 15ths from 600*l.* to 800*l.*; all which and more from 5,000*l.* to 6,000*l.* has been disbursed on his Majesty's account, and the completing of Fort Charles; for which his Majesty gave him a Privy Seal on Lord Willoughby for 1,000*l.* worth of sugar, but he could never obtain 1*l.* thereof. Will, on demand, give an exact account of all particulars. 24. What provision for instructing the people in the Christian religion, and for paying the ministry? Their Lordships will find among the statutes with these presented, a law for the maintenance of the ministry; until this his Majesty was piously pleased to pay five ministers 100*l.* each, but since they were left upon the charity of the inhabitants, he has encouraged them to enlarge their payments, at St. Katherine's, where he lives, from 50*l.* to 140*l.*, and at Port Royal, 200*l.* At. St. Katherine's Mr. Howser, a Switzer, officiates; at Port Royal, Mr. Maxwell, a Scotchman; at St. John's, Mr. Lemmings, an Englishman, lately sent by my Lord of London; and in St. Andrew's, Mr. Zellers, another Switzer; all these are orthodox men, of good life, and conversation, live comfortably on their means, and preach every Sunday. Mr. Pickering, of St. Thomas and St. David's, at Port Morant and Yallows, is lately dead, and they have none to supply his place. But, alas, these five do not preach to one-third of the island, and the plantations are at such distance that it is impossible to make up congregations; but they meet at each others houses, as the primitive Christians did, and there pray, read a chapter, sing a psalm, and home again; so that did not the accessors to this island come so well instructed in the article of our faith, it might well be feared the Christian religion would be quite forgot. "I have, my Lords, aud shall use all the persuasive means I can to advance this people's knowledge of the true God, as also of all Christian and moral virtues." Signed by Sir Thos. Modyford. *Encloses,*

704. I. List of the ships under the command of Admiral Morgan, with the name, Commander, and number of tons, guns, and men of each ship, viz., 28 English ships, of from 10 to 140 tons, in all 1,120 tons, with from 0 to 20 guns, in all 180 guns, and from 16 to 140 men, in all 1,326 men; 8 French ships, from 25 to 100 tons, in all 465 tons, with from 2 to 14 guns, in all 50 guns, and from 30 to 110 men, in all 520 men.

704. II. List of the trained bands taken in June 1670, with the names of the Captains, and the numbers of the privates and inferior officers of each company. The foot soldiers divided into five regiments, viz., the General's, Lieutenant-General's, Major-General's, Colonel Freeman's, and the Leward Regiment; number 2,386 men and officers. Also a horse regiment, numbering 222 men and officers, and two companies on the north side numbering 112.

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704. III. List of ships and vessels arrived in Port Royal Harbour, from 1st of January 1668, until the 1st of January 1670, with names, burden, and masters' names. In all 208 ships, ranging from 3 to 180 tons, and 6,727 tons. 1671, February 10.

704. IV. Account of ships, &c. that trade for logwood at Campeachy and belong to this harbour of Port Royal, in Jamaica, with names of the captains, ships, and number of tons, men, and guns; amounting to 32 ships, of 1,170 tons, with 424 men and 74 guns. 1671, March 4.

704. V. "Account of the establishment of Jamaica ordained by his Majesty to be paid by advance, settled the 25th of Dec. 1663, and was 2,500*l*. per annum." The establishment for seven years ending 25th Dec. 1670 amounts to 17,500*l*., whereof has been paid 12,500*l*. to the year 1668, leaving a balance of 5,000*l*. unpaid. 1671, March 4.

704. VI. Account of ammunition in the "storehouse in town, which was kept and issued by Richard Hemmings, under my own care and direction." Found in Mr. Bragg's house 77 barrels of powder and 108 of bullets; and there are now remaining 50 barrels of powder and 48 of bullets. The casks and English wood were so eaten by worms and white ants that he provided jars to put the powder in. 1671, March 4.

704. VII. "Account of what stores of his Majesty's came to my hands or knowledge in the Island of Jamaica since the 4th June 1664," and how disposed of. At his arrival found Mr. Povey was by patent Steward-General of his Majesty's stores, and Mr. Pugh his substitute. After the death of Pugh, ordered Lieut.-Col. Byndlos to take account of the stores remaining, who fished out of the sea and sand 60 or 70 sheets of lead and parcels of solder and brimstone, a copper kettle, and an old copper, and received from Capt. Keene, with whom Pugh left it, 40 barrels of powder. Sept. 2, 1667, Sir James Modyford took charge of the fort, and Dec. 17, 1669, Capt. Keene was made captain of it, and by his account there is now remaining 34 barrels. Has sent their Lordships also a copy of Povey's patent, that they may, if they please, demand an account of what he left with Mr. Pugh, "because there is much talk among the officers of great matters sent by the late Usurper to this place, and that there hath not been fair dealing used about it." 1671, March 4.

704. VIII. An account of the guns mounted in the Fort Charles, and all necessaries belonging to them, taken the 2⁸th of Febr. 1671.

704. IX. Writ for electing Assembly men in Jamaica, addressed to John Cope, of the parish of St. John's, Esq., commanding him to appoint a day and place where the

freeholders of said parish may make election of two of the most discreet freeholders for the Assembly to be held at St. Jago de Vega, on Tuesday, the 11th October 1664. 1664, July 11. *Together* 23½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII.*, 96–119.]

Dec. 21. St. Jago. **705.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered, that the ensuing writ to the Provost-Marshal issue for the election of two Assembly men for Port Royal; the election to be held on 28th inst., and that all inhabitants that pay scot and lot, including freeholders, merchants, and all that are taxed by the vestry, be admitted and give their voices. Deposition of Henry Morgan, aged 36: That about 1st of May he helped one Capt. John Erasmus to a horse at the house of Richard Guy, to go to Withy Wood, he having an order from Sir Thomas Modyford to go to the Caimanos in pursuit of Cyiles Delacade, to bring him with his ship and company to Jamaica. Sworn, 2nd Dec. 1671. Deposition of Capt. Henry Wills, aged 35: That coming on shore at Withy Wood, from Panama, he met Capt. Jno. Erasmus, who demanded his brigantine for the use of the Governor, showing him a paper signed by Sir Thomas Modyford, that said Erasmus was to go to Caimanos and fetch Yhallahs to Jamaica. Sworn, 13th Dec. 1671. Deposition of Morgan Jones, aged 55: That being at anchor at the Little Caimanos, Capt. Erasmus and Capt. Yhallah came aboard him, showed him an order from Sir Thos. Modyford, brought by Capt. Erasmus, requiring Yhallah to repair to his commission port, and desired him to write an answer, which he did; believes Capt. Erasmus was sent because it was known that nobody had so great power over Capt. Yhallah, they having been partners. Sworn, 18th Dec. 1671. Ordered, on reading the foregoing affidavits, from which it plainly appears that Capt. Erasmus had order from Sir Thos. Modyford to go to the Caimanos to fetch in Capt. Yhallahs, in obedience to the King's orders for calling in all privateers, that whereas William Cousens, as security for Capt. Rose, was condemned on the King's bond, for that Rose carried off Capt. Erasmus without the Governor's ticket, he being indebted to several persons in the island, said Rose and Cousens be indemnified from any suits or demands on account thereof, and that Jno. White, Esq., Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, forbear to give out any execution upon the judgment already obtained till further matter appear. Whereas by an order of 21st Oct. last that doubloons should be raised to 20*s.*, and pieces of 8 to 5*s.*, and be received current at that rate in six months, several persons, upon hopes of making 25 per cent. by this advance, hoard up their Spanish money, whereby trade is much lessened and the merchants enforced to sue the planters, who, not having ready money, will be compelled to make disadvantageous contracts, ordered, to the intent that money may more freely pass, that the former order immediately take place, but that all debts formerly contracted be discharged at the rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* per piece

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of 8, or in doubloons at 17*s.* 6*d.*, being their intrinsic value. 6½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., XXXIV.*, 264–271.]

Dec. 22. Whitehall. **706.** Proclamation by the King touching the Planters in the Island of St. Christopher's. Whereas, to the utter disappointment of his Majesty's just expectations, and the general discouragement of his subjects who formerly inhabited St. Christopher's, Sir Chas. Wheler, Governor of the Leeward Islands, caused a certain proclamation to be published there the 24th August last (*see ante, No.* 658. I.), than which nothing could have been more contrary to his commission and instructions, and to the just interests of the ancient planters; his Majesty has thought fit to declare the said proclamation null and void; and further, that all the late proprietors, their heirs and assigns shall be admitted to enjoy their plantations, with such stock as they can conveniently provide; save only, that those who have sold their plantations to the French must reimburse the purchasers the price they actually received, within one whole year from the re-delivery of the English part of the said island on the $\frac{5}{15}$ July 1671; and those who have not sold to the French must return to the island before the 25th December 1672. No taxes or impositions whatsoever shall at any time be imposed, nor quitrents required, nor moneys levied, on any lands or tenements in the said island, unless by some public law made by the Governor, Council, and Assembly; and all the inhabitants are hereby freed as against his Majesty from all crimes and miscarriages which happened during the late war in that island, and from all prosecutions or inquiries touching the same, nor shall they ever be mentioned to the prejudice of any in person, estate, or reputation. "In the Savoy, Printed by the Assigns of John Bill and Christopher Barker, Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty, 1671." 3 *sheets. Two copies.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., Nos.* 63, 64.]

[Dec.] **707.** Draft Instructions to Lt.-Col. Wm. Stapleton, Commissioner for composing differences between the English and French in St. Christopher's. By Sir Chas. Wheler's letters of the $\frac{6}{16}$ July 1671, and the Act signed by him and the French Governor the $\frac{5}{15}$ July 1671, his Majesty understands that the English part of St. Christopher's is delivered up, and that Commissioners on each part have met several times for determining all disputes as to the restitution of his subjects' private rights of possession; but by the tenour of a late proclamation issued by Sir Charles, his Majesty may well suspect his other proceedings have been as disadvantageous as the said proclamation was discouraging to the old planters of St. Kitts. It is the King's pleasure that he cause his Majesty's proclamation (*see ante, No.* 706) to be published at Nevis and all other places in his Government. To take account of the Commissioners' proceedings with the French and declare that his Majesty positively adheres to the term agreed with the French Ambassador, and ratified by the French King's orders, of a year to be counted from the delivery of the said orders by Sir Chas. Wheler to M. De Baas ($\frac{5}{15}$th July 1671), for the King's subjects to resume their estates

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at the price they actually received from the French; not doubting that if Sir Chas. Wheler had yielded to shorten that term, as his Majesty has disowned his proceedings by Proclamation, the French King will speedily send orders not to insist thereon. His Majesty has agreed that his subjects shall repay to the French the price actually received for lands or goods before they be restored to the possession thereof; but he is to caution the Commissioners to uphold their interests vigorously herein, since his Majesty is informed that many were forced by the French to give acquittances for more than they received, and some were robbed by the French at sea of that little they did receive; defalcation should likewise be made for all negroes, beasts, &c. embezzled or sold by the French, and that have perished in their service. He is to insist on satisfaction for all wilful devastations committed upon plantations of his Majesty's subjects since the signing of the Treaty of Breda the $\frac{21}{31}$ July 1667, and to counterbalance any demand for meliorations by pressing a recompence for the profits made since the first demand of restitution by Wm. Lord Willoughby, and his protest on their refusal the $\frac{2}{12}$ May 1668; but no demand for meliorations ought to hinder immediate re-entry into possession, the price received being first repaid, and the parties left to adjust any such dispute between themselves, with his help and that of the Commissioners of the other part in bringing them to reason. As to the French demand for diet, &c. of prisoners, the instruction is the same as to Sir Chas. Wheler of 14th March 1671. With all possible industry to encourage the speedy re-planting of St. Christopher's with his Majesty's subjects, proceeding with all fairness towards the French, without raising unnecessary difficulties, and for further encouragement they shall not be charged the 4½ per cent. duty for three years from the 25th March 1672. To insist on the restitution of such guns and ordnance as were in the forts when taken. If the time for re-entry of the old planters is like to be elapsed before they put in their claims and tender their monies, to encourage any of his Majesty's subjects to refund said prices, so as to redeem if possible all the English plantations; but if any of the French remain they are to become his Majesty's subjects and take the oath of allegiance; and in the next Assembly he is to revive the old law or make a new one, prohibiting the alienation of plantations to subjects of other States; and as much as in him lies to provide against English subjects selling their plantations to those French who thus are become his Majesty's subjects. With all speed to transmit account of the proceedings of the Commissioners with the French that if need be his Majesty may interpose with the French King for his assistance; and also from time to time an account of how much of his Majesty's part of the island remains in French possession for want of re-purchasing, how many French families and persons reside thereon, how many English families and persons there are, and how many formerly planted remain unplanted. And to recommend to the Assembly of St. Christopher's the making of a law determining the claims of all former planters not made before the 25th December 1672. *Endorsed,* "Prepared by his Majesty's Council of Plantations.

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Agreed the 20th Decemb. 1671." 6 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 65.]

Dec. 23. Jamaica. **708.** Sec. Lord Arlington to Sir Thos. Lynch, Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica. Having written at large by this conveyance, this is only for cover to the enclosed from his Majesty (*see ante, No.* 684) for ordering the return of merchant men from that island, which is of much importance in the uncertain state of things at present in Europe. *Mem.* This letter covered the preceding from his Majesty, and was sent to Mr. Bragg, in Greenyard in Leadenhall Street, Sir Thos. Lynch's correspondent and agent. A duplicate sent by Captain Robottom, 22nd February 1672. *See No.* 768. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIV., p.* 44.]

Dec. 25. Jamaica. **709.** Sir Thos. Lynch to Sec. Lord Arlington. By a ship that sails with this he wrote at large; but yesterday came news that Yhallahs has sold his frigate for 7,000 pieces of 8 to the Governor of Campeachy, and having put the English ashore, with the Dutch and French has entered into Spanish pay, and is fitting with two Spanish to take the logwood cutters. Jamaica has there four or five ships and as many barques, which Lynch has connived at because it has been of such vast advantage in this unlucky conjuncture of drought, besides here they think they may do it, being in uninhabited places, and where they cut in July 12 months and June last; but most of the ships go to rights for England or New England. Hopes by the next for his Lordship's orders in this matter, for which he wrote in his very first letter. Yesterday arrived the frigate hired to go to Carthagena, with enclosed letter of the Governor's. They are more cautious of preserving their trade than their cities, for had the French any design against them, could easily save the one and not break with the other; but their pride would discourage any Prince but ours from being at such a charge to serve them, which, however, will make this island mighty flourishing, for privateering and planting are two things absolutely incompatible. Had some intimation of the design at Isla de Vaca, which the Governor mentions, and sent the Welcome there to take this Diego and deliver him to any Spanish Governor; when she comes in intends to send her home. Has charged 101*l.* on the Commissioners of the Navy for victuals for the Assistance, and must for greater sums, and all on his own credit, for nobody else will advance on any score. Begs his Lordship to move the King that he may be repaid, and to assist Sir Chas. Lyttleton in getting his 1,000 marks. Hopes the world is satisfied that he has served his Majesty cheaper if not better than anybody in England could. Begs the Assistance may not be commanded away till another frigate be sent, or they will be exposed to the piracies of little privateers, and be insulted by their neighbours. *Endorsed*, R. 24 Apr. 1672, &c. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 66.]

Dec. 26. **710.** Mem. of a commission to John Wentworth in the same form as that granted to Hugh Wentworth, Governor of Providence and the rest of the Bahama Isands (*see ante, No.* 509). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XX., p.* 57.]

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Dec. 30. **711.** Commission from Lords Proprietors of Carolina to John Culpeper, appointing him Surveyor-General of that part of the Province to the southward and westward of Cape Carteret. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XX., p.* 77.]

Dec. 30. Whitehall. **712.** Instructions from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the Governor and Council of the Bahamas, in six articles. Always to fill up the Council with Councillors chosen by the Parliament equal to the number of Deputies. To prepare Bills for Parliament, for nothing is to be debated or voted there but what is proposed to them by the Council. Prohibition to any one to cut Braziletto wood, cedar, or other timber upon any part of the Bahamas, except upon his own plantation, or licensed to do so by the Governor and three Deputies. Also to go coasting in search of ambergris, whales, and whale fishing, and wrecks, all which are royalties belonging to the Lords Proprietors, unless licensed by the Governor and three Deputies, one-fifth part of which is reserved to the Lords Proprietors, out of which a fifth part is given to the Governor. To prepare a Bill to be passed in Parliament for the preservation or turtle. Instructions of the latest date, when they vary, "always to take place." *Signed by* Craven, Ashley, G. Carteret, and P. Colleton. *All in Locke's handwriting.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XX., pp.* 73, 74.]

Dec? **713.** Temporary laws of Carolina to be added to the former (*see ante, No.* 515). 8. No Indian upon any pretence whatsoever to be made a slave or without his own consent to be carried out "of our country." 9. In case of the death or absence of a Deputy the eldest of the Councillors chosen by the Parliament to succeed until the Proprietor appoint a successor, and his place at the Council to be filled by the Parliament, but the Proprietor shall make some other person his Deputy, then the Deputy chosen as aforesaid to be Councillor as before, and the new Councillor to cease to be of the Council. *Signed by* Craven, Ashley, G. Carteret, and P. Colleton. *In Locke's hand.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XX., p.* 78.]

1671? Shaftesbury Papers. **714.** Sir Peter Colleton to his honoured friend John Locke. Mr. Ogilby is printing a Relation of the West Indies and wishes to get a map of Carolina. Desires he will get of my Lord (Ashley) the maps of Cape Fear and Albemarle, and Colleton will draw them into one with that of Port Royal, and will wait upon my Lord for the nomination of the rivers, &c.; and if Locke would do them the favour to draw a discourse to be added to this map in the nature of a description such as might invite people without seeming to come from us, it would very much conduce to the speedy settlement, and be a very great obligation to the writer. *Locke has filled the inner two pages of this letter with names of authors, writers, and travellers, of capes and rivers, and other memoranda.* 3 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 82.]

1671. Shaftesbury Papers. **715.** Map of Carolina, with part of Virginia and Maryland, also the Gulf of Mexico, the Bahama Islands, &c. Showing the capes and rivers from Albemarle River to the Cape of Florida. Also Cuba

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and Jamaica. Partly in pencil and partly in inks. *Endorsed by Locke.* "Map of Carolina, 71." Size 21 inches by 18 inches. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 80.]

716. Mem. in Williamson's hand of "omissions in the despatches to Jamaica and Barbadoes" concerning ships sailing thence in fleets. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 67.]

717. Petition of James Bollen to the Lords Commissioners for Prizes. Has been seven or eight years in America, and was employed as Commissary to the army that went over to dispossess the Dutch nation of a great part of that country which they had in possession called New Nether Land, now called New York, where he was employed during the late war with the Dutch for Storekeeper of all prize goods brought into those parts. Being out of employment now, and having faithfully served his Majesty from the beginning of the last unhappy rebellion to the present time, prays to be appointed one of the surveyors, storehouse keeper, or book-keeper to any one of the prize offices for London or elsewhere, having been bred a merchant and well versed and expert in all manner of accompts. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 68.]

1671 ? **718.** "Directions to Masters of ships and others concerned whither to repair for passes in pursuance of the treaty with Spain and the United Provinces, together with the fees payable for the same." *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 69.]

1671 ? **719.** Proclamation that all passes granted in a Colony before the date hereof to ships entered out coastwise or to any other of his Majesty's Colonies determine within six months after date, and all passes to ships entered out for Europe determine on their return after being unladen. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII., No.* 70.]

1671. **720.** An Act passed in Barbadoes, 4th July 1671, for the prevention of firing of sugar canes. *Printed.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XV.*, 83, 84.]

1671–1686. **721.** Lists of names of Landgraves, Cassiques, and Deputies in Carolina, by whom nominated, and date of nomination, viz.:—Names of Landgraves: John Locke, Sirs John Yeamans, James Carteret, James Colleton, Edmund Andros, Joseph West, Thomas Colleton, Joseph Morton, Daniel Axtell, and Richard Kyrle, and John Rice. Names of Cassiques: Capt. Henry Wilkinson, Major Thos. Rowe, John Gibs, Thomas Amy, John Smith, and John Monke, by nomination of the Duke of Albemarle. Names of Deputies and by whom nominated: T. Gray and Andrew Percivall by the Duke of Albemarle, Stephen Bull by Lord Cornbury, John Godfrey by Earl of Craven, Maurice Matthews and Joseph West, Register of writings, by Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir John Yeamans by Lord Berkeley, Joseph West and Joseph Dalton, secretary, by Sir G. Carteret, and William Owen by Sir Peter Colleton. *Mostly in Locke's handwriting.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XX., pp.* 80–82.]

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Jan. 2. Whitehall. **723.** Instructions of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Captain Halstead, in 10 articles. Their Lordships received his despatches both from Bermudas and New York, and are extremely well satisfied with his management of their affairs. Having taken new resolutions concerning his stay abroad he will govern himself by these instructions. If these instructions meet him at Barbadoes, and he has a sufficient freight of passengers or goods for Carolina, he will sail to Ashley River. There he will take in the carriages sent by Captain Jeffryes for the guns appointed for Providence, and sail thither. If not sufficient freight at Barbadoes to sail direct for Providence. To deliver to Captain John Wentworth his commission, and having inquired as to the fittest men to be the Lords Deputies, he is to fill up the blanks, Lord Ashley having formerly deputed John Robinson, &c. (*see ante, No.* 517, 1st May 1671), and continue the same if not unfit. Having intentions for a better supply and settlement to inform himself of the particulars herein set forth as to the people, commodities of the islands, &c., &c. Concerning the prohibition of cutting Braziletto wood and coasting for ambergris, spermacetti, and wreck goods, and the sale to the Lords of what is obtained by those licensed for freight of the ships. Having despatched all things in Providence to load with Braziletto or other commodities fit for the London market, sail to Ashley River to complete lading with the choicest stocks of cedar squared, and come directly hither. To take order with Mr. West that a ship's lading of said cedar be ready for him. To make what discoveries he can in the rivers and countries thereabouts. *Signed by* Ashley, Craven, G. Carteret, and P. Colleton. *In Locke's handwriting.* [*Col. Entry Bk., XX., pp.* 74, 75.]

Jan. 2. **724.** Warrant to Sir Thomas Modyford. Whereas two Dutch ships were during the late war taken by one Gallion, a privateer, in November 1664, and condemned in the Court of Admiralty in Jamaica, and the produce, 1,100*l.*, having been deposited in his hands, forthwith to cause said sum of 1,100*l.* to be paid over to Sir Charles Lyttleton. ¾ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXIV., p.* 132 *d.*]

Jan. 2. Falmouth, Antigua. **725.** Minutes of the Council of Antigua. Verdict of a jury sworn, and charged by the Governor on the information and request of George Hawkins, attorney on behalf of the King; that all lands of latter grant and qualified as in the Act for encouraging the settling of this island, dated the 11th April 1668, which are not settled according to said Act, are and ought to be forfeited by the pretended settlers and revert to the King. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 55*.]

Jan. 8. Port Royal. **726.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. The Council desired the Governor to treat with Captain Jno. Morris or some other convenient person and vessel to undertake the reducing of the privateers at Isla de Vaca. Returns of the several elections of Assembly men brought in by the Marshal, viz., Parish of

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St. Katherine:—Humphrey Freeman, Esq., for St. Jago; Cary Helyer, Esq., for the 16 mile walk and liberties; Major Jno. Colebeck for Bowers. Clarendon:—Captain Samuel Long and Captain Gifford Pennant. St. Thomas: — Captain Samuel Bache and Nicholas Lycence. St. Elizabeth:—Captain William Parker and Francis Dickinson. St. David:—Captain Wm. Rives and Captain Edw. Stanton. Northside:—Captain Joachim Haynes and Captain Richard Guy. St. John:—Captain Geo. Reid and Timothy Dod. St. Andrew:—Major Samuel Barry and Captain Richard Brayn. Port Royal:—Reginald Wilson and Anthony Swimmer, Esqs. Certificate annexed to each of the returns that all the freeholders certified that the member was fairly elected by the majority of voices. 1671, Dec. 12. On petition of Francis Harrison, Attorney, that all bonds taken in the King's name might be sued by any of the attorneys indifferently. Upon reading the patent of Edmond Duck, Esq., his Majesty's Attorney-General, that by said patent the sole privilege of suing all such bonds properly belongs to the Attorney-General. Ordered, that henceforth no process be issued against any debtor or indictments, &c., where the King is a party or his name used, unless the Attorney-General's hand be to them. Whereas on the oaths of Reginald Wilson, Robert Hewyt, and David Gomer, it appeared that the ship Prince of Orange, Captain Bouden Claus, owner and commander, was, in the time of the late Governor, seized and confiscated as foreign built, according to the Act of Navigation, and that the King's dues were satisfied, but by reason of the negligence of the register and other officers, there was never any record made of all these proceedings in the Court of Admiralty, so that the Captain is still in danger of having another seizure made; ordered, that said ship is and ought to be free in all his Majesty's ports, and the judge, admiral, commanders, and captains of his Majesty's frigates, and all others, are required to believe these attestations as sufficient testimonial of the freedom and naturalization of said vessel. 5 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV.*, 271–276.]

Jan. 11. **727.** Minutes of the Council of Antigua. Ordered, that whereas the Act of the 11th April 1668, for encouragement of the settling of the island, gives to every labouring person 10 acres of land to be put on within six months after the date of his warrant which has not been performed, all land granted for the future shall within six months be actually possessed and settled, and so continue (unless in case of war or mortality), and no person shall alienate the same but to those that shall continue the settlement; and on non-performance of these conditions that such lands be given to others; provided that this order extend not to lands already granted. Ordered, that no complaint be tried at the monthly courts or courts of complaints for any sum exceeding 500 lbs. of sugar or tobacco, and that 14 days after any such complaint execution issue against the defendant's personal estate, if any, if not, on their bodies; appointing jury courts to be held in Falmouth and at St. John's. That the firing of two guns at night and three in the day be an alarum, upon which all persons from 12 to 60 years of age are, on penalty of a grievous fine, to repair with their arms well fixed, and at least a dozen shot of powder and ball, to the places appointed, and there remain till dismissed by a field officer of the regiment. No persons to remove out of his company, without certificate from their Captain, on penalty of forfeiting 100 lb. tobacco. Rules and orders to be observed for the despatch of suits in the Court of Chancery. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 55.*]

Jan. 11. Montserrat. **728.** Deposition of Wm. Caswill, Master of the ketch Return, of Boston, in New England, taken before Col. Nathl. Reade, Justice of the Peace. Having been forced off the coast of New England to the island of Nevis by extremity of weather, and in great want of provisions (having been forced to eat rats), and the ketch leaky, on the 27th October deponent desired leave of Sir Chas. Wheler to relieve himself and men and repair the ketch, on which he was ordered to enter his ketch in the Secretary's office; this he did, but being advertised that there was no safety for him to land any goods for fear of seizure, he repaired to the Secretary, Humphrey Garland, who advised him the only way to prevent the Acts of Parliament was by having freedom of trade, and that he should suffer his vessel to be seized, and then he could have her again for 40*l.*; but deponent would not so far betray his trust. The Secretary then told him he could seize the ketch, and advised him to come before Sir Chas. Wheler, who said he understood that the Secretary had put him in a way, and bid him go about his business. On the 3rd January deponent waited on Col. Russel (Sir Chas. being there), who advised him to present a petition from his men declaring their sufferings and the condition of the ketch; which he did, but Sir Chas. would give no hopes of other relief, and refused leave to land his goods till he could get the ketch repaired or unload them on board some other vessel in the road, but gave him leave to depart the island. *Endorsed,* "19 June 1672. Rec^{d} from Mr Syms who came from Montserrat 6 April last." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 2.]

Jan. 13. Jamaica. **729.** Sir Thos. Lynch to Joseph Williamson. Encloses copies of what he wrote to Lord Arlington three weeks since. Describes his care in sending home Sir Thos. Modyford prisoner, and at same time sending for the King some cocoa and vanillas to Mr. Chiffins, and a most admirable derotero (sea chart) of the South Seas. A great ship in company with Sir Thos. Modyford's, parted with him in a storm; false report that he was forced into New England, but hopes he is arrived without so tedious a voyage as Col. D'Oyley had. The Assistance gone to Cuba to buy flesh; of the Welcome has heard nothing, but on her return will send her for England with Admiral Morgan; will keep the great frigate till another comes to relieve her, for without they will neither keep the peace nor defend themselves from pirates or from the insults of their neighbours.

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Has lately got in two privateers, one his men left at Isla de Vaca, because she would not rob an English sloop which they thought had 15,000 pieces of 8 aboard. Has hired a frigate to go thither with orders to reduce them. Could not get faithful men enough at the Point to make the frigate fit to reduce the pirate by force, for he is a good sailor and has 90 desperate rogues. Another with as many "sent to article" with Lynch, but a ship he sent out frightened him off the coast. Sends pardons, promises, and menaces by all ships, and has advised the Governors of America that it is the King's pleasure the pirates should be seized if they come into their ports; and this he let them know, because receiving is that only which encourages thieving. This has made the most reasonable of them leave it, "but this cursed trade has been so long followed, and there is so many of it, that like weeds or Hidras they spring up as fast as we can cut them down." If these means effect nothing, intends to buy and fit for the King a small vessel to cruize with the Assistance, with orders to hang all these cursed rogues which they can take. If they cannot be absolutely suppressed, it will reflect on the King's honour, interrupt the trade of the island, and ruin his little designs for a trade with the Spaniards, for that can only be done in small vessels. If his Majesty's revenue here would hold out or if he could be paid in England this would be more easy. Has paid the freight of a frigate that went to Cartagena, and is now sending the same at 90*l.* per mensem to the Isle of Vache, and a great ship to Campeachy to demand satisfaction for negroes, plate, and money taken out of a pink. Has sent for the depositions to send to his Lordship by this ketch. If the Spaniards may take out of our vessels what they call plunder or Spanish goods, then shall we lose as much by the peace as they did by the war. Hopes the next vessel will bring his Lordship's directions about cutting logwood, which he still connives at as hugely advantageous and necessary to load the vessels and employ the privateers. The Bristolman seized at Tortugas by the French frigates was released by the Governor in spite of them, but hopes his Lordship will take notice of the orders of the French King to his admirals, copies of which he has sent by two opportunities. Has written often and very largely to the Lord President and the Secretary of our Council, but never heard whether his letters are received. The beginning of next month the Assembly meets, and the laws will be corrected and sent home for his Majesty to sign. Will do his utmost to improve what little revenue his Majesty has here by easy arts, that people may not be discouraged. Knows not what people write, but here they seem mightily satisfied; the government and trade are more settled and infinitely more flourishing than ever, so that he dare aver that in a very few years by peace and easy government this island will be worth all the King has in America. Three days ago 400 negroes were bought at 22*l.* per head, believes 1,500 would have sold.

"If the company sets up, and that you have any negroes, let me be your factor. I know I shall do it cheaper and I think much better than my predecessor." The men-of-war have sold amongst the

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Spaniards 60 or 80 negroes at 150 and 200 pieces of 8, which makes a great noise, and will draw abundance of trade and negroes hither, though there is no possibility of doing anything, the Governors are so fearful and the Grillos factors so careful. The Commissioners are returned from settling the government on the north side; they have enrolled 350, all old soldiers, and say the country is better than this. Esquire Peirce of Barbadoes, who has been here to see the island, goes away hugely satisfied and designs six months hence to return. Chr. Rendar has bought a plantation and gone for Surinam, intending immediately to return if the Dutch serve him not as they did Major Banister. All the Surinamers are well settled, and there is but one dead. Again thanks him for the written and printed Gazettes, and begs him to continue to send them through Sir C. Lyttleton or C. Bragge, of Green Court, Leadenhall, for every week almost comes a ship from London this way. *Endorsed,* Received 13 March, 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 3.]

Jan. 14.
St. Jago.

730. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. On petition of Francis Hudson, of Port Royal, for setting aside an order of Council made in the time of Sir Thos. Modyford, whereupon an execution was superseded upon a judgment obtained against Capt. Edw. Collier for false imprisonment; it is the opinion of the Council that the former order continue of force, Capt. Collier not having exceeded the intention of the Major General's warrant. Whereas several persons upon executing military orders have been sued at common law, and the jury through malice have given inordinate damages, to their great loss and the discouraging of all others to perform their duty; ordered, that all questions upon the execution of military orders be referred to the regimental court-marshal or the Governor and Council, and all judges are required not to suffer any of that nature to be brought to any trial in their common law court. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., XXXIV.,* 276, 277.]

Jan. 15.
Exeter House.

Shaftesbury Papers.

731. Lord Ashley to his very affectionate friend Mr. West. We being not yet come to a full resolution about ordering our joint plantation upon the public stock further than that he should go on to clear the ground and plant provisions where he first began, has sent this bearer, Mr. Man, to be hereafter either employed in our public plantation or else to be an overseer in Ashley's own private plantation; in the meantime to take Man into his care and give him accommodation upon Ashley's account. *In Locke's handwriting.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *p.* 106.]

Jan. 15.

Shaftesbury Papers.

732. Lord Ashley to his very affectionate friend Maurice Mathews. Has sent the bearer, Mr. Man, with a design to employ him there, and 'tis not unlikely he may be an assistant to Mathews in the management of Lord Ashley's private plantation, which he designs having, the care and government of which Ashley intends to trust to Mathews as chief overseer. Desires they will consider together

1672. about the soil, situation, &c. of the land to be taken up for him. *In Locke's handwriting.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *p.* 107.]

Jan. 16. Jamaica. **733.** Sir Thos. Lynch to Joseph Williamson. Would not have given him further trouble by this occasion, but that yesterday arrived a captain of the garrison of St. Jago with letters from that Governor and him of Havannah, complaining that divers vessels of ours and the French had taken a vessel and two towns and done abundance of cruelties on the north side of Cuba, where the people are all in arms, expecting the French and English pirates from the Isla de Vaca, where they understood were 18 vessels. He answered that the vessels and men that did the mischief were all French, and were they English they were rebels, and not the King's subjects, for if I could catch them I should hang them for pirates and they might do the same; likewise told him how impossible it was to take any without great frigates, but if they would furnish him with barcaluengos, he should soon clear the coast; and that he had sent a frigate to Isla de Vaca to break those designs, but did not understand there was more than one vessel there of eight guns. Has treated and complimented this captain, so that he goes away hugely satisfied, and the more for that he has imprisoned one C. Morris, commander of the Lilly frigate, that took, in August, a canoe belonging to the pilot of this barque. Intends the frigate shall be tried in the Admiralty, but the captain he must use some mercy with, for he came in on a promise of forgiveness, and alleges he knew not of the peace. However, will find a way to satisfy the Spaniard before he goes that they shall not have so much cause to complain of us as he may see by the enclosed we have of them, for the ship that took the pink was a merchant, and the pink carried the notification of the peace. Intends next week to send a ship to demand satisfaction, for it imports us infinitely that they do not take the liberty to carry our ships into their ports and take out what they call Spanish goods, for the truth is, the produce of this island does not freight one quarter of those ships that go hence laden. And this Governor of Campeachy, confessing he had detained 300 marks of plate, 600 pieces of 8, and two negroes, and remitted the owners into Spain for justice, thinks himself obliged to stir in it, and hopes his Lordship will do the same in England. *Encloses,*

733. I. Depositions of several merchants and gentlemen that embarked at Jamaica on the pink Peter, bound for New York, who were taken about August 25th last by Capt. Candelero, of the St. Francisco, and forcibly carried into Campeachy; where they were imprisoned, although they brought advice the Peace was published in this island, and had taken from them the sums hereafter mentioned. Sworn before Sir Thos. Lynch, Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica, 13 January 167½.

	£	s.	d.
John Patten, merchant, lost in money, goods, and plate to the value of -	300	0	0
Simon Reynolds, gentleman - -	90	12	0
Nathaniel Radcliffe, gentleman - -	84	0	0
Charles Cogan, merchant and owner of the pink - - - -	1,000	0	0
Richard Cook, merchant - -	390	0	0
John Pate, merchant - - -	146	18	0
Robert Wendall, merchant - -	199	7	6
John White, merchant - - -	570	12	6
Richard Elliot, merchant - -	90	0	0
Thos. Wayte, master of the pink -	40	0	0
	£2,911	10	0

One Capt. Cubit, and others who sustained great losses, have not brought in their particulars. *Together* 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII.*, *Nos.* 4, 4. I.]

Jan. 16.
Old Harbour, Jamaica.

734. Major James Banister to Sec. Lord Arlington. Cannot conceal the great joy and honour his Lordship's letter has given him. Is extremely glad also that his Majesty is so well pleased with his narrative and proceedings. Is sorry his forgetfulness omitted to give account of the families and persons he brought in the two ships from Surinam, but in a letter soon after to his Lordship intimated that there were 105 families and the whole number 517 persons, with which the two ships were so filled that they had scarce room to lodge in. Discharged the ships the same day five months after they were employed, since which Capt. Ayler, of the America, has made a voyage to New England and Barbadoes, and returned. Begs his Lordship's good word for the continuance of his Majesty's favour, and, lest his last may have miscarried, desires his favour that what is due of his salary may be received by his brother Wightwick, which will do him a great kindness in stopping the force of some debts now ready to claim discharge in England; for he has greatly indebted himself to purchase land near the town the better to attend the duties of his commission, besides the loss of his provisions and goods in his own vessel. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII. No.* 5.]

Jan. 17.

735. Sec. Lord Arlington to Sir Charles Wheler or other Officer commanding-in-chief in the Leeward Isles. Encloses his Majesty's orders (*see ante, No.* 683) for the return of all merchantmen from those islands, which is of much importance in the unsettled state things are in Europe. ¼ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIV., p.* 56.]

Jan. 20.
Charles Town, upon Ashley River.

736. Jos. Dalton to Anthony Lord Ashley. His Lordship's acceptance of some former stammerings has wafted the oblation of his humble thankfulness, and encouraged him to present a further essay of affairs in this place. Will now glance upon the nature and properties of the country, which he did not dare

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to attempt before. Their winter will not allow sugar canes or cotton to grow for a commodity, for between November and February are several small frosts, and one day this month ice an inch thick, yet he has English peas now growing. Yet it is excellent for English grain. The commodities which will be certain and profitable in this place will be wine, oil, silk, indigo, tobacco, hemp, flax, and some say ginger, some roots, Barbadians say, are as good as they have seen. Of indigo they can assure themselves two or three crops or cuttings a year, and as likely as any in Barbadoes. Cannot question the growth of a good sort of tobacco, which may surpass the fame of Virginia, but conceives most worthy of their thoughts, wine, oil, and silk, which may be propagated to great perfection and profit, which the land seems to promise by fostering so many old vines and mulberries for want of better. By the report of some discoveries up Wandoe River compared with the relation of the Southern and the Northern Indians, the place wherein they are settled, Edisto, Cambohee, St. Helen's, and places near bordering upon the sea, are all broken lands and islands apart from the main; further up the river the land is much better, and timber better. A river next St. Helen's is called by the Indians Westoebou, signifying the Enemies River, a sort of Indians at enmity with ours. But of all places cannot find to exceed this for security, and which will entertain a very great number of people with very good land. Hopes their Lordships will not condemn them for seating Charles Town so near the river's mouth, it being advised for their better safety. Cannot reasonably believe the world is asleep or that the Spaniard has forgot his sullenness. About 600 acres between Ashley River and Wandoe River left vacant for a town and fort, by direction of old Governor Sayle. Description and advantages of that situation. It is the only sanctuary of refuge in the country, being the very centre of their settlements, and gives encouragement to all these rivers equally upon an alarm to be there secured, for the settlements being thick round about it, it cannot be surprised. Remarks upon this town which he does not think will be the only town of trade on these rivers. If the porch be so beautiful, what must the temple be? If the broken land be good certainly the main land much more. Refers to Dr. Woodward's relation, and to the Indians whose furniture were mulberry cakes and dies of divers sorts as well as skins. Some very ready and earnest to follow the discovery, but have been suppressed, it being thought that too much variety causes surfeiting, so begs their Lordships to command a cessation of remote discoveries. It may be dangerous to follow the fancies of roving heads, so proposes that a skilful engineer or surveyor-general be sent to modellize and set them to rights. The trouble Captain Sullivan hath put this colony into by his ignorance, whose ill fate is to profess much and to perform nothing. Remarks upon the office of Surveyor-General, which he considers necessary. All sorts of people are encouraged to come to them, and places should be ready for them to sit down in; the advantages to the colony of such preparation instead of seeking out their own places. By their records it appears that 337 men [71 women, *who seem to be omitted here*], 62 children or persons under 16 years of age, is the full number of persons arrived in this country [total, 470] since the first fleet out of England to this day, whereof 43 men, two women, three children are dead, and 16 absent [total, 64], so as there now remain 268 men able to bear arms [? a mistake for 278 men], 69 women, 59 children or persons under 16 years of age [total, 406]. Have laboured under the want of provisions, but are very hopeful this crop may afford something of a store, so they may set forward in the husbandry of vines and olive trees. Have plenty of divers sorts of grapes, but does not think they will ever be reclaimed from a kind of harshness when pressed. Recommends good vines and olives with persons who know the true husbandry of them to be sent out, also almonds and date stones. Have been at a loss in the practise of Palatinates out of England and Wales, and questions have arisen in whose name writs and indictments of treason and felony should be made. Requests his Lordship's directions. 5¼ *pp.* *With seal.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 87.]

Jan. 22.
Virginia.

737. Governor Sir Wm. Berkeley to (the Committee for Trade and Plantations). Gave their Lordships an account of this place by his brother Culpeper according to their commands. Desires his Majesty's commands to the Consuls of Naples and Sicily to send some men skilful in the making of silk into England. We will bear the charge of their transport and annual wages as soon as they arrive in England. If they had but six able men to teach them the right way of feeding worms and winding silk they would in a short time make an unexpected progress in it. Hopes soon to give an account of a happy discovery to the west, but dares not much boast of it until he has been an eye witness of it. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 6.]

Jan. 23.
Whitehall.

738. Warrant to the Attorney-General. To prepare a Bill for the King's signature containing a revocation of Sir Chas. Wheler's commission as Governor of the Leeward Islands, &c. *See the Draft Revocation dated* 20*th December* 1671, *ante, No.* 699. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIII.*, 43, 44.]

Jan. 23.

739. Minutes of the Assembly of Barbadoes. A packet received from Gentlemen Planters in London containing duplicates of their and Lieut.-Col. Thornburgh's letters to the Assembly of the 10th and 15th June last, and copies of the transactions of the Committee there in February, March, April, May, and June 1671, and letter of September 7, 1671 [*all of which will be found abstracted*]. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 94.]

Jan. 24.
Whitehall.

740. Warrant to the Attorney-General. To prepare a Bill for the King's signature to pass the Great Seal containing a commission for Lieut.-Col. Wm. Stapleton to be Governor of the Leeward Islands. *See the Draft Commission dated* 20 *Dec.* 1671, *ante, No.* 699. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. XCIII.*, 40–43, *and XCV.*, 94–107.]

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Jan. 24.

741. Commission to Lieut.-Col. Wm. Stapleton to treat with the French Commissioners for restoring his Majesty's subjects to their lands, &c. in St. Kitts. *See the Draft Commission dated* 20 *Dec.* 1671, *ante, No.* 702. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIII.*, 44.]

Jan. 27.
Jamaica.

742. Sir Thos. Lynch to Joseph Williamson. Has never had anything from the Council and but one letter from his Lordship and Williamson; expects another with the greatest impatience, because the last promised his Lordship's order about the wood-cutting in the Bay of Campeachy. Has written by all occasions. Hopes Sir Thos. Modyford is got safe home, and that his own conduct in that affair is not disapproved of. Refers to the complaint of the Governor of St. Jago of the burning of two towns and carrying away of women, and other cruelties on the north side of Cuba (*see ante, No.* 733). These pirates are all French, some of whom have had English commission, but they are such sailers and draw so little water that it is impossible for the King's frigates to come up with them. The Spanish captain went away a week since hugely satisfied, for they treated and presented him very liberally, because he was the first there since the Peace; and to oblige him more, paid his pilot 700 pieces of 8 for some tobacco the Lilly took from him in August.

This small frigate Lilly went out with Admiral Morgan, and coming up from Chagres put into Caimanos, where her Commander Norman, left her for a wreck at a time when one Capt. Jo. Morris cast away his ship there; with what he saved Morris fitted up the Lilly, for which he had half given him by Sir James Modyford, who is attorney for the owners, took in 30 or 40 privateers, and went for the South Keys of Cuba, where he took a peragua laden with tobacco, kept the men prisoners, tormented the master, and kept the tobacco. After this his men would have taken an English dogger boat, which they thought had 15,000 pieces of 8 in her, but he preventing them they mutinied and left him at the Isla de Vaca, so he came down hither. But before he came confessed his men had constrained him to take the peragua, and was assured of pardon, and to make his word good paid the Spaniards himself and sent 100 pieces of 8 to him that is lamed. Thought it just to have both captain and ship tried in the Admiralty, where both were condemned for piracy, but has pardoned the captain again under the seal of the island, and ordered Sir Jas. Modyford to pay 44*l.* and take the owners' half of the frigate, but he would not meddle with her any more; so has fitted and manned her for the King's service, and put in the same Capt. Morris, because he is half owner, a very stout fellow and good pilot, and will not turn pirate. He has only 10 of the King's seamen, because he goes to pick up straggling privateers to Leeward. The Assistance is come from Trinidad in excellent condition, and the men much satisfied with their new officers; she sails to-morrow, but has been forced to fit her with things to the value of 150*l.*, for which he will charge a bill on the Commissioners. Expects the Welcome from windward every day for a Dutchman in Port Morant tells him she was at Curaçoa six

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weeks since. This Dutchman was driven down here by the weather; he had on board some 38 negroes, almost all starved, so has given him leave to sell as many as will refit his ship. Intends to fit the Welcome for England; Admiral Morgan comes on her. Has advice that one P. Johnson, with 90 desperate English pirates that lately took the Spanish frigate he is on, is now careening in the South Cayes of Cuba, and likewise one of the French pirates that did the mischief on Cuba; so orders the Assistance, America, Lilly, and Floaty Pink and sloop, to sail to-morrow, and Capt. Beeston has orders to burn the ship and make examples of all these obstinate thieves. If he knew how to support the charge of a frigate or two should soon bring them to better terms, so he bid the Spanish captain propose it to the Governor of Cuba, for it was not to be thought that the King was to be at all the charge, when they only have all the profit. The Assistance and America anchor at C. de Cruz, while the Lilly Pink, and sloop search the Cayes and destroy what they can of these thieves; then the Assistance returns hither, but the America and Lilly go for the Bay of Campeachy. The America is to demand satisfaction for above 3,000*l.* detained and stolen from the Pink (*see ante, No.* 733), to protect our merchants from pirates, receive the men who are left up and down the small islands, and reduce by force all privateers she can come up with. The Lilly goes to a small island called Triste, where the pirate Yhallahes put on shore and disarmed 30 or 40 English that would have had him come to this port. Had a petition from these people a fortnight since, how they were ready to perish, and when she has taken them in, she and the America are to endeavour to find and destroy this and all other pirates. There is a report that this Yhallahes, under English colours, has taken five or six vessels that were cutting logwood at the Cape, and intends to carry them to the Spaniards to make his peace. Had Lynch order for it, thinks he could manage this wood cutting, which is of infinite import both to the trade of this island and the customs of England, so that the Spaniards should be less aggrieved. "That I may not offend, I would beg you once more for God's sake to move my Lord in this and what else may be of moment, and be pleased more frequently to give me his Lordship's orders when he is not pleased to write them himself, or let me know whether I must not apply myself to, or follow the orders of my Lord President Sandwich, or Mr. Secretary Slingesby." Lieut. Ardry has behaved himself well this voyage, and under this discreet Commander will learn and do better. *Endorsed*, R. Ap. 22. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 7.]

Jan. 28. Jamaica. **743.** Sir Thos. Lynch to Sir Chas. Lyttleton. Refers to his letter to Williamson. Has once heard from him and his Lordship, but never from "our Council," only from Mr. Broucard, nor ever a syllable from Mr. Wrenn, whom he has troubled and shall trouble on all occasions. The Assistance came from Trinidad. Begs him tell Williamson (?) what he knows of Beeston, who is hugely improved, and "a better artist than Hubbard." Are now in as much fear of the pirates as formerly of the Spaniards. The condemnation and

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commissioning of the Lilly, and sailing of the Assistance, America, Lilly, pink and sloop after the pirates. Sends Robert Hewett to demand satisfaction at Campeachy for 3,000*l.* taken out of the Pink. In this has been at extreme charge, for it imports them much to declare against such arbitrary proceedings. Hopes Lord Arlington will appear in it at London. Prays him to press his Lordship for order about logwood cutting; if he had order to countenance it, could make it hugely profitable to English trades, and would take care to make England the storehouse of the logwood for all Europe, which may be worth 100,000*l.* per annum to the trade and Customs. Has furnished "this gentleman" with "considerations" on the subject, for Sir Chas. to make use of, if this affair should be *sur le tapis.* Beseeches him to let him know "whether our President or Secretary must not give me orders when they are pleased to write." Had like to have had a sloop of negroes stolen out of the very harbour, and abundance of people run away in small boats to the Cays of Cuba, where two great privateers are; and this is the reason he sends all those vessels after them. They are all well "and painting fine things which the King, Sir ——, and you must shortly see." Thursday the Assembly meets. He would wonder to see what statesmen they are growing, and how the fear of the 4½ per cent. makes the people resolve to do nothing at all. But if they will not do what he thinks is for the King's and public interest, will do nothing of what they judge is for theirs; so doubts they will part *re infectam.* Has ordered Beeston to write to Mr. Wrenn, and supposes he does so this day. *Endorsed,* Sir T. Lynch's letter to Sir Ch. Lyttleton, Jan. 28, '72. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 8.]

Jan. 31.
Whitehall.

744. Instructions to Lieut.-Col. Wm. Stapleton, Governor of the Leeward Island. *See the Draft Instructions dated* 20*th December* 1671, *anté, No.* 700. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIII.,* 45–47.]

Jan. 31.
Whitehall.

745. Instructions to Lieut.-Col. Wm. Stapleton, Governor of the Leeward Islands, for determining differences. *See the Draft Instruction, December,* 1671, *ante, No.* 707. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. XCII.,* 456–465, *and Vol. XCIII.,* 47–49.]

746. Abstract of letters from Carolina in the handwriting of John Locke.

"Act of Parliament for the payment of the Lords Proprietors."

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S. Bull to [Lord Ashley]. 70 persons from Barbadoes and New York come to settle, and others to view the country. The New York people planted on a creek 8 miles from Charles Town, nearer the mouth of Ashley River. The rivers generally run through marshes which are not unhealthy. Great numbers inclined to come from New York, because of their taxes and hard winter. They are rich and industrious, willing to settle in towns. The air agrees better with northern than southern comers. Several people ready to remove from Bermudas when this crop is in, if they can have passage. All animosities composed and all in health. Cooper

River full of turnings; about 70 miles from the mouth divides and goes beyond the division 30 miles. Great plenty of fish and fowl. The land good and high up Cooper River. Westo Boo, a great river running above the heads of Ashley and Cooper Rivers. S. Bull chosen Cassica of Ettowan, and the reasons of their choice. C. Foster's ship cast away. A roll of tobacco sent preferred to the best Virginia. In hopes of indigo, ginger, yams, and potatoes.

J. Dalton to Lord Ashley. *See Calendared ante, No.* 736.

R. Cole to [Lord Ashley]. Good masts of 30 inches diameter. Desires respite of that part of his debt which is to be paid this August till the next.

J. West to [Lord Ashley]. The Proprietors' plantation whilst he was Governor managed carefully by Godfrey till he withdrew to Sir P. Colleton's. The produce of the Proprietors' plantation last year, 200 bushels of corn and peas, which will not hold out till next crop. Very little rain in 12 months. 40 acres clear, too much for their hands. Some of the servants' time near out. Desires that the servants hereafter sent may be husbandmen, or tradesmen, the last that were sent being bad. Bought four barrels of beef for 1,200 lbs. of sugar. Provisions like to be scarce before the next crop. Two acres per head to be planted with provisions by order of Council. Sir J. Yeamans engrosses the provisions put aboard the Blessing, 1,000 ft. timber, 2,620 pipestaves. If another ship were ready to take them in the people would pay their debts in pipestaves. The Council have abated one-third freight of the ship for Captain Halstead. Cattle thrive very well at little charge. Desires rugs and coarse blankets called Cutts at the George Inn, Holboen, and coarse canvas to make beds to preserve health in the cold winter. A list of medicines to be sent. Desires another Governor. Cossoes to pay a deer skin monthly as an acknowledgment, or else to lose our amity. The Emperor Cotachico at Charles Town, with 100 Indians, to renew their amity, who say Woodward is got to Roanoak, near Virginia. They invite our people to their country to see it, but not thought convenient to do so. The ships to be employed to Carolina should be of great burthen, but little charge in sailing.

W. Owen to [Lord Ashley]. Six hundred people resolved to come from New York, industrious people. Qu. Whether tobacco from Carolina to England be for some time custom free? This the Virginians hearken after. Ginger grows well, but its cure, because of the winter, difficult. Indigo like to be a commodity. Indians brought back two runaway servants. Qu. How many make a Council? The land and timber in the freshes of Wando River better than in the salts. Navigable 20 leagues, extremely winding, and marshy whilst the salts continue, but after bold and bluff. Edisto much commended by the Indians, who think themselves mighty safe by our neighbourhood.

The Council to [Lord Ashley]. Captain Halstead took in men and goods at New York; the freight. Several places in the freshes of Wando fit for towns. Oyster Point a fit place for a port town,

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and thence to plant up the River Wando. No other rivers to be planted till Ashley and Wando are. Desire half charges of fortifications to be allowed by the Lords Proprietors. Stores of provisions and other things to be continued. People with their goods to be transported from New York at one-third freight. A ship three times as big as the Blessing sailed at the same charge. A Savana about James Town to be allowed the people. One-fifth of the depth to front on rivers cannot always be ordered. Desire commodities for Indian trade to purchase land. Desire all draughts not approved by the Council to be suppressed.

Sullivan to [Lord Ashley]. His 20*l.* bill was to procure provisions in Bermudas for his servants to spare the Proprietors' stores. Desires orders for the Planters' lands to be surveyed and to be paid for. Copy of petition to the Grand Council to the same purpose sent.

Halstead to [Lord Shaftesbury]. Has received despatches from the Bahamas and promises a careful observation of his instructions. Went about 80 miles up Cooper River. Ashley River navigable for ships not above two leagues above the town. Complains of rude usage from West, Godfrey, Bull, and Gray. New York men planted on James Town; on Ashley River have erected a town. Hopes to go loaded from Barbadoes to Carolina with people of quality, their servants and provisions. Denies port charges at Barbadoes. Several coming from Londonderry and Virginia. Has cautioned masters of ships to carry none who have not eight months provisions with them. Took the same course at New York. Carries none from Barbadoes without tickets. Coming a good sailor, but ambitious. Has received Lord Shaftesbury's letter of the 16th December.

T. Colleton to [Lord Shaftesbury]. Has drawn two bills for 78*l.* 10*s.* and sent enclosed Capt. Halstead's receipt for 150*l.* Promises his assistance to Halstead. 2¼ *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bdle.* 48, *No.* 84.]

Feb. 1.
St. Jago.

747. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Capt. Samuel Long, on the nomination of the Governor, presented by the Assembly for their Speaker, who, being approved of, took the oath of allegiance and returned with the Assembly to their House. Col. Thos. Modyford and Mr. Chief Justice White appointed to administer the oath to the rest of the Assembly. Motion by the Speaker for a new writ for St. Elizabeth's, because Francis Dickinson refused to take the oath; which was granted. Ordered, that the following particulars be proposed to the Assembly: To advance the Custom on brandy to 12*d.* per gallon; beer to continue at 30*s.* per tun; Madeira wines to be advanced to 5*s.* per tun; tonnage to be raised to 1*s.* 6*d.*; and that three of the Assembly be desired to join with Lt.-Colonel Byndloss, and Capt. Hender Molesworth to consider thereof, and of the whole Act for the Revenue, and whether all Acts concerning the Revenue, the security for shipping, &c. may not conveniently be made into one, and that the King's due on every licence for selling drink, besides the officers' fees, be advanced to 5*l.*; and that they likewise amend the Act for regulating servants; and enlarge the power of the

Justices of the Peace, that they may decide all differences not exceeding *5l.* Writ granted for a new election at the desire of the Assembly, who found that the election of Humphrey Freeman was not fair, because the Justices not being acquainted with the writ, issued no warrants to the constables, so that several of the inhabitants had no notice of the time. Ordered, that Humphrey Freeman for speaking seditious and contemptuous words of the present Government stand committed till security be given to answer same at the next Grand Court.

Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. The Act concerning servants, read, and several amendments made and proposed to the Assembly. The Act against excessive usuary read, and the interest of money voted to be reduced to 10*l.* per cent. It appearing upon the Marshal's return of Humphrey Freeman for St. Jago de la Vega, that Mr. Glover being sent by Capt. Burden, his Majesty's Receiver-General, to see Mr. Freeman's patent, according to the Governor's order, he answered, that there was no law for it, and that he believed there was a trick in it, but ere long they should find it out, for which seditious and mutinous words, he was bound over by the Council to answer at the next Grand Court; it was unanimously declared that until he had cleared himself, he was incapable and no fit person to be chosen to sit in the Assembly. The Act for preventing the retailing of strong liquors by unlicenced persons read and passed. Adjourned to 5th inst. 4½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV.*, 278–282.]

Feb. 3. St. Christopher's. **748.** Sir Chas. Wheler, Governor of the Leeward Islands, to the Council for Trade. Made use in his great necessity of Colonel Strode's estate for his Majesty's service, and holds it his duty to give his reason for so doing, and a particular account thereof. Has formerly informed their Lordships how he was threatened by the French to have the negroes forced from his house, whither they had fled to return to the English; his house was one thatched room, enlarged with a tent, and before his door two pieces of cannon and three or four files of musqueteers; the French round about him in the King's half of the Island were 100 horse, which he expected every evening would pull him out of his tent before sun-rising; for besides the foolish talk of the people M. De Baas plied him with daily letters, the close of all which was, that inconveniences would follow upon general discontents in despite of the most careful Governors. For all that, he would not part with the negroes, but moved his tent into the fort, where he lay 14 nights under canvas, under as much rain as was ever known without a hurricane. Wrought perpetually with all the officers of Nevis who came to bear him company, and took spades to encourage the soldiers, who refused to be paid, and demanded only rum, &c., except 10, who had before agreed for money. Furnished the fort with provisions, and hired the shallop Charles, which, with the Dover Castle (a ketch in the King's pay) took turns to sail daily to Nevis; but as soon as M. De Baas and himself had closed their agreements, he dismissed the shallop, and gave over working, leaving the fort like an egg half hatched. Though their Lord-

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ships may wonder he should pretend to anything of fortifications with 140*l.*, it is too much to make bold with without the King's leave. Earnestly desires that his account may be allowed on Colonel Strode, as he shows it is impossible the inhabitants of St. Kitts should pay it. As bad a platform as it is, he could not raise another as forward for 1,500*l.* Earnestly beseeches their Lordships to order a public seal for him; has desired Colonel Strode to pay for it, which is one way to hasten it. The Governor's plantation, which their Lordships were in hopes might go far towards the support of the Government, because Lord Willoughby paid about 2,000*l.* for it, but the most that was offered for it at the Public Assizes was 60*l.* a year on a three years' lease. Complains of the hardship he lies under, because he suspects no other Governor has been sworn to the Act of Navigation but himself, and for aught he can see masters and merchants punished by him may trade freely to other islands, which may be done by his own Deputy Governors. He also complains that the Dutch make good profit in furnishing shallops to these islands, and that the Act obliges him to seize these shallops, without any power to naturalize them after condemnation. *Endorsed,* "Received from the Earl of Sandwich, 16 April 1672. Read in Council the same day." 5½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 9.]

Feb. ? **749.** Mem. of queries, in Sir Jos. Williamson's hand, as to the commission for a new Governor of the Leeward Islands. Whether to give him the title of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, as Sir Thos. Lynch of Jamaica; if Governor, whether during the King's pleasure, or only *pro interim?* whether Sir Chas. Wheler's commission and instructions shall be transcribed for him word for word, or anything new? whether to have power to appoint Deputy Governors for the smaller islands, and he leave it to Colonel Stapleton to fill up the Government of Montserrat, which will become vacant by his appointment? and whether anything be necessary to be had from the King of France for declaring his agreement to the undoing what Sir Chas. Wheler may have rashly agreed with his Governor there. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 10.]

Feb. **750.** Revocation of the commission constituting Sir Charles Wheler, Bart., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief over the islands of St. Christopher, Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua, Barbuda, and Anguilla, and all other the Caribbee Islands lying to leeward from Guadaloupe to St. John de Porto Rico. And also the commission dated 14th March 1671, constituting said Sir Charles Commissioner to treat with the French Commissioners about re-possessing the English at St. Christopher's of their estates and goods sold to the French. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquet.*]

Feb. 4. Whitehall. **751.** Order of the King in Committee of Council for Foreign Affairs. On the suit of the merchants and traders to Newfoundland from the several western parts. Said merchants and traders being called in, his Majesty declared they should have liberty to proceed in their voyages to that fishery, and have protection allowed them according to regulations heretofore settled and herein set forth; provided the master of every such vessel first give security, on penalty of 250*l.* to each vessel of 100 tons, and so proportionably, to carry all sorts of fit and necessary instruments for fortifying St. John's in said island, and other places, viz., each ship of 100 tons to the value of 5*l.*, and so proportionably, and also to carry 20 fire-arms with ammunition; to obey his Majesty's frigates appointed for their convoy; and not to carry more men than their proportion, and punctually to return them at the end of the voyage, mortality excepted; and those that go to market, as they end their market voyage. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 51.]

Feb. 5-9. **752.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Appearance of Mr. Freeman with his witnesses for clearing himself. Upon the desire of the Assembly that the oath of allegiance be given him, and he allowed to sit as a member in their house, return was made, that Mr. Freeman being heard, and his witnesses not saying anything to clear or excuse him, the Council declared that he ought not to take the oath of allegiance, and because the parish of St. Katherine's had two representatives as formerly, they were of opinion that no new writ need be issued.

Feb. 6. The Act for the Secretary taking sufficient security read and passed. Sir Thos. Modyford's accounts sent to the Assembly upon their request.

Feb. 7. An Act declaring it felony without clergy to steal or carry away any boat, canoe, &c., read and passed. The Act of negroes read, and several amendments proposed to the Assembly. The Act for the Justices of Peace deciding differences under 40*s.* read and passed.

Feb. 8. The Act of (*sic*) raising a public revenue read and passed. Several articles drawn up by the Assembly on perusal of Sir Thos. Modyford's account, and proposals to the Council whether they ought to be allowed or not, and if not, whether Sir Thos. Modyford's estate ought not to pay the balance; also respecting the 700*l.* mentioned to be paid Sir James Modyford for stores and ammunition, which were never received. The Act for preservation of cattle read and passed with the amendment, that the owners of stocks were not to answer for any damage done through defect of fences.

Feb. 9. Return made by the Marshal of Christopher Pinder for St. Elizabeth's, and Capt. Molesworth appointed to give him the oath of allegiance. The Act of Toleration in Religion read and passed. The Council and Assembly adjourned till the 13th. 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., XXXIV.,* 282-285.]

[Feb. 6.] **753.** "Report of Mr. Gorges Commissioner for the province of Maine." Arrived in Maine in November 1664 with a letter from the King dated 11 June 1664, commanding the inhabitants to submit to Ferdinando Gorges or his Commissioners, otherwise to show reasons to the contrary. Notice hereof being given to the Commissioners appointed by Ferdinando Gorges for the government of the Province, they met and summoned the inhabitants who *viva*

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voce et nemine contradicente willingly and joyfully submitted themselves. There was another letter from the King of the same date to the Governor and Council of the Bay of Boston, commanding them to deliver up the government of Maine to Ferdinando Gorges or his Commissioners, &c. This letter Mr. Hooke and he, appointed by the rest of the Commissioners, delivered and acquainted the Governor with the submission of the people of the Province. The Governor and Council replied that they would not surrender up the government, but would send over their reasons to the contrary, which answer being returned, the Commissioners kept possession of the government by virtue of the people's submission. About April 1665, the Commissioners, being at York, summoned every town to send two deputies to a general council to be held at Wells in May; this they did and sat about a week, and enacted several laws for the establishment of a peaceable quiet government. Being chosen Colonel of the Militia by the Commissioners, he held several private trainings wherein both officers and soldiers unanimously submitted themselves. During all which time (about a year) they were undisturbed by the Boston government, but about the beginning of November 1665 the Bostoners sent warrants into the Province to declare the holding of a Court of Judicature about the end of the month, whereupon they applied to his Majesty's Commissioners, Sir Robt. Carr, Col. George Cartwright, Mr. Mavericke, who were at Major Sharpleigh's in Maine, being come thither from Boston to view the bounds of their patent, which they did conclude ought to come no farther than the boundhouse, reliques of which were remaining 3 miles north of the Merrimacke. His Majesty's Commissioners having power to settle a temporary government, agreed to summon the people and try whether they would willingly submit to them; this the people did. Immediately came for England, leaving the Province under the government of his Majesty's Commissioners. *Endorsed*, 6 Feb. 1671–2, brought in by Mr. Archdale and read in Council the same day. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 11.]

Feb. 7.
Barbadoes.

754. Col. Chr. Codrington, Deputy Governor, to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Has had correspondence with the Indians of the Leeward Isles, more particularly with those of Dominica, being the most civilized and governed by an Indian surnamed Warner, base born to Sir Thos. Warner; who approved himself in the late war very faithful to the English interest, and in requital of some presents gave him privately to understand of a silver mine in that island, which they were fearful of discovering, lest the French, their ill neighbours, should through covetousness destroy them. This coming through Capt. Pearce, of his Majesty's ketch, immediately returned him to inquire and bring some ore, which he did, with four of the principal Indians. Has extracted from 1 lb. of the ore the piece of silver sent herewith, which is finer than our coin. Has treated the Indians with all imaginable kindness, and in this good mood returned them by Capt. Pearce, with a gentleman and three Englishmen who all speak the Indian tongue, on purpose to get

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what ore he can to present to his Majesty, and if possible to buy the island, or at least that part where the mine stands, and take possession thereof for his Majesty and settle thereon. Has bought a small vessel to attend this business, but doubts his endeavour will signify little without his Majesty's immediate countenance; for some French hunters 10 months since took some of this ore, and fears if they hear the English have notice of it they will make further inquiry, and being nearer may take the island. Proposes a small frigate with a sloop or two and 100 seasoned men raised in Barbadoes, as sufficient for present security of the settlement, with provisions and arms sent from home. Their numbers will soon increase if they may have land for settling, the island being very fertile. If his Majesty send any vessels hither, Capt. Pearce is very fit and diligent. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 12.]

Feb. 10. **755.** Commission to Lieut.-Col. Wm. Stapleton to be Governor-in-Chief over the Leeward Islands in the room of Sir Chas. Wheler, Bart., in accordance with the draft prepared Dec. 20, 1671 (*see ante, No.* 699). 8 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 13; *see also Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV.*, 41–47, *and Dom. Chas. II., Docquets.*]

[Feb. 10.] **756.** The King to Lieut.-Col. Wm. Stapleton. Having found fit to dismiss Sir Chas. Wheler from the government of those [Leeward] Islands, his Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. Stapleton to that charge; requiring him forthwith to enter into possession of said government by virtue of his Majesty's Commission of the date of these presents, and to follow the instructions he now receives, in which his Majesty expects his best diligence and frequent accounts of the state of those islands. *Draft in Williamson's hand.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 14.]

Feb. 10. **757.** Copy of preceding. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 49.]

Feb. 13. Whitehall. **758.** The King to Sir Chas. Wheler. Having found fit to dismiss him from the Government of the Leeward Islands, his Majesty hereby requires him forthwith to deliver up the said Government, with the forts, stores, ammunition, &c. to Col. Wm. Stapleton, whom his Majesty has chosen to succeed him. *Orig. signed, with seal.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 15.]

Feb. 13. **759.** Draft of preceding in Williamson's hand. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 16.]

Feb. 13. **760.** Copy of the above. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 49.]

Feb. 13–16. **761.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Concurred with the Assembly that every attorney, sworn and allowed, be admitted to receive 5*s.* for his fee, to be taxed in every bill of costs.

Feb. 14. The Assembly came in a body and informed the Governor of the sickness of their Speaker, Capt. Long, and he recommended Major John Colebeck, with whom they returned to their House and immediately returned thanks to the Governor for proposing so able and fit a person.

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Feb. 16. The following Acts, having been subscribed by the Speaker, read and passed according to the rules in both Houses, and signed by the Governor at the desire of the Assembly in their presence, viz.:—Acts (1.) For toleration in religion, &c.; (2.) Against tippling, cursing, and swearing; (3.) For raising a public revenue; (4.) For raising the value of money; (5.) For preservation of cattle; (6.) For preventing unlicensed persons to retail liquors; (7.) Against excessive usury; (8.) For regulating the freight of boats; (9.) For prohibiting the transportation of commodities in a growing condition; (10.) Impowering the Secretary of the Island to take sufficient security; (11.) Declaring it felony without clergy to steal canoe, boat, wherry, &c.; (12.) Giving power to Justices of Peace to decide all differences under 40*s.*; (13.) For foreign attachments: (14.) For freeholders to plead their own causes; (15.) For governing negroe slaves; (16.) For reviving an Act in Sir Thos. Modyford's times, entitled an Act for quieting men's estates against dormant titles; (17.) For repairing and mending highways, &c. On signification of the Assembly's desire to adjourn till 1st May, it was declared that some Acts being required first to be passed, this session should not be determined, and the Assembly were desired to meet again at the time appointed without further notice. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV.*, 286–288.]

[Feb. 16.] **762.** Account of the militia in the Province of Maine. In Kittery, 180; in York, 80; in Wells and Cape Porpus, about 80; in Sacoe and Winter Harbour, 100; in Black and Blue Points, 100; in Casco Bay, 80; in the River Sagadahocke, 80; in all about 700. Boston Government said to be able to raise 15,000, of which about 6,000 are members of their church, the rest belong to those termed the disaffected party, who have no vote for any officers (*sic*), military or civil, whose children are not suffered to be baptised, and who complain that the laws are more favourably interpreted for a member of the church than for those that are not so. *Endorsed*, Brought in by the Lord Gorges, 16 Feb., 1672, read in Council the same day. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 17.]

Feb. 20. Whitehall. **763.** The King's instructions to Lieut.-Col. Wm. Stapleton, Governor of the Leeward Islands, and Commissioner for composing all differences about the restoring of his Majesty's subjects to their possessions in St. Christopher's (*see ante, No.* 700). "A true copy . . . . . . by order of the Capt.-General." 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 18, *see also Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV.*, 47–52.]

Feb. 21. Whitehall. **764.** The King to Sir Thomas Lynch, Governor of Jamaica. Whereas John Horsham, George Lapthorne, John Munion, Richard Cowes, and John Warren, merchants of Plymouth, have represented that in April 1670 they sent John Head and John Mohun, of Plymouth, as factors, to Jamaica, to sell their goods and make returns, but said Head and Mohun, being deficient in rendering accounts, they have employed Samuel Gerrard, to negotiate their affairs, and have besought his Majesty's favour [*see ante, No.* 579]; it is his

Majesty's pleasure that in case Samuel Gerrard cannot compromise and end the accounts, and that he stand in need of the Governor's help that he require said John Head and John Mohun to render to said Samuel Gerrard all goods belonging to said merchants, together with all papers, books of accounts and particulars of debts, and on refusal to do what to justice shall appertain, that his Majesty's subjects may receive encouragement in their adventures in that island. 1 *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXI., p.* 84 *d.*]

Feb. 21. Whitehall. **765.** Sec. Lord Arlington to Lieut.-Col. Stapleton. His Majesty having appointed him to succeed Sir Chas. Wheler in the government of the Leeward Islands, according to the commission and instructions herewith transmitted (*see ante, Nos.* 755, 763), he must immediately apply himself to receive the government from Sir Chas. after having first delivered to him the enclosed. Herewith he will likewise receive a power to adjust all differences with the French about ameliorations (*see ante, Nos.* 741, 745) as his predecessor had, which he must lose no time to do, and if any further orders from the most Christian King be found necessary, they shall be procured. The King's proclamation (*see ante, No.* 706) annulling what was done by Sir Chas. Wheler, as to the return of the English Proprietors, must be forthwith published in his government, and he may do well to have some dispersed in the neighbouring islands and colonies. To give ample advices of the state of those islands; and particularly in this uncertain state of affairs in Europe, to have a vigilant care for the defence of the islands, and of the ships trading there. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 51.]

[Feb. 22.] **766.** (Sec. Lord Arlington) to (Sir Chas. Wheler). He will certainly, before this arrives, have understood the unhappiness of being fallen into his Majesty's displeasure, and the unhappy occasions of it. Is extremely sorry for it, considering it is to a degree that shuts out all intercession his friends might otherwise have made in his favour; however, if any occasion shall hereafter arise of giving him relief under so great a misfortune, his Lordship will be ready to join with his other friends to serve him. Meantime it will be his part cheerfully to assist Col. Stapleton, whom his Majesty has for the present appointed to succeed him in that government, and to repair, as far as may be, the miscarriages or mistakes he is thought to have made. *Draft in Williamson's hand.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. No.* .]

Feb. 22. **767.** Copy of preceding. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fol.* 52.]

Feb. 22. **768.** List of despatches sent to Col. Stapleton, viz.:—Sir Chas. Wheler's revocation; Col. Stapleton's commission, Power to determine differences, &c., Instructions as Governor, Instructions for determining differences, &c., and commission for a company of foot; King's letters to Sir Ch. Wheler and Col. Stapleton; Lord Arlington's to same; American Treaty with Spain, and Treaty of Breda with Holland, printed; two packets of proclamations directed to Col. Stapleton; copies of the French King's letters to M. de la Barre, of 17 July, 31 Oct., and 11 Dec. 1668, and 16 Jan. 166$\frac{8}{9}$, to M. de St. Laurens of 28 Aug. 1667, 17 July and 1 Oct. 1668,

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and 18 Jan. $167\frac{0}{1}$, to M. de Baas of 31 Oct. 1668 and 8 Jan. $167\frac{0}{1}$, and to the Directors of West Indian Company of 28 Aug. 1667; French Ambassador's memorial; answer to it, $\frac{14}{24}$ Dec. 1669; M. Colbert to M. de la Barre, 30 May 1669; and Act for the restitution of St. Christopher's. Mem. His whole despatch was delivered to Capt. Roebottome of the Thomas and Charles, 22 Feb. 1672. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., XCIII., fo.* 52.]

Feb. **769.** Grant to Henry Earl of Arlington and Thomas Lord Culpeper of the whole region, tract, and territory of land called Virginia in America, together with the adjacent tract or territory of Accomack and all lands, jurisdictions, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all rents reserved and payable upon any grant heretofore made of any parts thereof, together with mines royal and other mines, royalties of fishing, fowling, and other royalties whatsoever to be had or found in or about the premises, reserving to his Majesty a fifth part of the gold mines and gold ore and a tenth part of the silver mines and silver ore. To hold to the said Earl and the said Lord Culpeper, their executors, administrators, and assigns for 31 years under the yearly rent of 40*s.* Granting them all arrears of rents and other profits which accrued since the 8th day of May 1669. With power to grant any part of the said territories or dominions to planters or others in fee farm for ever or for any lesser estate. Reserving after the rate of two shillings for every one hundred acres to themselves for 31 years from the time of such grants and afterwards to his Majesty, and to divide the said lands into counties, hundreds, and parishes, and to erect churches, chapels, and colleges, and present thereunto. And also to constitute sheriffs, escheators, surveyors, and other officers under their seal which they have power to make, and also to erect and make manors, fairs, markets, parks and warrens, and such other powers and privileges as were directed by warrant under his Majesty's sign manual. Subscribed by Mr. Solicitor-General, and procured by the Earl of Arlington. 1 *p.* [*Signet Office. Docquets, Vol. XVI., p.* 603, *see also Dom. Chas. II., Docquets.*]

770. Heads of the demise granted to Lord Arlington and Lord Culpeper, which the colony of Virginia were disturbed at; presented to said Lords out of a desire of a fair composure of the differences arising from said grant. These are conceived to be contrary to his Majesty's service and destructive to the peace and welfare of that Colony, and it is hoped their Lordships will quit said grant and content themselves with another for the quitrents only to be paid in tobacco at a reasonable value, since there is not coin in that country. *Annexed,*

770. I. Agreement signed by Lords Arlington and Culpeper to part with all clauses in their Virginia grant but the quitrents and escheats, on condition of receiving at the rate of three halfpence per pound of tobacco, to be settled by Act of Assembly within six months after the passing of a new patent. *Together,* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., Nos.* 20, 20 I.]

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771. Proposals of Thomas Grantham to the King and Lords Commissioners of Plantations. That Virginia is at present unable to defend itself through want of ammunition. At his coming away in February last there was not powder enough at Tindall's Point upon York River to charge a piece of ordnance. That by speedy supplies the danger of a surprise may be prevented. If his Majesty will give him protection for a ship and men, he will carry ammunition of all sorts and any despatches the King wishes to send without charge. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 21.]

Mar. 1. Old Harbour, Jamaica. **772.** Major James Banister to Sec. Lord Arlington. Apologises for having given his Lordship so many troubles, and declares his honest hopes and hearty wishes for his good health, with many acknowledgments of his kindnesses. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 22.]

Mar. 2. Jamaica. **773.** Sir Thos. Lynch to Sec. Lord Arlington. By this ship has at large written to his Lordship; this letter only relates to himself. Is mightily obliged for his Lordship's assurance to Sir C. Lyttleton of the continuance of his favour, and not so troubled to understand by his Lordship's of December 15th last, that his enemies censure and undervalue his services. In a few years hopes they will have more cause to be angry with him, for knows such people reckon prosperity a crime, but as yet is not guilty of that, having contracted a debt of 2,000*l.* His advantages are only in prospect; is troubled they are not nearer, that he might have rendered his Lordship an acknowledgment. Is not wanting to the King's and island's interests, but as yet has done least for himself, though he has got the Assembly to raise the Governor's salary to 1,500*l.* per annum. His chief hope was to have stolen into a little commerce with the Spaniards, but finds this Peace makes them more cautious and that it is difficult, so has considered of doing it more overtly by way of the Asientistas at Madrid. His Lordship will see by enclosed how he proposes it to Sir W. G[odolphin], and if he can effect anything like this, Sir Thos. will provide the negroes and take on him the charge and care of managing all, and his Lordship shall have one third of the whole profit, only paying proportionably when any loss happens. Cannot foresee that anything can be done but this way; has sent three times to Cartagena, yet could never buy so much as an emerald, but others have sold some few straggling negroes, for it is only for that the Spaniards will venture. Has now sent Sir C. L[yttleton] a "paque" of excellent cocoa silvestre containing 125 lb., 50 for the King, as much for his Lordship, and the rest for Lady Herbert; also two bunches of vanillas, which he believes Mr. Chiffinch will make up best; and eight or ten "rollitos" of most excellent Verina (?) tobacco for his Lordship. His wife sent her ladyship 400 lb. of the best white sugar from Barbadoes, and a tortoise shell box from here, with combs and some vanillas, but does not dare to importune her too often with letters, besides acting now the nurse, housekeeper, and paintress makes her as busy as if she had all the affairs of this new world on her; but she bids him say that Daniel is well, but the most lying and thieving boy in nature.

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Begs him to write or command his secretary to do so frequently, lest for want of directions he should err; but hopes never to that degree S. C[has.] W[heeler] has, for if the masters that come hither be believed he has been exceedingly criminal and severe; "but I rather think they are English, so subject to murmur much for a little cause." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 23.]

Mar. 5. Jamaica. **774.** Sir Thos. Lynch to Sir Chas. Lyttleton. The ketch that brought his letter of December 1, had a long passage, and came but yesterday. Its contents have hugely surprised and troubled Sir Thos., who cannot but think himself one of the most unfortunate men living, for when first appointed for this service people who did not know him undertook to judge he had neither quality nor parts for it, and now is as unkindly censured though he has taken the government to all people's satisfaction, reduced most of the privateers, and established the peace with the Spaniards, and which is most of all he did not only come hither at his own charge, but without a farthing of expense to the King, and has sent Sir Th. Modyford home prisoner. Cannot much blame Sir Th. M. for censuring him for surprising him so, but must have been strangely treacherous to his own reason and duty to have acquainted such a criminal with the King's orders. Neither would it have been safe or prudent, for he had 400 servants and slaves, and after it was done two or three swore "they were sorry they knew it not, to have cut my throat first." To avoid tumults he passed by all, and used "the miserable man," his son and friends with what respect he could, not thinking he would have made so ill a return as to have insinuated that Lynch promised him security of life and fortune from Lord Arlington; for he never made any such declaration. After the remarkable disasters of his family, said all he could to consolate him and quiet others, and on noise of tumults in the town, wrote to his son that his Lordship had said his estate must not be touched, so he might judge his father's life safe; which quieted people and settled himself better in the government. Hopes he will not allege he surrendered, and that the safety of his person and fortune was the condition; he is drowning, so glad to lay hold of the bulrush which Lynch hopes will not be turned into a spear to wound him. However, his person is in the King's power, but what his estate is now knows, for all are in his son's name. Would not have him importune the King about his fortune; threw himself at first at his Majesty's feet and would still be there till he is pleased to reward him. If the King should give him anything on this revenue it will never be paid, and is quite lost with the country for endeavouring to increase the revenue. Is horribly troubled he is so censured and envied for nothing, unless for having spent 1,700*l.* in coming. "And I vow to God I have already contracted above 2,500*l.* debt to settle myself, and shall not these three years be able to eat with 1,500*l.* per annum." If he governs three years will, unlike all former Governors, make it infinitely more easy for his successor; his very houses have cost near 800*l.*, and will do his utmost to get them entailed on the King, that he who succeeds may not be so horribly incommoded as he has been. Wonders Mr. Slingesby should seem to say his letters declared that he promised Sir Th. M. security of life and fortune, for what he said is only what he wrote to Sir Thos.' son to quiet the people. What Sir T. M. alleges is "a damned untruth." What power he had the Council saw, and beyond that he could neither promise nor do anything; though in that conjuncture it was both necessary and reasonable to palliate things, and the King himself prudently wrote Sir Th. M. a letter after a certain air as if he was not displeased, of which he and his friends made great parade. Hopes Lord Arlington remembers what directions he gave him by word of mouth, for he has three or four letters from him by this opportunity, none of which blame his conduct. Were he at Whitehall is sure nothing could be objected against him, for those who envy or hate him most must confess the King's authority is now established, people all seem satisfied, trade is increased, the revenue something improved, planting advanced, the militia better settled and disciplined, almost all the English privateers reduced, peace perfectly established, and the Spaniards so entirely satisfied that they compliment Lynch as if he were the greatest person in the world. And if the Lords of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State, Council, and Master of the Ordnance have the state of the Government, accounts of revenue and ammunition, and full answers to all inquired after, and his Majesty have Sir Th. M. in the Tower without any expense or trouble, surely he has not served ill when with no money, a narrow title, and sick and wanting everything. Prays him to endeavour to give his Majesty a true sense of these his services. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 24.]

Mar. 6.
Nevis.

775. Sir Charles Wheler, Governor of the Leeward Islands, to the Council for Plantations. His speech of 1st March to the Council and Assembly of Nevis demanding the duty of 20 lb. per head due to him as Governor, and their reply that they had just before his arrival passed an Act not to pay that duty any more, and that the 4½ per cent. was in lieu of all dues to the King whatsoever. He answered that it would hardly be well taken by the King that they should pay it to Governors of their own choosing but not such as his Majesty should send; and on demanding to see the Act of repeal there could be none such found. They insisted that their grant of 4½ per cent. was only to free their estates from tenure under the Earl of Carlisle (the best bargain they ever made). They then offered to pass an Act to give it to Wheler, but to none after him; but he said he would not pass such an Act with an exclusive bar to the rights of succeeding Governors, but if they would give it for his time without such bar he would take it and let the next Governor play his game as well as he had done his. Told them they were running upon a rock, and that he could, with his Majesty's leave, raise as good a revenue and not ask the Assembly for a penny, and though they had raised an excise upon liquors imported, and made a Treasurer of their own, which was more than the Lords and Commons of England assumed, he would suffer no wine to be imported but by his license. Relates how he put it to

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the vote, that Col. Russell, the principal man of the island, refused it, and said he would neither vote for it nor pay it; how one passed it for the Governor's time, and others would not vote but as the Assembly voted. Upon which he told them that raise it he would, but would not touch it himself till he heard his Majesty's pleasure. His reasons at length for giving this narration. Thinks Capt. Lanhathorne, who twice refused his vote as Councillor, ought to be removed from the Council; is afraid of Col. Russell, and dares not make this levy, for, if he refuse to pay it, he is so leading a cast in the island that all will follow his example. Desires his Majesty would write to Col. Russell to transmit a grant he pretends from Lord Willoughby to exempt his brother and him from all taxes and duties, and in the interim to pay the levy for example sake, till his Majesty's pleasure be known; not the least difference has passed between them, nor shall without his Majesty commands. His duty in St. Christopher's is literally greater than any slave's in the island, and he cannot stand under it without some relief: there is not a house for him or Capt. Matthews, the Deputy Governor, to live or quarter in, all having been a prey to the French, nor like ever to be in his time; not a fort that can be depended on to save his Majesty's title till succours come from Nevis, little powder, no arms, nor a shilling to pay for any. It is a miracle the French and English do not every day draw their swords, the insolence, vanity, and injustice of the one and animosity of the other being so great. The French men-of-war sail under the King's fort (if so pitiful a dirt pie may deserve the name), and never strike till we have made a shot or two, and, on demand of payment for the shot, a French captain said he was sorry he did not duck the officer that came to ask for it. All their merchantmen ride in the English road and ship and land goods on the King's land, having no shore of their own at this place, called the Fig Tree, yet they will not suffer the English to carry even provisions through their quarters to the windward side, which before the war was their right, and without which he does not see how they can live, for hardly thrice in a year will the weather permit to send sloops round for trade. Those who have purchased land in the King's territory refuse to take the oath of fidelity to the King, except some 100 poor planters, but those who have estates also in the French territories think it grace enough that the overseers of their negroes take the oath. Does not mention their delay in the Courts of Claims, which the English make to their estates, and their keeping their stock on the King's land, notwithstanding his several publications to the contrary, to the unsupportable damage of the few poor English who are returned and begin to plant, nor other daily complaints of their officers of customs and others, and dare do nothing to right himself. It is only by the King's wisdom and prudence in the management of his Majesty's affairs in Europe that his Governor holds St. Christopher's a day, nor can any man be answerable for it unless he is supplied. Has not received one line out of England to say whether he has mistaken or done amiss or has pleased the King. Sometimes thinks he governs with as high a hand as his commission will bear him out, and at other times that he may be suspected of being too easy. Has sent a seditious Scotchman, Archibald Henderson, with his accusation, into England, and may be, he thinks, Col. Russell deserves the same. Has a merchant or two in his eye that he is ready to order home to his principals to desire them to send factors who will look to their storehouses and not be tricking underhand. Could be presented and grow rich by following the preacher's counsel of not being over righteous, but does not yet so understand his duty, and if he is strict upon those who break the laws, he pleases those who keep them, and when he has the curses of ill men whose debaucheries he punishes, he shall have the praises of those whose virtues he rewards. When he arrived this little port, Charles Town, which may have 500 men in it, now all the shipping is in the road, was characterised to be a sink of debauchery, and may be there is not a port town in England now more orderly; in the road were all sorts of shipping, and now not one but English built, and yet the number not less, and trading according to the Act of Navigation. Last year some millions of sugar, of the production of these plantations, was carried from thence into Holland; and hopes this year there shall not be a ton, unless his Deputy Governors fail of their duty; but this has not been done in eight months without holding the reins very hard, for which the merchants' pens have flown abroad liberally and falsely; but would not knowingly act against the law to the value of a barleycorn for all the sugar in the West Indies. *Endorsed*, "Rec^d^ the 7th May 1672. Read in Council the 10th of May 1672." 10 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 25.]

Mar. 7. Jamaica. **776.** Sir Thos. Lynch to Joseph Williamson. Thanks for his of Christmas Eve, with Gazettes, but principally for the continuance of his friendship. Has sent poor Dr. Browne's letter, "who fell into a premunire in employment," and begged to be discharged; he is coming for England and can tell his own story. The Lieutenant behaved himself well this last voyage in the Assistance; hopes the new Captain will much improve him. Has now written a particular letter to his Lordship and one at large of all occurrences; from Mr. Slingesby or Council has never had a syllable, yet now writes again. Thanks him heartily for his advice, and will write to the Prince; has frequently written to Mr. Wrenne for H.R.H., but never had a word from him nor orders about the ships that have been out of provisions these six months. As soon as the Welcome comes in will send her home with Admiral Morgan. Hopes his Lordship will move the King for "the speedy payment of all I have and shall disburse for the ships, for if I do not they must be laid up, nobody else will on any terms." *Endorsed*, R. 21 May. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 26.]

Mar. 10. Jamaica. **777.** Sir Thos. Lynch to the Council for Trade and Plantations. Hopes his letters to the Lord President and Mr. Secretary are received, and that they will command some of their servants to let him know it. By several occasions has remitted the state of the Government, the rolls of the militia, and accounts of the revenue,

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arms and ammunition; and to Lord Arlington the instructions of the French Admiral, which seem absolutely destructive to all good correspondency and neighbourhood, and an account of his sending a ship to Campeachy to demand restitution of 3,000*l.* some English lost by being carried there. Has a letter from the King which seems to command all ships to depart hence only in March, June, and September, but has told Lord Arlington that if they may not go hence in the winter likewise, none will come; will take care they go in squadrons. Long since begged orders about the Jews and Hollanders that came to plant, whom he considers it is the interest of the island to encourage, as they have great stocks, no people, and aversions to the French and Spaniards. What has troubled him most is the logwood cutting at Cape Catoche, which he has hitherto connived at, for the reasons given. Has sent Mr. Hewet to Campeachy, who has all the arguments. But has given orders to forbid any designing that way, because Lord Arlington writes that he will send into Spain about it and that "we must not choque with Spain for small things, which I take to be a tacit prohibition." The Spaniards seem highly satisfied of his Majesty's care to preserve the peace, but for fear of trade they dare not be civil and furnish us with victuals. Five weeks since sent the Assistance and four vessels to take two or three pirates in the South Cays of Cuba; and last night Commander Beeston writes the two great frigates were gone, but he had taken some French that by English commissions had burnt Villa de los Cayos on Cuba and a brigantine of 22 English confederates with these French, that the America and Lilly were gone for Campeachy, and he and the other two coming up infinitely dissatisfied with the Governor of St. Jago, who for all this commanded his lieutenant to sell them no meat. Considers this most barbarous and ungrateful and contrary to the Treaty, and can only attribute it to the Governor's being fearful of being informed against for trade; however, shall not for the future take so much pains to provoke the pirates, when one cannot oblige the Spaniard by it. Expects the Welcome every day, and will immediately fit her for England. Has furnished the frigates with 300*l.*, and wants at least 1,000*l.* more; it is a great prejudice to his particular affairs, for he wants money to carry him on, but none else will supply on any advance; hopes they will move the King that it may be readily repaid. The frigates have been out of provisions near six months. The island is more flourishing than ever, and like to make abundance of good sugars and some indigo, but no cacoa; people are healthful and seem contented, "which is as good as if they were so"; there have come into port 150 sail since he arrived; from Virginia comes one Col. Vassall, a sober, rational man, that says more will remove, and is like to settle a good trade with that country for provisions. The bearer, Capt. Cullen, will satisfy them more at large. Though he has no hope of succeeding in his designs for stealing into trade with his neighbours, thinks the Peace should be kept if possible, though we break in Europe, "for it's only privateering was the sickness of Jamaica, for that and planting a country are absolutely inconsistent." Peace

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and easy government would soon settle this island, with only one frigate for a year or two for defence. Has sufficiently complimented the French by suffering one of their Royal Company's ships to fit and victual, and restoring the Governor of Tortuga's patache, which Sir Thos. Modyford took away. Hears the Buccaneers are again revolted since the departure of the French frigates. From the Main hears they expect the galleons every day, and that 10 sail of French have entered the Straits, which keeps the poor Spaniards in arms all along the coast of Peru and the South Sea, and puts them into strange apprehension, "all mankind seeming to conspire the murdering and destroying them as common enemies, not because they do worse, but have more than ordinary, such is the curse of riches without government and strength." The Assembly sat from Feb. 1 to 15, and then adjourned to May 1; they despatched Acts for raising the customs, making pieces of 8 current at 5*s.*, and restraining Quakerism; and have been pretty sharp upon Sir Thos. Modyford, of which more in his next. Wants money and time for completing the maps of the island and account of the people. The receiver of the quit rents shall number the people; what Sir Thos. Modyford sent was only by guess. The Commissioners have finished the settlement of the north side, which will speedily be better than this, for the land is infinitely so, and well watered; they found and have enlisted 350 old soldiers, laid out two towns, and established two courts of justice, and one of the Commissioners goes over once in six months as chief judge. It is a fortnight or three weeks' journey, the ways are so difficult. Believes their Honours are very judicious and not unkind to him, otherwise should be more honest than wise in writing so largely, for where so much is said much may be censured. Just closing this came enclosed letter from Capt. Wentworth of New Providence; if their Honours judge it must belong as formerly to this island, shall send him commission and supplies; at present they have them only from the Dutch. If the Council advise it, shall send a commission there, that the people may be governed and these interlopers prevented, till his Majesty or their Honours give other orders. *Endorsed*, Rec^d^ 26^th^ May 1672 and read the day following. *Annexed*,

777. I. "Considerations for Mr. Hewett for his voyage to Campeachy." The arguments referred to in Governor Lynch's letter "if the Gov^r^ allege we break the Peace by sufferings vessels from this port to go to the coast of Campeachy to cut wood." *Endorsed*, "Rec. 1 May 1672, from Sir Chas. Lyttleton." *Together*, 8¼ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., Nos.* 27, 27 I.]

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778. Extracts out of several letters concerning the usage of the English by the French in America, viz. :—

Sir T. Lynch to Mr. Williamson, 9th October 1671 [*Cal. No.* 638].

Same to Lord Arlington, 29th November 1671 [*Cal. No.* 663].
Same to Earl of Sandwich, 14th October 1671 [*Cal. No.* 640].

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Same to Council of Plantations, 10 March 1672 [*Cal. No.* 777].

Col. Wm. Byam, Deputy Governor of Antigua, to Lord Willoughby, 1671 [*Cal. No.* 508].

Capt. James Hayes to Col. Codrington, Deputy Governor of Barbadoes [*Cal No.* 507]. 4 *pp. Two copies.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., Nos.* 28, 29.]

Mar. 10. **779.** Copy of preceding extracts from the four letters of Sir Thos. Lynch only. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 30.]

Mar. 10. **780.** The King to the Governor of Virginia. Orders concerning the sailing of ships to England in March, June, and September, at which times only they are to be allowed to return home and use their utmost endeavours to keep company and defend each other during their voyage. 1 *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Vol. XXIV., p.* 58.]

Mar. 10. **781.** Mem. That three letters were sent to Virginia, New York and Boston of the same tenor of that to Sir Tho. Lynch (*see ante, No.* 684) for their (ships) to return from those places, 24th March, 24th June, and 24th September. ¼ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIV., p.* 58.]

Mar. 11. London. **782.** Thos. Henchman to the Assembly of Barbadoes. Received this day from Sir Peter Colleton their letter of 6th December last, desiring him to appear as their solicitor before his Majesty, Council, and Commitees; readily accepts that employment, and though he has no inheritance in their island, hopes to make it appear he has a real love for the inhabitants, and will do his utmost for their interests on all occasions. As soon as the Gentlemen Planters meet on public business, will assure them of his readiness to serve the country, and will from time to time apply to them for directions and advice, and make use of all opportunities to render account of all material passages to the Assembly. Received by the Assembly 17th May 1672. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 96, 97.]

Mar. 14. **783.** Receipt of Richard Sladden of "two Letteres for his m^at^ sarves one for Cornnall franceis Lovelys govener of monadez and one for the govener of his Counsell of his maj^tis^ Colony of manachok in new england. Recd abord of the bell bow marchent bound for boston' in newingland. p me will neam." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 31.]

Mar. 19. **784.** An Act passed in the island of Montserrat against small boats, barque, logs, and canoes. Dated 19 March 1672. [*Col. Entry Bk, No. L.*, 220, 221.]

Mar. 20. Jamaica. **785.** Minutes of a Council of War held aboard H.M.S. Assistance. Present: Governor Sir Thomas Lynch, Lt.-Colonels Robert Byndlos and Charles Whitfield, Captain Hender Molesworth, John White, Col. Theodore Cary, Captain of Port Royal Castle, Major William Beeston, Commander, and the other Commission Officers of the Assistance, Captain Samuel Cole, Commander of the Lyon frigate of Bristol, and Captain Thomas Potts of the ketch Golden Hind of London. For the trial of Captain Francis Witherborn for piracy.

That having notice of the Peace, he took command of the bark Charity to continue privateering, that he consorted with Yhallahs and fled when chased by the Assistance; that he took a Spanish canoa, and his mate Thomas Wright took another canoa which is still out privateering; that there were articles of consortship between Witherborn and one Captain De Mangle, a Frenchman, obliging each other to continue privateering; and that he would not have surrendered if not forced. To which Witherborn only made this defence, that his men governed him, that his mate Wright had greater influence over them than he had, and that the articles were only to blind the Frenchman. Upon consideration of the whole matter all were of opinion that having committed piracy and broken the articles of peace, Captain Witherborn ought to suffer death according to the law. *2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 32.]

Mar. 20. Port Royal. **786.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered, that Mr. Thornton, Provost Marshal, have leave to transport criminals now in his custody, and not able to pay their fees, who desire themselves to be transported. Opinion of Council on seeing Lord Arlington's letter of November 1671, that since it had not directly forbidden logwood cutting it ought not to be yet prohibited, for the Spaniard had never complained, they had great colour of right to it by the articles, and it was of great importance to the island, and the only diversion for privateers. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV.*, 289.]

Mar. 22. Whitehall. **787.** Commission to Sir Tobias Bridge appointing him commander under William Lord Willoughby of all his Majesty's forces raised or to be raised in Barbadoes. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 53.]

Mar. 22. Whitehall. **788.** The King to the Lieut.-Governor and Council of Barbadoes. Has appointed Sir Tobias Bridge commander of the forces in Barbadoes under Lord Wm. Willoughby to the end they may receive him with the respect due to his command. It is his Majesty's pleasure that they also admit him into the Council, and assist him in managing his Majesty's forces there. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 53.]

Mar. 30. Jamaica. **789.** Major James Banister to Sec. Lord Arlington. Since his last writing the Assistance has brought in two privateers, one English and one French, the captains of which having committed great violence against the Spaniard, are, he hears, sentenced to death. The bearer, Admiral Henry Morgan, is sent home confined in the Welcome frigate, to appear, as it is suspected, on account of his proceedings against the Spaniard. Knows not what approbation he may find there, but he received here "a very high and honorable applause for his noble service therein," both from Sir Thos. Modyford and the Council that commissioned him. Hopes without offence he may say, "he is a very well deserving person, and one of great courage and conduct, who may, with his Majesty's pleasure, perform good public service at home or be very advantageous to this island if war should again break forth with the

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Spaniard." Requests his Lordship's assistance that he may obtain his Majesty's favour in this business, and his Lordship will thereby pacify the suspicions of the Council that they shall likewise be questioned about his commission. Hopes he will excuse this freedom of his boldness. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 33.]

Mar. 30. Barbadoes. **790.** Lieut.-Governor Codrington to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Annexed to his letter of 3rd May, *see No.* 819 I. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 48 I.]

Mar. 30. **791.** Mem. of Commissions for the Barbadoes Regiment of Dragoons, consisting of 12 troops.

Prince Rupert, Colonel,
Sir John Talbot, Lieut.-Colonel,
Major Andros, Major,
Capt. Cotter,
„ Talbot,
„ Barrett,
„ Heybourne,
„ Newport,
„ Count Ulefeldt,
„ Sir William Throgmorton,
„ Clifford,
„ James Walker,

Lieut. Cooper,
„ Crompton,
„ Fenwicke,
„ Rupert Billingsley,
„ Mallet,
„ Langford,
„ Sackveld,
„ Sillyard,
„ Derham,
„ Sackville,
„ Skelton,
„ Brockelly,

Ensign Colt,
„ Meney,
„ Whitaker,
„ Sutton,
„ Rodney,
„ Stroude,
„ Atkins,
„ Ed. Lloyd,
„ Doucett,
„ Littleton,
„ Andros,
„ Hadgedoll.

½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXV.*A., *p.* 37.]

[Mar. 30.] **792.** Conditions for the officers of the Barbadoes Regiment of Dragoons, to be raised under the command of Prince Rupert, to sign upon receiving their commissions. That the old captains now on foot in the Barbadoes regiment mount their men by the next general muster day at furthest; that the new captains raise and mount by the same time, each captain 40 dragoons, each lieutenant 20, each cornet 10, and each sergeant 5, unless the captain of the troop shall take the whole on himself, or a greater number than his own, in which case the other officers of the troop shall be freed proportionably; that all imaginable diligence be used by the officers to be ready for a muster as soon as may be. *Signed by* Jo. Talbott, Ralph Hebburne, Cornifice Count of Ulefeldt, W. Throgmorton, James Walker, Manny Newport, Tho. Sylliard, Hen. Derham, Ed. Sackvile, Jo. Shelton, Ben. Hadgedoll. 1 *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXV.*A., *p.* 37.]

April 4. **793.** The King to the Governor of Massachusetts. Notice of the declaration of war against the States General of the United Provinces, and ordering it to be proclaimed in Massachusetts, &c. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., p.* 55.]

April 4. Jamaica. **794.** Orders and instructions from Sir Thos. Lynch to Capt. John Keene, of H.M.S. Welcome. Immediately to sail for England, taking under convoy the Lyon of Bristoll, the ketch Golden Hind,

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and the pink Providence of London, and the doggerboat Johanna: to touch at the first port of England, put ashore the letters and advise Lord Arlington of his arrival: to receive on board Coll. Henry Morgan as his Majesty's prisoner: to receive from the captain of the Assistance, Capt. Francis Witherborn, and keep him prisoner until he receive his Majesty's orders: to bear upon his books Joseph Rogers, a poor lame man, disabled in the service of the island, and use Sir Thos.'s name to the Lieutenant of the Tower, and Mr. Knights, the King's surgeon, that he may be put into some hospital. *Endorsed,* R. 5 Aug., *&c.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII. No.* 34.]

April 4. **795.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes: present, the Deputy Governor, Henry Hawley, Sam. Farmer, and John Knights. Statement of the Deputy Governor, that by his interest amongst the Indians of Dominique he had discovered a rich silver mine there, or at least great probability thereof, of which he had twice acquainted his Majesty, and sent a piece of silver drawn from the ore in his own sight, and commanded Capt. Peirce, of his Majesty's ketch Eaglet, to call there and carry home a quantity of ore, which he understood he had done. He now desired their opinions whether without further commission he might secure the island for his Majesty. The Deputy Governor also said that he had intelligence that a Frenchman of quality, by means of a Spanish prisoner, had notice of the mine. The opinion of the Council was that he might and ought to secure, or rather confirm and keep his Majesty's possession of that island, which was inserted in the Earl of Carlisle's patent, till his Majesty signify his further pleasure, and the Council advised that a small number of men with a discreet Commander be immediately sent to keep footing in the island, and that the Deputy Governor manage the affair to the best of his discretion till his Majesty's further pleasure be known. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 194–195.]

April 5.
Jamaica.
796. Governor (Sir Thos. Lynch) to Don Francisco Rodrigues, Governor and Captain-General of the Havannah. Since his letter by Capt. Don Juan Antonio, complaining of the taking and burning of La Villa de los Cayos by men pretended to be English, has written twice and acquainted him and the Governor of St. Jago that they were French pirates; and again declares that all subjects of his Majesty that do the like are pirates, and he may take and punish them as such, as Governor Lynch has done and shall do, as fast as they fall into his hands. Has a most particular inclination to serve the Spaniards, and amongst them himself, whom Sir Thomas has understood to be kind to our nation. Considering this, and that the other neighbouring Governors seem so little sensible of the King's great care to observe the Peace, and vast expense in clearing the Spanish coasts, makes this narration, that the Governor of the Havannah and the Queen and Council at Madrid may know how candidly he has acted as a good friend and neighbour to the Spaniards. Relates how he proclaimed the Peace, and sent back the Spanish prisoners to Carthagena, and sent the late Governor

prisoner to England, "and shall do so the other chiefs of the fatal design of Panama." That he proposed to the Governor of Cartagena the redemption of the Spanish slaves at half their worth; set at liberty some morenos, "little to the people's satisfaction," and sent them away at his own charge, "for which nobody has even thanked" him; that he furnished this Don Juan Antonio with everything for his voyage, and paid his pilot 700 pieces of 8, which he lost in August by a privateer; how about eight weeks since he sent out a great ship of the King's and four other vessels with 500 men to take the pirates in the South Cays of Cuba, which took an English and a French ship, and offered the French ship to the Governor of St. Jago, which he refused, saying he durst not punish the French; how both were condemned to death at Jamaica, but the captains at the port and some of the Council begged a reprieve, as the Spaniards had refused to punish them, and there was no reason we should be the executioners; but resolves "to persist in doing what is just though the Spaniards should continue insensible and the English offended;" and how he has sent three times after a vessel belonging to Don Balthazar, the Marquis of Villa Alta's son, which was taken by an old brigantine and is now a pirate. Complains that notwithstanding all this the Governors of Cartagena and St. Jago, on pretence of fear of trade, had forbidden his Majesty's ships to come into their ports, and refused them provisions and water; and that the Governor of Campeachy had detained money, plate, and negroes out of an English pink to the value of 12,000 pieces of 8, and referred the case to be tried at Madrid, "which to me, that have been there, seems worse than the taking it away." Confesses he did not know that the Spaniards' interest lay more in preserving their trade than their lives and countries, nor can he judge why they should not join with his Majesty's subjects in endeavouring to clear these coasts of these most pestilent pirates. If they can contribute nothing to it, they might at least give their thanks and good wishes towards it; but has given over expecting it, and supposes hereafter he shall be ordered to take other measures. Judges the Governor of the Havannah is more sensible, generous, and prudent, and therefore gives him this account of his actions and complaints, only begging an authentic attestation that the French that burned and sacked La Villa de los Cayos and carried away the women, did it under English colours and commission, for Sir Thos. must justify what he does as well to the French as to his King. Begs him to thank Senor Juan Delgado for furnishing the frigates with provisions for their money, and hopes he may be able to requite that civility. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 35.]

April 6.
Jamaica.

797. Sir Thos. Lynch to Joseph Williamson. Has written largely to his Lordship as also three weeks since to his Lordship and our Council, but has never had a syllable so much as from the meanest of their clerks. Intends writing till prohibited, and to follow their orders as positive. Begs him to remember that Sir Thos. grows every day more a stranger to Whitehall and to the affairs of Europe, and

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supposes people's envy and hatred will increase, so that if the kindness of his friends and the justice of the King's ministers do not inform him of his duty, shall fall into abundance of errors. Oath has been made that Williamson's friend Dr. Browne had written to Lord A. that Sir Thos. employed the frigates to get some particular men money; forswears it, and instead of resenting it has saved the poor wretch from being convicted for perjury, and given him his passage home on the Welcome; for of any such falsity can well acquit himself. Williamson's brother is come in the Assistance, and has carried himself very well under this captain. Will not be wanting to him, nor to any that has the least relation to Williamson. *Endorsed*, R. June 17, 1672. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 36.]

April 6. Jamaica. **798.** Richard Browne to Joseph Williamson. Had thought to have been with him by the Welcome, wherein Admiral Morgan is sent home prisoner; but finds himself frustrated. Must confess he is indebted 60*l.*, and had good security for the payment of it in England, but was kept under restraint on various pretences. The grandest he can hear was that he was a servant to his Honour and his Lordship, "which here is a great crime," and they say that he lately wrote that the two ships his Majesty sent for the preservation of the island are employed to enrich three or four persons; and whatever they think they do amiss, they judge he gives intelligence of. What he has written will maintain with his life. Plainly sees a design is laid to ruin him here, that he may not appear before his Honour, and begs "a commanding order to come for England," to maintain what he has written and give a further account. Admiral Morgan promised to take him with him, as also Sir Thos. Lynch, but he failed in both, and is left behind to be tyrannised over. Cannot find himself any way obliged to Admiral Morgan, for if he had been just to his word I had come off, but God grant that he may find as few friends as I; but mine and others' gold (in) his pocket may do something. Finds himself little obliged to Capt. Keene, of the Welcome, a "span new capt. of the last edition," who denied him passage for England. *Endorsed*, R. 17 June 1672. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 37.]

[April 8.] **799.** Memorandum (by Lord Willoughby) of measures necessary for the defence of Barbadoes and the Leeward Isles. (1.) In the last war the Dutch took 20 or 30 English ships by cruising with a caper or two in the latitude of Barbadoes; and to prevent the like a good sailing fifth rate frigate should be sent with him to cruise there, and another to guard the Leeward Isles; which two frigates it is probable, by intercepting the Dutch in their trade, would bear their own charges at least. (2.) That two small vessels be allowed for intelligence between the Leeward Isles, the French and English at Barbadoes, or elsewhere. (3.) That these vessels be victualled for eight months, and if they cannot stow so much that the overplus be put on board the merchantmen he hires to carry his accommodations at reasonable freight.

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(4.) Barbadoes not furnishing one quarter the provisions and other necessaries for its inhabitants, the bringing of which from England will be very difficult if not totally hindered by the war, proposed that the Act of Navigation may be so far dispensed with during the war that supplies may be received from all parts in amity. (5.) That provision may be made and instructions given him for any design in the Indies yet unknown to him. (6.) That a credit be established here to supply his Majesty's ships on any accident by the help of New England, which may be contrived through merchants here before he departs, for had it not been for a voluntary supply from them (besides what they furnished him on credit), his Majesty's fleet under Sir John Harman and the greatest part of Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment had been in great disorder. As to the Leeward Isles:—That 20 great guns, 1,000 firelocks, and 1,000 swords be sent with ammunition, &c. for Antigua and Montserrat; and that the islands may send their goods to any part, paying the customs upon the islands. *Endorsed*, "A copy of this paper was given in to M^r^ Slingsby Apr 9th, 1672." 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 38.]

April 8. **800.** Copy of the preceding, with marginal notes. (1.) Agreed to, if it be not already ordered by his Majesty; (2.) Agreed unto; (3.) Agreed to be victualled as they ought; ? about two ships at Jamaica; (4.) It is not thought fit to do anything in it but what his Majesty has already done by Order in Council; (6.) Agreed to be offered to his Majesty to be done in the regular way of doing it in case his Majesty allow of sending the ships thither. Mem. to ask Lord Willoughby what arms are in the Leeward Islands now; the last clause struck out. *With this additional Mem.* That it be inserted in Lord Willoughby's instructions to live in friendly correspondence with the French Governors, and that they proceed in their voyages in company with the French ships, so that they may be the more safe against the Dutch, the French King having taken care that all his Governors shall help the English in cases of danger; and that it be inquired of Lord Willoughby what the times are for the King's ships coming from those parts. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 39.]

April 10. James River, Virginia. **801.** Wm. Sherwood to Joseph Williamson, Secretary to Lord Arlington. Grateful acknowledgments for having "procured my being in this country." Is sure God Almighty will reward him. *Beati qui sunt misericordes quoniam ipsis misericordia. Endorsed by Williamson,* "Rec^d^ Aug. 9." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 40.]

April 11. **802.** Commission to Richard Voyle to be quartermaster and marshal to the Barbadoes regiment. *Mem. only.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol XXXV.*A., p. 38.]

April 11. **803.** Commission to Hartghill Baron to be Adjutant to the Barbadoes regiment. *Mem. only.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II. Vol. XXXV.*A., *p.* 38.]

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[April 16.] **804.** Report upon the Leeward Islands taken from the information of Sir Peter Colleton, the narrative of Lord Willoughby, and letters from Sir Chas. Wheler of 6 July, 20 July, and 5 Dec. 1671, and from Col. Stapleton of 2 Nov. 1671 *(which see). This report was made for the Council for Plantations, from which they drew up "The General State of the Leeward Islands," abstracted below. Endorsed,* "Copy of this delivered to my Lord Arlington by H. S[lingsby]." *5 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 41.]

[April 16.] **805.** The general state of the Leeward Islands, together with the differences between the English and French, delivered to Sec. Lord Arlington by H. S[lingsby]. The middle part of St. Christopher's from sea to sea, the best, biggest, and most defensible, was in possession of the English in January 1666, and Sir Peter Colleton informs us [the Council for Plantations] that there were then 4,000 fighting men, and 9,000 negroes; also three forts, Charles, Stones, and Sandy forts, one platform below the fort, three sconces at Pennita Point, and 39 guns. A true state of the island's present condition cannot be made, out of the small and contradictory intelligences received, but the Council hear that their military strength consists of but 3,000 armed men, of whom but 1,500 might be gotten into one body. Sir Chas. Wheler carried thither 20 cannon, of which 16 are part of the stores, which were delivered him in March 1671, from the office of Ordnance, and valued at 2,600*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, and he hopes to mount some and have 500 men in arms. The French power is not stated, yet they are alleged to be populous and united, though not fixed planters. Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Barbuda, and Anguilla are entirely under his Majesty's obedience; but though the sovereignty of the English part of St. Christopher's was delivered the $\frac{5}{15}$ July 1671, yet the English planters entering into actual occupancy of their lands is much obstructed by the following French demands, viz., repayment of the purchase money, and for prisoners' diet; and satisfaction for the negroes of Cayenne if the English insist on satisfaction for those of Antigua and Montserrat, which ought not to hinder the re entry of the English. The English demands are, reparation for damages done since the war, the 39 guns taken by the French, and that the English negroes may be brought to make their choice, according to the Articles of Breda. What number of English are upon St. Christopher's, or how many French have taken the oath of allegiance, their purchase money not being yet repaid, does not appear; but on the part unsold some plantations are entered upon by the English who are returned or remained there. One of the great obstructions to his Majesty's subjects replanting is about the repayment of the purchase money; upon all which obstructions are herein-after proposed notes for memorials to be delivered to the French King's Minister. *2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 42.]

[April 17.] **806.** Petition of Captain Archibald Henderson to the King.
Whitehall. That for his loyalty petitioner has sustained great losses, but since his Majesty's restoration he settled as a planter in Antigua, and

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receiving great encouragement from Lord Willoughby, Governor there, arrived to a considerable estate. Soon after the arrival of Sir Chas. Wheler, petitioner, newly recovered from a fever, was apprehended, and conveyed prisoner to St. Christopher's, where by hard usage he relapsed into a condition almost speechless; yet in that weakness was called before Sir Chas. Wheler, and without any legal trial committed to the custody of the Marshal, where he remained close prisoner for 17 days, without any sustenance but cold water; and then (though Sir Charles could not but be sensible that petitioner could hardly live, was shipped off prisoner for England; the master of Sir Charles's boat took a great silver tankard, two silver spoons, and money to the value of 20*l.*, and the Marshal sold his negro servant(s) by outcry, to petitioner's utter ruin; his house, goods, and plantation were seized on by Sir Charles, or destroyed for want of looking after, petitioner's wife (as he is informed) having since died of grief. Which unchristian usage was inflicted, according to the best of petitioner's information, only for discoursing with his fellow planters that Sir Charles's commission ought to be published and recorded in the island before the inhabitants could take notice that his Majesty's letters patents to Lord Willoughby were repealed. Prays his Majesty to dismiss him to his plantation, and order restitution to be made of his said negroes, plate, monies, and goods; and to cause Sir Charles to answer his proceedings herein before his Majesty, and make petitioner fitting reparation for damages. With reference to the Council for Foreign Plantations. Whitehall, 1672, April 17. *Annexed,*

806. I. Report of the Council for Plantations. Having considered the above petition, with the informations against him, their Lordships advise that Colonel Stapleton, the present Governor of the Leeward Islands, be commanded to restore petitioner to his house and real estate in Antigua, leaving him at liberty to proceed at law for the recovery of such part of his personal estate as has been taken from him by Sir Chas. Wheler or any other person contrary to law; and that the said Governor be directed, with his Council, to hear and determine in a judicial way the crimes objected against petitioner, that he may be punished or vindicated according to law. 1672, June 11. 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 43. *See also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 28, 29, *and Dom. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXIII., p.* 159].

807. Original of the above report. Signed by Lords Culpeper, Gorges, and four others. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 44.]

April 22. St. Jago. **808.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered, on production of a deed enrolled and sealed in the Chancery of England, 11th December 1671, by Jno. Benner, of Henley-on-Thames, brother and heir of Henry Benner, of Jamaica, merchant, deceased, importing the conveyance of a plantation in Lygonee, in the parish of St. Andrew, to one Rainsford Waterhouse, of London, merchant, be received as authentic, and being proved, be recorded in the Office of Enrolments. Ordered, that any proprietors of land on Port Royal that shall have taken out new patents on purpose to ease themselves of old rents shall, notwithstanding, be obliged to pay according to the old establishment. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV.*, 290.]

April 25. **809.** Instructions from James, Duke of York, Lord High Admiral of England, to Capt. Davies, captain of H.M.S. Mary Rose. To sail in company with H.M.S. Richmond to Newfoundland and remain there during the fishing season, using his best endeavours for the protection of his Majesty's subjects there; to muster the fishermen there and keep them in good order that they be in readiness on any occasion for the defence of the country and ships, with power to mount ordnance in St. John's Bay if necessary. To convey the fishing ships to the Straits and Tangier and to seize all the Dutch ships he can. *Signed*, James, and by command of his Royal Highness, M. Wren. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 45.]

April 29. Exeter House. **810.** John Locke to Capt. Kingdon. There is within a day or two a meeting of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, when they desire a perfect state of his accounts, some pressing hard for it, and if it should fail it would discompose their affairs. Desires when next he comes this way that he will bring Locke's 20*l.* and if he be not in to pay it to Mr. Stringer or Mr. Jones. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 88.]

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April 30. **811.** Commission to William Lord Willoughby, appointing him Governor and Capt.-General over Barbadoes, Sta. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, and the rest of his Majesty's Caribbee Islands to windward of Guadaloupe. With power to choose in each of said islands a council of 12, to administer the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and suspend or expel them on just cause; also with consent of any seven of the said Councils, to summon general Assemblies in the respective islands according to the custom of Barbadoes, and make laws agreeable to those of England, to continue in force two years and no longer unless confirmed by his Majesty, the Governor to have a negative voice, and power to dissolve Assemblies; to use the public seal; establish courts of judicature; appoint judges, justices, sheriffs, and other officers, transmitting copies of all establishments to his Majesty. To pardon all offences, treason and wilful murder only excepted, in which cases he may grant reprieves till his Majesty's pleasure be known; to present to ecclesiastical benefices; levy and arm inhabitants, and transfer them from one island to another for resisting enemies, whom he may treat according to the law of arms; to ordain articles of war agreeable to those used in England, and put them in execution in times of insurrection, rebellion, or invasion on soldiers in pay only. To build forts and cities, establish Courts of Admiralty, and exercise all the powers of a Vice-Admiral; to grant lands on moderate quitrents; hold fairs and markets; appoint ports and harbours, and erect custom houses,

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warehouses, and appoint Deputy Governors. And in case of his death, the present Council of Barbadoes to execute this commission. His commission of 6th December 1669 to be void. *Mem.* "A copy of this was transmitted to the Earl of Arlington 1^{mo} Maii 1672." 6½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. V.*, 141–147. *Copies of this commission dated* 10 *June* 1672 *are also entered in Col. Entry Bks., No. XCII.*, 498–512 *and No. XCIII.*, 63–67.]

April 30. **812.** Instructions for William Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes. On his arrival at Barbadoes, his commission to be published and these instructions communicated to the Council, who are to have freedom of debate, and to vote in all public affairs; members of the councils, judges, justices, and sheriffs to be men of good estates and abilities, and not much in debt; no member of council to be at the same time a judge; present members of the councils not to be suspended without sufficient cause, which is to be transmitted to the Council for Plantations; a list of the names and qualities of the members of the councils to be sent with the first conveniency; also copies of laws made in the respective islands; judges, justices, sheriffs not to be displaced without good cause, or any of those offices executed by the Governor or Deputy, or any person to execute more offices than one by Deputy; salaries and fees to be within the bounds of moderation; no man's life, member freehold, or goods to be harmed but by known laws, not repugnant to those of England; the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to be dispensed with, except to members and officers of the Council, and no man to be molested in the peaceable exercise of his religion; but in his own house and family the Governor is obliged to the profession of the Protestant religion as practised by his Majesty, and the recommending of it to all others; drunkenness, debauchery, swearing, and blasphemy to be punished, and none of ill fame to be admitted to public employment; all planters and Christian servants to be well provided with arms, and trained; an inventory of all arms, ammunition, and stores to be sent to his Majesty; also, an account of the number of planters, servants, slaves, and a yearly account of their increase or decrease, and of all goods exported and imported; and an account of all profits or revenues arising to his Majesty, which the Governor shall use his best endeavours to improve. Encouragement to be given to merchants, and in particular to the Royal African Company, taking care that payment be duly made them according to agreements; an account from time to time to be given to his Majesty and the Council for Plantations of negroes yearly supplied to the islands, and at what rates, of the wants and defects of the islands, their chief products, new improvements, what advantages may be gained by trade, and how his Majesty may contribute; the articles of the Treaty concluded at Madrid the $\frac{8}{18}$th July 1670 to be carefully observed. With the advice of the respective councils order may be taken for any thing not herein provided of advantage to the islands, giving his Majesty speedy notice, provided war be not declared without his Majesty's particular commands. Account to be given of the strength of bordering neighbours and what correspondency is kept with them. *Mem.* "A copy of this was transmitted to the Earl of Arlington 1mo Maii 1672." 5½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. V.*, 147–152. *Copies of these instructions dated* 10 *June* 1672 *are also entered in Col. Entry Bks., No. XCII.*, 512–525 *and No. XCIII.*, 59–62.]

[April 30.] **813.** Petition of John Clugstone and others, merchants in Belfast, and owners of the ship James, to the Council for Plantations. Complain of the seizure of said ship by Sir Chas. Wheler in Nevis in June last, and pray for a report to his Majesty that petitioners may secure the said ship in any of his Majesty's ports, and recover their damages, amounting to 5,000*l.*, out of Sir Charles Wheler's estate wherever it can be found. *Annexed,*

813. I. Information of the unjust proceedings of Sir Charles Wheler against the James of Belfast at Nevis. That said ship was a free ship, belonged to his Majesty's subjects in Ireland, arrived at Monserrat in May 1671, and then at Nevis, where by Governor Russell's license they were also admitted freedom of trade; but on 15th June Sir Chas. Wheler with two of his Majesty's frigates seized said ship and threatened to carry her to Jamaica unless they gave the captain 150*l.*, and he wrote to the captain that if he found cause he would have her tried at Nevis. On payment of said money the captain left the ship, but after the frigates had left Sir Chas. seized her and brought her to trial. The master proved she was a free ship and navigated according to the Act of Parliament; whereupon the Governor was much enraged, and called a new Council, himself as informer accused the ship as Dutch built, not made free, but the major part of the Court would not declare her prize, and Sir Chas. swore he would have her prize, "give she were the Duke of York's own," and the Court, afraid of his menaces, gave sentence against her as a stranger built, and he violently took the ship and all her papers, and arrested the master, who is still in the island in a starving condition. The owners pray for satisfaction against Sir Chas. for their losses to the value of 3,000*l.*, and that their ship may be restored. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., Nos.* 46, 46. I.]

April. **814.** Warrant to pay to the owners of the ship Bachelor or their assigns, according to his Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd December 1670, the sum of 1,193*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* out of the revenue of 4½ per cent. or otherwise arising from the Island of Barbadoes, the same being for the hire and loss of the ship according to an account stated by William Lord Willoughby of Parham. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquet.*]

April. **815.** Warrant to pay to several masters, merchants, and owners of ships, as directed by Order of Council of the 20th October 1669, the sum of 9,541*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* without account, out of his Majesty's revenue arising by the 4½ per cent. or otherwise in Barbadoes and

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the Leeward Isles, for freight, ammunition, wages, and service done in the West Indies. [*Dom. Chas. II., Docquet.*]

April–May. **816.** Two Acts of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, viz., an Act for punishing by whipping, fining, or imprisonment, for rejecting and slighting the Acts and Orders of the General Assembly passed April 1672, and an Act to repeal the aforesaid Act, passed May 1672. *Endorsed,* True copies. Bellomont. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 47.]

May 1–4. St. Jago. **817.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. The inhabitants of St. Jago having by petition demonstrated that they did not through any obstinacy choose Humphrey Freeman, for they did not believe his crime made him incapable of sitting in the Assembly, and praying that he might be allowed to sit, or a new writ issue that they might save their privilege, and on the submission of Mr. Freeman, the Council remitted his prosecution, and consented that he should take the oath of allegiance, and sit in the Assembly for St. Jago.

May 2. The Act of Militia read and sent to the Assembly. The petition of Dennis Ditskall (? Driscal) read, and Thomas Collins ordered to attend the Council on Monday.

May 3. The Act of Enrolment read and sent to the Assembly.

May 4. A conference held of both Houses concerning the necessity of fortifying Port Royal, and repairing Fort Charles, &c. Order of the Governor and Council: Whereas administration of the goods and chattels of Henry Bonner, deceased, was committed to Robert Phillips of Port Royal and Henry Watsell of Lygonee, with power to take possession of the plantation at Lygonee and look after it till John Bonner of London, brother and heir to deceased, or his assign should send a power to take it; and whereas Rainsford Waterhouse of London, merchant, the chief creditor having bought of said John Bonner all his right to said plantation, (the deeds whereof being enrolled in Chancery in England, and remitted and proved here, are ordered to be recorded) has appointed Henry Gleed his attorney here, as by the Instrument of Procuration appears. Ordered, that Messrs. Phillips and Watsell's Letters of Administration be repealed and they immediately be accountable to the said Mr. Gleed; and likewise by consent of both parties, that Major Sam. Barry and Anthony Swimmer audit all accounts between them, allowing Phillips and Watsell for their pains, and if they cannot make an end, then Capt. Sam. Bache to compose differences; whereupon said Phillips and Watsell shall give possession of said plantation to Gleed. 5 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV.*, 291–295.]

May 2. **818.** Minutes of passes for the ships Catherine, Thomas Quassell commander, with ammunition and 20 men; William, John Williams commander, with 25 men; Arabella, Thos. Praag commander, with 10 men; Bridgewater, Michael Yates commander, with 30 men; and Malaga, Rob. Warner commander, with 40 men, all bound to Barbadoes. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXIV.*, p. 161.]

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819. Col. Chr. Codrington, Deputy Governor, to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Sends copy of his last letter. Cannot send account of the regiments as intended, unexpected rains having hindered his view of some, but those viewed were strong and better armed than he expected. By the next fleet will give account of what is deficient. *Annexed,*

819. I. Same to same. Has received his Majesty's commands and duplicate from his Lordship, and has put all the ships in their roads into the best posture for defence. Has prevailed with the country to bear the charge of repairing all fortifications and mounting the guns; and caused the enclosed Act to be made for strengthening the militia, by which it will be seen care is taken to bring all men upon service when required. Has appointed 8th April for all regiments, two horse and six foot, to be in arms to give his Majesty account as to their full strength and condition. Doubts the greatest defect will be as to arms, and they are indifferently well stored with ammunition. Found the masters of this fleet very unwilling to sail by way of the Leeward Isles, and has made them sign a bond; these ships have very few guns. Has formerly acquainted his Lordship with the probability of a rich silver mine, and sent pieces of silver. Has since sent a vessel bought for that purpose with a discreet gentleman and a person well experimented in minerals, to make further trial of the mine. Expects them daily, and if they bring news worth his Majesty's knowledge, will despatch a vessel with account thereof. Begs again that a frigate and one or two small vessels may be sent for that design if found worth the expense; but, however, that a commission be forthwith sent to possess the island for his Majesty, lest the neighbouring French prevent them. If honoured with such a commission doubts not to procure here men seasoned for the work, and his interest with the Indians will facilitate the design. Barbadoes, 1672, March 30.

819. II. "An Act for the settlement of the Militia of this Island." A true copy, attested by Richard Noke, Deputy Secretary, 4 May 1672.

819. III. Bond of 16 captains of ships appointed to sail on 1st April next, who severally bind themselves in the sum of 2,000*l.* to use their utmost endeavours to keep company from Barbadoes to England, and to obey the commands of Capt. Roger Andrews, their Admiral. *Together*, 25 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., Nos.* 48, 48 I., II., III.]

May 3.
[received.]

820. Petition of Peter Brent, Serjeant Plumber to his Majesty, and John Augier, part owners of the Pink Peter of London, to the King and Council. That said Pink, Thomas Weight master, bound for Jamaica, and thence to New York, was about August 31, 1671, seized near the Jordaines by a Spanish man-of-war, the Francisco, Capt. Candelero commander, who stripped the company of their clothes, ransacked their trunks, took all their

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writings, and carried the ship to Campeachy, where they were detained prisoners until 23rd October following, notwithstanding Chas. Cogan, part owner of the ship, acquainted the captain with the publication of the Treaty of Madrid. After having taken all goods and victuals out of her, and stolen and cut in pieces the rigging, they restored her to said Cogan, who with petitioners is damnified to the value of 1,000*l.*, as may appear by his affidavit before the Governor of Jamaica, besides losses sustained by others to about 3,000*l.* more. Pray for satisfaction. *Endorsed,* Rec^d 3^d May. Read May 8. Rec^d in Council June 21, '72. *Annexed,*

820. I. Order of the King in Council. That said petition be referred to the Council for Plantations for their report. Whitehall, 1672, May 22. *Endorsed,* Rec^d 18^th June 1672. Read in Council 21^st June 1672. *Together,* 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., Nos.* 49, 49 I.]

May 6–9. **821.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered, on petition of Dennis Driscal, and consented to by Richard Collins of Port Royal, that on Dennis' giving security to Collins to pay 20*l.* within eight months, he be discharged from the Marshal, and that Collins acknowledge satisfaction upon record, each bearing his own charges. The Acts for servants read and passed.

May 7. Ordered, on reading Capt. Wm. Caplin's Bill in Chancery, that both the verdicts obtained against him at the last Grand Court at St. Jago by Wm. Gray, be suspended (as to execution) till further order. The Act for regulating the fees of the several offices of this island, read and passed.

May 8. Ordered, on reading petition of John Mirfeild, the matter of which is directly false, and the words not only scandalizing particular persons, but reflecting very much upon the late Government. That he be taken into custody of the Marshal and kept there till he find sufficient security for his good behaviour, and answer the scandalous and libelling words of his petition at the next Quarter Sessions at St. Jago de la Vega. A private Act (passed ?) appointing Col. Thomas Modyford and Capt. Edm. Duck, trustees, and enabling them to make sale of lands, houses, plantations, rents, &c., lately belonging to Thomas Tothill, deceased, for the more speedy payment of his debts, and making provision for Grace his relict and Thomas his son an infant.

May 9. An Act appointing Withy-wood, &c. to be a distinct parish with the name of Vere parish, read and passed. An Act to prevent fraud in retailers of rum. An Act to provide that every one for 10 working negroes be obliged to have one Christian servant, and so proportionably. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV.,* 295–298.]

May 10. **822.** Report of the Council for Plantations to the King. In obedience to his Majesty's commands of the 1st March last, herewith offer drafts of new commission and instructions for Lord Willoughby. *Signed by* Lord Culpeper, Lord Gorges, Edmund Waller (the poet), and four others. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 50.]

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[May 10.] **823.** Petition of John Knight and others, merchants, freighters of the ship William and Nicholas, Thomas Morley, master, to the Council for Foreign Plantations. That said ship having been sent about February 1671 to the West Indies, was bound home laden with logwood, and forced by stress of weather to put into Anguilla; and was found so leaky, that petitioners being then at Barbadoes hired and sent another ship, the Swan, to take in her lading and proceed to London; but before the Swan's arrival Sir Chas. Wheler seized the ship with her whole lading on pretence of a suspicion that she had made a breach of the Peace with Spain, and petitioner's protest was refused, to the utter ruin of his Majesty's interest in the West Indies, unless such proceedings be punished and prevented. Pray their Lordships so to represent the affair to his Majesty, that said ship and lading be restored, and satisfaction given for damages. *Annexed,*

823. I. Report of the said Council. That Col. Stapleton, Governor of the Leeward Islands, be commanded to restore said ship and lading to the owners, on their giving security that same be forthcoming if it be proved that she has traded contrary to the Peace of Madrid. 1672, May 10.

823. II. Order of said Council. On consideration of the case if said report be not yet presented to his Majesty that the same be withdrawn, and a new one signed without the clause for security referring to a trial at law; which was accordingly done. 1672, June 11. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 51. *See also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 26, 27.]

[May 10.] **824.** Report of the Council for Plantations. Newly written and signed without the clause for security as ordered above. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 52.]

May $\frac{10}{20}$.
Madrid. **825.** Sir Wm. Godolphin to Sec. Lord Arlington. In answer to his Lordship's request for his opinion whether or no the cutting of logwood by English in the West Indies may consist with the due observance of the articles between the two Crowns, and what interpretation Spain would put thereon. The wood is brought from Yucatan, a large province of New Spain, about 100 leagues in length, sufficiently peopled, having several great towns, as Merida, Valladolid, San Francisco de Campeche, &c., and the Government one of the most considerable, next to Peru and Mexico. The wood is commonly called Campeachy wood, and is used by dyers for making black, red, and musk and murray colours, which cannot be made without, unless with Brazil wood from Rio de Janeiro, of which comes no great quantity. So that Spain has as well too much right as advantage not to assert the propriety of these woods; for though not all inhabited, these people may as justly pretend to make use of our rivers, mountains, and commons, as we can to enjoy any benefit of those woods. And this is the sense of all Spaniards, since to inhabit and possess are distinct, neither is the former essential to the latter. Has seen several projects offered for the monopoly of this wood at the rent of a considerable sum, none

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of which have hitherto been accepted, so that it is very improbable they would give this privilege gratis to all the world. But what renders the pretension to a freedom of cutting this wood more odious to the Spaniards is, that for the same reason we may infer a liberty to inhabit there; and it may easily be judged how they who so obstinately disputed a peculiar right to the very sea there, will endure to have the propriety of their lands called in question. Thus much for strict justice, but now will give his opinion that if the English would restrain themselves to cutting wood alone, and in places remote from their towns, it may be advisable for his Majesty to connive at, though not to authorise, their so doing; for when the Spaniards see the American Treaty in other points punctually complied with, perhaps they may be induced to connive likewise; and if they complain, Sir William may be able to excuse the action from the grounds of natural equity, by which the rigour of law ought to be moderated by circumstances. *Endorsed*, Copy read in Council, 15 June 1672, and in Locke's hand, "the original being in his Lordship's hands." *Annexed*,

825. I. Extracts from Sir Thomas Lynch's letter of 10th March 1672 (*see ante, No.* 777), and Sir Thomas Modyford's letter to Lord Arlington of 16th May 1672, "the original being in his Lordship's hands," concerning the logwood trade. Describes the province of Yucatan, where the logwood grows, and which has been calculated by sailors to be near 3,000 miles compass. In this large tract the Spaniards have but two towns that he could hear of, Merida and Campeachy, both a very great distance from Cape Catoche, and from Cozumell, Champatoone, Portreal, and St. Paulo, where our men have cut logwood above three years, and built small houses and planted provisions. They have generally affirmed never to have seen any Spaniard or other person; and "this possession we in the Indies hold the strongest that can be, viz., falling the wood, building the houses, clearing and planting the ground." It is true that about 1667 the Spaniards cut logwood on the west northerly side, and let it lie till a ship could come from Vera Cruz to transport it, but meantime our privateers made bold with it, and they deserted those places; but on the east southerly side the Spaniards never did cut any. *With mem. in Locke's hand.*

825. II. Informations of several merchants, viz., Philip Dassigny, James Jones, Peter Bennett, Henry Udall, and Joseph Knapman, about the logwood trade, delivered 22nd April 1672. For three years the Jamaica ships with New England men and others have had free trade to cut logwood at Cape Catoche, Loggerhead Key, Cozumella, and thereabouts without molestation, and there are no fortifications, magazines, or warehouses belonging to the Spaniard at or near those places, nor were any inhabitants heard of nearer than Boakaconcen, 12 leagues from Cape Catoche.

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Also information of Daniel Palmer, mate, and Thomas Matson, surgeon, of the William and Nicholas, taken 7th May 1672. On 20th March 1671, they arrived at an island on the coast of Yucatan, called Summasanto, 100 miles from any Spanish town, and three from the Main; where they cut 200 tons of logwood, and saw no inhabitants or houses, though they were there five months. *Endorsed by Locke,* Read in Council, 15 June 72. *Together,* 7¼ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., Nos.* 53, 53 I., II.]

826. Copies of the two preceding papers annexed. Examined by H. Slingesby, Secretary to the Council for Plantations. 4½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., Nos.* 54, 55.]

May 11–14. **827.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. An Act to prevent damages done by fire, &c., read and passed. An Act for regulation of the nuisances on Port Royal. An Act for the more easy collecting his Majesty's quitrents. Having by conference with the Assembly, and by several other messages, declared the dangers that are approaching and that Port Royal ought to be fortified, and having sent the King's letter bidding them prepare for the danger at their own charge; but the Assembly being of opinion that to secure the island it was not necessary to fortify Port Royal, or if it were, the fort there already was sufficient, or if not, the country was not able, and ought not to be charged with any tax towards repairing that, or building more forts, platforms, or breastworks. Ordered that the following declaration be entered: That it is absolutely necessary for the security of the island and trade to fortify Port Royal; that it ought to be made as strong and regular as possible, for reputation of the island; that it appears by survey, that it may be beaten down, and unless speedily repaired will fall; that this fort, a platform at Bonham Point, a slight one at the prison, and one at the breastwork to the seaward, will secure the harbour against a considerable force; that on examination of the treasurers and collectors it appears that the quitrents and impost can do nothing towards the building of forts, they being not enough to discharge salaries and contingencies; and that the country may raise all that is necessary by parish levies, which will be insensible and yet sufficient.

May 13. The Act for hunting read and passed. Also an Act for the maintenance of the Ministry, an Act declaring the laws of England in force, and an Act for a perpetual thanksgiving on 10th May.

May 14. The following Acts signed by the Governor by desire of the Assembly, having been subscribed by their speaker, passed both Houses, viz.: Declaring the laws in England in force; for the better adjusting and more easy collecting his Majesty's quitrents, &c., and taking out patents; for the maintenance of the ministry; for the militia; for the enrolment of deeds; for regulation of hunting; for the better government of Christian servants; for the establishing of

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fees for every office in this island; for the bounding and establishing Vere parish; for the remedying of nuisances upon Port Royal, and spreading of fire; for preventing fraud in the sellers and makers of rum; for confirming and enacting several Orders of Council; and for the anniversary celebration of the 10th May. After signing which Acts and sending them back to the Assembly, the Governor sent for the Speaker and all the House, and having declared the Assembly dissolved, dismissed them. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV.*, 299–304.]

May 14. **828.** Minutes of the Council for Plantations. Proposals formerly delivered by Lord Willoughby considered and agreed to, viz.:— That a good fifth-rate frigate be sent to cruise at Barbadoes, to prevent the Dutch taking our ships as in the last war, and to intercept their trade, and another for guard of the Leeward Islands; that two good small ketches be allowed for constant intelligence; that said vessels be victualled for eight months; and that credit be established in England to supply his Majesty's ships, by the help of New England and some merchants in England. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 56.]

May 14. **829.** Thirty-four Acts of the Assembly of Jamaica made 14th May 1672, and sent by Sir Tho. Lynch to the Lords of Trade and Plantations, viz.:—(1.) An Act for preservation of cattle. (2.) Requiring the enrolment of deeds for prevention of fraudulent conveyances. (3.) Empowering his Majesty's Justices of the Peace within this island to decide all pleas and differences between party and party not exceeding the value of forty shillings. (4.) For the better maintenance of the Ministry. (5.) For the good governing of servants and ordering the rights between masters and servants. (6.) For the perpetual anniversary thanksgiving on the tenth day of May for the happy success and conquest made and obtained on his most sacred Majesty's island of Jamaica. (7.) For the speedy taking out of patents and better adjusting and more easy collecting of the quitrents of this his Majesty's island. *Endorsed,* "Read the 28th of January." (8.) Prohibiting the transportation of several commodities in a growing condition out of this island. *Endorsed,* "Of the same into any parts of America, to be there planted. Read the 21st of January, and not thought fit to be tendered at present for his Majesty's royal assent." (9.) For confirmation of divers Acts and orders heretofore made and repealing of all others, and also for the indemnifying all persons who have acted by virtue of the same. *Endorsed,* "Read in Council the 13th Jan. 1672–3." (10.) For the better ordering and governing of negro slaves. (11.) For settling the militia. *Endorsed,* "Read in Council the 13th of January 1672–3 and approved." (12.) Declaring an Act for quieting men's estates against dormant titles, made in the last Assembly convened by Sir Thomas Modyford, to be of force and perpetual. *Endorsed,* "Read 16th of January. The 6 months time was upon reading judged to be too short, nor was it thought necessary that they should be tied to take out new orders." (13.) For the regulating the fees of the several offices in the island.

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Endorsed, "Read in Council the first of February 1672-3." (14.) For the better amending, repairing, and keeping clear the common highways and known broad paths within this island, and leading to church and market, and for laying out new highways and turning old highways where it shall be needful. (15.) Against excessive usury. (16.) For foreign attachments. (17.) To prevent fraud and deceit in the makers and sellers of rum. (18.) For prevention of such damage as may happen by fire. (19.) Appointing Col. Thomas Modyford and Capt. Edmond Duck to be trustees, and fully enabled to make sale of the lands and plantations of Mr. Thomas Tothill, late of this island, deceased, for the payment of debts and making provision for the relict and infant of the said deceased. (20.) Rating meat sold by retail. (21.) For regulating the freight of boats, wherries, and other vessels, and their owners and employers. (22.) For the ordering and empowering the Secretary of the island to take sufficient security of every master of ship or vessel and others that depart this island; and of the duty of masters of ships and others that come to trade in this island. (23.) For the speedy remedying of all such nuisances as are or may hereafter be made upon the town of Port Royal, and to prevent the spreading of any fire that may happen therein. (24.) For regulating hunting. (25.) For prevention of the retailing of strong liquors by unlicensed persons. (26.) Against tippling, cursing, and swearing. (27.) Declaring it to be felony without benefit of clergy to steal or carry away any boat, canoe, wherry, or other vessel from any part of this island. (28.) Tor the encouragement of the importation of Christian servants into this island. (29.) For the bounding and establishing Vere parish. (30.) Empowering any freeholder to plead his own cause. (31.) For raising of money. (32.) Declaring the laws of England in force in this island. *Endorsed*, "Read 16th of January & disapproved." (33.) For raising of a public revenue out of all strong liquors and other goods of the production of foreign plantations imported or to be imported into this island and for the disposal thereof. And (34.) For toleration in matters of religion. *Endorsed*, "The copies of 34 Acts made by the Assembly at Jamaica, and sent by Sr Thomas Lynch to the Council for Plantation. Received Octob. 27, 1672, from my Lord Arlington, but directed to Mr Slingsby. Memorandum, that by Sr Thomas Lynch his letter of April 6th, 1673, it appears that these laws were signed the 14th of May 1672, so that they can be in force no longer than the 13th of May 1674." *Together*, 96 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXVIII.*]

May 14. **830.** Thirty-two Acts of the Assembly of Jamaica, being duplicates of the preceding with the exceptions of Acts Nos. 24 and 30, which are not included. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXVII., fol.* 100-138.]

May 14. **831.** An Act for the better maintenance of the Ministry, copy of the Act No. 4 above mentioned. *Endorsed*, "Jamaica, '72." 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 57.]

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832. Seven Acts of St. Christopher's, viz.:—(1.) An Act for the encouraging his Majesty's subjects that are willing to settle themselves and families upon the aforesaid island. 15th May 1672. (2.) Prohibiting his Majesty's native subjects from alienating their land, &c. to any foreigners, and for recording and making bills of sale, &c. in the Secretary's office. 12th June 1672. (3.) For the safe and speedy resettling and peopling the English part of this island with his Majesty's native-born subjects, and for the preservation of the slaves and other stock thereon, which doth belong thereto. 24th June 1672. (4.) Touching military affairs in this island for every person capable to bear arms to be furnished with good firearms, &c. and one pound of powder for each person, with proportionable bullet, &c. 1st October 1672. (5.) Touching the carrying off this island any slave or slaves by stealth or any white person or persons, servant or servants to be felony. 1st October 1672. (6.) An additional Act to an Act passed the 24th of June last past touching the safe and speedy resettling the English part of this island and concerning the entertaining of vagabonds in the English ground, &c. 1st October 1672. And (7.) For the levying of twenty-five pounds of sugar per poll upon all white persons and fifty-five pounds of sugar per poll upon all the slaves within his Majesty's part of the said island. 13th June 1672. *Together,* 7 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. L.,* 1–7.]

May 15. **833.** Three Acts of St. Christopher's, viz.:—(1.) An Act for the encouraging his Majesty's subjects that are willing to settle themselves and families upon the aforesaid island. (2.) for the extending of land for the due payment of debts; and (3.) for raising a levy for the payment of the country's debts. All signed by Sir Chas. Wheler and recorded in the Secretary's office 7th June 1672 by John Browne. *Together,* 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLIX.,* 95–97.]

May 17. **834.** Order of the Council for Plantations. That on the request of Lord Willoughby the names of the islands of Sancta Lucia, St. Vincent, and Dominica be added and inserted in the necessary clauses of his commission and instructions, the draft whereof was lately transmitted to Lord Arlington, to whom notice is to be given that they be inserted accordingly if said commission and instructions be not already passed. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 58, *see also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.,* 109.]

May 17. **835.** Minutes of the Assembly of Barbadoes. A duplicate of the Assembly's letter of 6th December last to the planters in London, with copy of their petition to his Majesty about the 4½ per cent., and a letter to Henchman, signed and sealed by the Speaker, and left with Lt.-Col. Bate to be sent away by the first ship. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.,* 97.]

May 17. Barbadoes. **836.** The Assembly of Barbadoes to Tho. Henchman. Have received his of the 11th March last, and take in good part his willingness to act as their solicitor in England, not doubting but

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he will be very diligent in prosecuting their affairs as he shall be directed by their brethren planters, to whom they have referred him. Have not time to enlarge, nor is anything further needful. *Signed by* Simon Lambert, Speaker. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 97, 98.]

May 19. Whitehall. **837.** Petition of John Ayliffe to the King. His father and petitioner have always faithfully and loyally asserted his Majesty's crown and dignity to the great detriment of their estate, and whereas the office of Clerk in Chancery in Barbadoes is at present in his Majesty's power to grant, prays for a grant of said office by Letters Patent, together with the custody of the seal thereof and power to make deputies for the execution of same. With reference from Sec. Lord Arlington to the Lords Committee for Plantations, "his Maj. being graciously inclined to gratify the loyalty and good services of the petr." Whitehall, 1672, May 19. *With Mem.* "Brought into Council June 4, 1672." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 59. *See also Dom. Entry Bk., Car. II. Vol. XXXVII., p.* 33.]

May 22. Whitehall. **838.** Petition of James Barrett, Capt. of one of the four Barbadoes companies, to the King. For a warrant to Sir Stephen Fox to pay out of the contingent money 31*l.* 18*s.* for monies expended by him for the King's service; with reference to Prince Rupert, his Majesty declaring that if it prove to be as alleged, he will cause satisfaction to be given. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXVII., p.* 31.]

May 24. **839.** Grant to William, Earl of Kinnoul, his executors and assigns, in consideration of a surrender of all his interest in the Caribbee Islands, of an annuity of 600*l.* for five years from Michaelmas last, and then an annuity of 1,000*l.* to him and his heirs for ever, to be paid quarterly out of his Majesty's revenue of 4½ per cent. at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands. [*Dom. Chas. II., Docquet.*]

May 25. **840.** The King to the Deputy Governor of Barbadoes. His Majesty has of long time been acquainted with the delay and failure of justice the Royal African Company have met with in Barbadoes in relation to the great debts due to them, but lately they have so fully represented their case and the ruin impending upon their whole trade that his Majesty has resolved to interpose in the most effectual manner that full right may be done to the Company, and that by no artifice on pretence of law or custom they be any longer withheld from what is due to them. And though his Majesty might justly send for some of the chief debtors to answer this complaint, his Majesty, desirous to recommend his justice by all ways of moderation, has thought fit first that the Governor or Deputy Governor employ his utmost diligence in assisting Robert Beven and Edwin Rede, agents sent by said Company for recovery of their debts. And that none may shelter themselves as persons in his Majesty's

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service, his Majesty's pleasure is that any person refusing or neglecting payment of his debts to said Company within four months after demand, be discharged from his office in that island; especially of judicature, they being unworthy to have a hand in the distribution of justice that are not just in their own particular concerns. And if this course shall not have the effect desired, his Majesty is resolved to apply the most severe remedies to let them see that distance shall shelter none from his justice and power. This letter to be published in the accustomed places and recorded in the General Assembly of the island. 2¼ *pp.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXI., pp.* 92, 93.]

May 25. **841.** Minutes of the Council of Nevis, held at the public Court Hall at Charles Town. Present, Governor Stapleton, the Council and Assembly. The King's letter to Governor Stapleton was read, as also Sir Charles Wheler's revocation, and Wm. Stapleton's commission to be Governor of the Leeward Isles from Guadaloupe to St. John de Porto Rico, who thereupon commissioned Colonel Randall Russell, Deputy-Governor of Nevis, and Joseph Rokeby, Secretary, and issued his proclamation to continue all civil and military officers in their respective places. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 60.]

May 27. St. Christopher's. **842.** Colonel W. Stapleton, Governor of the Leeward Islands to the Council for Plantations. Received theirs of 16th February last the 22nd instant, and begs pardon that he cannot answer their inquiries by this opportunity, having been employed to this day about the revocation of Sir Chas. Wheler's powers, and the publication of that and his own commission to succeed him. Could not meet Sir Charles on English ground, he having retired to Martinique. Hopes to answer their inquiries by the next, this vessel only touching here on her voyage to Jamaica to put him ashore. The Caribbee Indians have lately broken the peace made with Lord Willoughby, having killed two and left for dead two more of his Majesty's subjects in Antigua, where 30 of them are in the woods; has secured two periagoes and 28 Indians who came to Montserrat to commit the like outrages, he has in irons, but not yet given them their due punishment, because there is something of a silver mine expected to be in Dominica, and he fears those heathens might cut off the English upon that island; the inhabitants of which have voted to war with them. Desires his Majesty's commands in that particular. *Endorsed,* "Rec^d^ 4 of October 1672, read in Council 13^th^ Octob^r^." 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 61.]

[June 5.] **843.** Petition of Sir John Maynard, Knt., Sergeant-at-Law, to the King. In Hilary Term in the 22nd year of his late Majesty's reign, petitioner obtained a judgment of 2,000*l.* odd against James White, factor to Geo. Henly, merchant, deceased, to whom petitioner was executor in trust for his children. White to avoid the debt fled out of England, and dying in the Indies, petitioner had advertisement thereof by letter from Thos. Isack, his administrator,

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acknowledging that said debt appeared in White's books at Barbadoes. That petitioner employed one to sue for said debt, and sent over an exemplification of the judgment, and was awarded execution; but before it was perfected a writ of error was brought on frivolous matters, as set forth, and thereupon judgment was reversed, but no reason given, as by copy of the order appears. The charge of suit in Barbadoes has stood petitioner in 150*l.*, whilst any subject here might have attained an end for less than 10*l.* That petitioner appealed to Lord Willoughby, and stay has been made of the estate till a new trial be had, but knows not what has since been done; prays that the court in Barbadoes may resume the proceedings so as to award execution, and proceed without regard to formalities, allowing said exemplification as evidence: and that it be recommended to the Governor to see his Majesty's directions put in execution. *Signed,* John Maynard. *In margin,* "Debt in Barbadoes. Read June 5, '72." *See ante, No.* 349. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 62.]

June 9.
St. Jago.

844. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Whereas a horrid murder lately committed upon William Groudan, of St. Elizabeth's parish, by certain negroes, who took to the woods and stood on their own defence, but two of them are since killed by some persons, and another taken and sent to St. Jago; and whereas by a law of this island a levy is to be made in the parish to recompense the service and danger of those that took them, which is of mighty import to this island, but which at this time will not only be difficult but inconvenient; and whereas Mr. Groudan left no wife nor children, but an indifferent good estate, which in accordance with a nuncupative will was committed to one John Yeeles in trust for his children; Ordered, that Mr. Yeeles pay to John Vassall and Thomas Stanton and Christopher Pindar, Esqs., 15*l.* within one month after notice of this order, to be distributed amongst the persons concerned in taking said negroes. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV.*, 304–306.]

June 10.

845. Additional instructions to Wm. Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes, in ralation to his Majesty's revenue there. His Majesty, finding he is charged with a debt of 14,055*l.* to the officers and soldiers of Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment, 6,000*l.* to the late Lord Francis Willoughby's daughters, for so much used of their moiety of the 4½ per cent.; 14,000*l.* to several persons for shipping employed during the late war (though good grounds for considerable abatement); and to Lord Canoule [? Kinnoul] in satisfaction of his pretences to the island, 3,500*l.* as also 600*l.* per annum for five years and 1,000*l.* per annum after the expiration thereof for ever; all which sums are to be satisfied out of the said revenue of 4½ per cent., which now stands charged with the same; and there being no other certain revenue for the support of the Governor and Government there, and his Majesty finding it necessary that the said debts be speedily satisfied and a convenient revenue provided for the future support of the Governor and Government there: (1.) He is with all speed to review and

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give his Majesty an account for the said shipping, using his utmost endeavours to retrench same; (2.) to endeavour to treat with the inhabitants about parting with the 4½ per cent., as well for the good of his Majesty's service as for the ease of the inhabitants, to whom it seems very burdensome; and if he can raise so much as will satisfy all the said debts that shall be justly due, and further settle about 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* per annum for the future support of the Government there, he is empowered to come to absolute agreement with the inhabitants. (3.) But in case he cannot raise so much on parting with the said revenue, he is not to come to any final end, but certify his Majesty what he can do therein. (4.) In case he shall come to such final end as aforesaid, to discharge the several debts aforesaid in the order set down, and pay all monies into his Majesty's Exchequer in England or return same in commodities of the country. (5.) In the meantime, for support of the Government, he shall be allowed quarterly after the rate of 800*l.* per annum out of said revenue of the 4½ per cent., for which the farmers of that revenue shall have defalcations accordingly. (6.) And he is to confer with the Governor of the Leeward Islands, that if the 4½ per cent. appear more burdensome than other ways that may be contrived for the support of the Government there, his Majesty may send further instructions. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 57, 58.] *N.B. Part of these instructions are also entered in Col. Entry Bk., No. XCII.,* 525–527.]

June 10.
London.

846. The Committee of Gentlemen Planters in London to the Speaker, to be communicated to the Assembly of Barbadoes by his Excellency Lord Willoughby. Advised them by their letter of 1st May 1671 of Lord Willoughby's wonderful affection to the country, and his jealous endeavours with Parliament to avoid the tax on sugars, without which they might have sunk under that burden. Cannot too often remind them of his continued endeavours for the welfare of Barbadoes, and doubt not they will find him pursue the same on his arrival. Received by the Assembly 13th November 1672. *Signed by* Ferdinando Gorges, Phillip Bell, and five others. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.,* 98, 99.]

June 17.
June 11.
(sic)
London.

847. The Committee of Gentlemen Planters in London to the Assembly of Barbadoes. Have written by this conveyance about public affairs, and this is only to accompany their noble and worthy friends Sir Peter Colleton and Col. Henry Drax, whose great industry in the concerns of Barbadoes merit their thanks, and from whom they will have full knowledge of all matters relating to the public concerns in England. *Signed by* Ferd. Gorges and six others. "By your worthy friend Sir Peter Colleton, received by the Assembly 13th November 1672." 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII., pp.* 99, 100.]

[June 11.]

848. Petition of the merchants of Port Royal to Sir Thos. Lynch, Governor of Jamaica. Are emboldened to inform his honour of the prejudices and inconveniences which threaten them by the infinite

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number of Jews which daily resort to this island and trade amongst us, contrary to all law and policy; there being a positive Act of Parliament which gives a general proscription to them all, and others . . . to forbid positively any aliens to sell anything by retail. Their trading is a perfect monopoly, for they are a kind of joint stock company, and not only buy the choicest and best goods but frequently buy up whole cargoes, undersell petitioners, which they can better bear because of their own penurious way of living, and at last give the whole measure to the market. His Honour must have been sensible in his travels in Europe how these people ingross the whole trade where they are. And further being merely invited here by lucre, and being under no obligation of duty and allegiance, they can never be supposed to regard either any longer than their own interest leads to it; and though their trading seems to give reputation to the island, England receives no benefit, for all their merchandizes come from Holland, where they will transport themselves again with all their gains. Pray his Honour and Council "onely to allow those that are tollerated to Trade by his Majesty by wholesale and not by retail, and to forbid the remainder, according to the wholesome Laws of England." *Signed*, Tho. Skutt, Ben. Whetcombe, Henry Palmer, Thomas King, Richard Houghton, John Horkenhull, Dan. Jordan, Tho. Ledsham, Ben. Wyllys, Samuell Wills, Henry Standish, Robert Hewytt, Edw. Garway, Roger Hill, John Mohun, Henry Ward, Nath. Terry, Tho. Dickons, Maximilian Burt, William Davy, Jaques Lingart, Antho. Surjunner, William Bent, Henry Bodkin, Peter Hiley, Thomas Willoughby, John Saunders, Alexander Davis, Elias Southhorn, Lawrence Aylward, B. Whetcombe. *Endorsed:* Read in Council, 11th June, 1672. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 63.]

June 11. **849.** Minutes of the Council of Nevis. Present: Governor Stapleton, Col. Randall Russell, Deputy Governor, Walter Symonds, Major Dan. Lanhather, Wm. Burt, Christ. Woodward, Wm. Leach, Lt.-Col. Francis Morton, Capt. John Hughes, Justus Burkin, Capt. Jas. Russell, and Jos. Rokeby, Secretary. The oath of allegiance and supremacy was administered by the Governor to the above and they were sworn of his Excellency's Privy Council. The articles of Peace made at Madrid 8th and 18th July 1670 between his Majesty and the King of Spain were read and publication made for calling in all commissions, letters of marque and reprisall against the King of Spain's subjects. Ordered, that the James and two sloops sail to Saba and Tortola. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 60.]

1670, Aug. 22 to 1672, June 11. **850.** List of reports and advices by the Council for Plantations to his Majesty, delivered at several times to the Earl of Arlington, from 22nd August 1670 to 11th June 1672, as follows:—

1670, Aug. 22. Report on petition of inhabitants of St. Kitts about Commissioners names for taking possession of the island.

„ Nov. 5. Commission and instructions to Major Bannister and for fetching off the English from Surinam.

1670, Nov. 17. Report about dividing the Leeward Isles from Barbadoes.
,, Dec. 16. Commission and instructions to Sir Thos. Lynch, Lieut. Governor of Jamaica.
1671, Jan. 21. Commission and instructions to Sir Chas. Wheeler, Governor of the Leeward Isles.
,, Jan. 21. His commission for taking possession of the English part of St. Kitts.
,, Jan. 21. His commission and instructions for composing differences between the English and French.
,, Feb. 14. Report on proposals of Sir Chas. Wheeler concerning ammunition, &c.
,, March 2. Report concerning new rules and orders for the better carrying on the Newfoundland fishery.
,, Aug. 3. Report about sending two more ships to Surinam to fetch off the remaining English.
,, Aug. 12. Address to the King about sending Commissioners to New England with representation on the present state thereof.
,, Nov. 24. Report to the King of the opinion of Council on Sir Chas. Wheeler's publication, together with copies thereof, and of his letter to the Governor of Dover.
,, Dec. 7. Report to the King of the heads of a proclamation concerning Sir Chas. Wheeler's proceedings at St. Kitts.
,, Dec. 20. Commission and instructions for a new Governor of the Leeward Isles.
,, Dec. 20. Revocation of Sir Chas. Wheeler's commission.
,, Dec. 20. Commission and instructions to Col. Wm. Stapleton for composing the differences between the English and French.
,, Dec. 20. Report to the King concerning the several papers and despatches of Col. Stapleton, Governor of the Leeward Isles.
1672, April 2. Report concerning the general state of the Leeward Isles and the differences depending between the English and French at St. Kitts.
,, April 15. New commission and instructions to Wm. Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes.
,, April 15. A report upon Lord Willoughby's proposals.
,, May 10. Report to the King about releasing the ship William and Nicholas laden with logwood lately seized by Sir Charles Wheeler at Anguilla.
,, June 11. Report to the King about releasing Capt. Archibald Henderson, sent over prisoner from Antigua by Sir Charles Wheeler. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 64.]

June 12.
Whitehall.

851. The King to Lt.-Col. Stapleton, Governor of the Leeward Islands. The Council for Foreign Plantations having reported upon the case of Capt. Archibald Henderson, planter of Antigua [*see ante, No.* 806], who was lately sent prisoner into England by Sir Chas

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Wheler, his Majesty requires him to restore said Henderson to his house and other real estate in Antigua, with liberty to proceed at law for the recovering of his personal estate taken from him by Sir Chas. Wheler: and further authorises him with his council to hear and determine in a judicial way the crimes objected against said Henderson, that he may be punished or acquitted according to law. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 57.]

June 12. London. **852.** The Committee of Gentlemen Planters in London to the Assembly of Barbadoes. Have received their letter of 6th December by Capt. Barber, and are very pleased with their good settlement and formidable order of the militia and repair of fortifications. As to the 4½ per cent. not being appropriated to the uses mentioned in the Act, Lord Willoughby can satisfy them that it has been lately presented with their other addresses to his Majesty, and found no ill resentment, but think it improper in this juncture to make vigorous prosecution to draw anything from his Majesty's revenue, lest they be now denied what may hereafter be obtained in effecting whereof no diligence of theirs shall be wanting. Parliament is prorogued till October next, and next session will endeavour to prevent anything that may be moved to the prejudice of Barbadoes. As to the Act prohibiting any goods of the growth of the plantations to be imported into Ireland, till they have first paid customs in England, it was in the last session of Parliament couched under "An Act for the prevention of planting tobacco in England, and for regulation of the plantation trade," which passed the House of Commons without their knowledge; but before it passed the House of Lords they got several clauses left out and altered, which would have wholly excluded a supply of provisions not only from Ireland, but New England and other places also; which was as much as could be done. As to the Assembly electing Thos. Henchman for their solicitor, refer them to the order herewith sent, and to such reasons as they shall receive from Sir Peter Colleton and Col. Henry Drax. Have ordered Edward Thornburgh to remit them copies of all their transactions since 15th June last, as also accounts of the sales of their sugars, disbursements, and costs and charges of the ammunition herewith sent; by all which they will percieve that the stock intrusted to them is near exhausted, and they know that business of this nature is not to be negociated without great expense, besides the continual pains and attendance of such a person as the committee think fit for that employ, to which they desire timely answer. *Signed by* Phillip Bell, Edw. Pye, Ferd. Gorges, Ja. Lucie, John Bowden, John Gregory, and John Searle. "By Capt. Collier, received by the Assembly 13th Nov. 1672." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 100–101.]

June 13. Whitehall. **853.** The King to Lieut.-Col. Stapleton, Governor of the Leeward Islands. Forthwith to restore to the owners, their agents, &c. the ship William and Nicholas, with her tackle, and lading of logwood to a great value, which was seized at Anguilla by Sir Charles Wheler, on pretence that he had a suspicion that she

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had made a breach of the peace with Spain. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 59.]

June 13. Jamaica. **854.** Affidavit of the Secretary and Collector of Jamaica relating to the Advice of Cartagena, pretended to be brought in thither, which was enclosed in Sir Thomas Lynch's letter of the 20th June 1672. Bound by the Governor's instructions to take care of the due entry of vessels that come to this island, declare that no Advice from Cartagena, or any Spanish vessel whatsoever, was brought by any man-of-war into any port of this island since the arrival of Sir Thos. Lynch; nor have they heard of any pirate or privateer harboured in any of the islands or ports, or permitted to bring in any prizes hither. Sworn before Chief Justice John White, 13th June. *Signed by* Rob. Freman and Reginald Wilson. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 65.]

June 14. **855.** Commissions to Michael Bellawney to be lieutenant of Capt. Barrett's troop; to — Radney, to be lieutenant to Capt. Talbot; James Touchet, to be cornet to Sir Jo. Talbot; and to — Maney to be cornet to Capt. Talbot, all in the Barbadoes regiment. *Minutes only.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 35A, *p.* 41 *d.*]

June 15. London. **856.** Thomas Henchman to the Assembly of Barbadoes. Since his last of 11th March last, in which he readily embraced their employment, has appeared at two meetings of their fellow planters. At the first, on 22nd March, they told him they would do nothing till Lord Willoughby came to town; and at the second, on the 7th inst., Lord Willoughby declared they might do what they pleased, whereupon they ordered that the place of solicitor should be totally suspended, but was told he should be employed if there were any occasion, yet finds no such thing in their order. Notwithstanding this order intends, according to the Assembly's directions by whom he is empowered to apply himself to their fellow planters, and if there be occasion will prosecute the Assembly's business with diligence. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.,* 116.]

June 17. Whitehall. **857.** Sec. Lord Arlington to Prince Rupert. Lord Clifford mentions a verbal order he received from his Majesty this afternoon, that his Highness should send orders immediately to Portsmouth for taking off the restraint on the East India and Plantation ships from the westward, that they may be at liberty to proceed up the channel; has thought fit to signify this to his Highness. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 39, *p.* 55.]

June 17. London. **858.** Edward Thornburgh to the Assembly of Barbadoes. Is commanded by the Gentlemen empowered in their affairs to send copies of all transactions since 15 June 1671, with accounts of sales of sugars and disbursements, and their own account; also invoices and bills of lading for ammunition laden aboard Capts. Williams and Collier's ships are herewith sent to Col. Wm. Bate. Returns grateful acknowledgment for their bountiful recompense of his attendance to 3rd Feb. last; but it exceedingly troubles

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him that he is under some misapprehensions with them: assures them it is no want of will or care in their service, as he doubts not his worthy friends Sir Peter Colleton and Col. Drax will witness. Will still attend where anything may be moved in their concerns, and give the gentlemen notice thereof, and if they think fit to continue his employment, hopes he shall attain to a better understanding in it. Received by the Assembly the 13th Nov. 1672. *Encloses,*

858. I. Minutes of meetings of the Committee of Planters for the public concerns of Barbadoes, July 13, 1671 to June 7th, 1672.

1671, July 13.—Present, Governor Lord Willoughby, Sir Peter Colleton, Sir Paul Paynter, and six others. The six heads for addresses to be presented to his Majesty, sent by the Assembly of Barbadoes, debated, and these ensuing thought fit to be prosecuted at present, viz.:—about the 4$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. being appropriated to other uses than by the Act intended; to procure free trade with Scotland, especially for servants; and to procure liberty to transport from Barbadoes any of the growth of the island to all places in amity with his Majesty, paying customs there.

Sept. 1.—Ordered, that a letter to the Assembly of Barbadoes in answer to theirs lately received be prepared; and that John Champante be paid his account of disbursements, 15*l.* 8*s.*, for Barbadoes, and that his care and pains in procuring the arms and ammunition be recommended to the Assembly to be considered by them.

Sept. 7.—Ordered, that Edward Thornburgh pay out of the produce of the sugar received from the Assembly of Barbadoes all money paid on subscriptions for their use, and perfect account with Jacob Lucie and receive or pay the balance.

Nov. 22.—Voted (nemine contradicente) that it would be no prejudice to Barbadoes that any planter or member of this committee subscribe to the stock of the new Royal Company; but that as many as are willing should become members of that Company, whereby in some measure they might influence the Councils of that Company for the good of Barbadoes.

167$\frac{1}{2}$, Feb. 7.—Ordered, that Ferdinando Gorges and Edw. Thornburgh draw a letter to the Assembly to be presented at their next meeting; that five guineas be presented to Dr. Needham for drawing up writings about the taxing of sugar in Parliament; that Col. Drax be paid 12*l.* 6*s.* for copying papers to be presented to Parliament men; that 8*l.* 9*s.* be paid to Sir Peter Colleton for papers printed for the public use of Barbadoes; that 40*s.*, disbursed for the like use, be paid to Ferdinando Gorges; that Edward Thornburgh be paid 45*l.* 15*s.* for coach hire, necessaries, &c., and 100*l.* for his attendance on the Com-

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mittee from Feb. 3, 1671 to Feb. 3, 1672, and he is ordered to continue his attendance on their affairs as formerly; that Ferdinando Gorges, Jacob Lucy, and John Bowden view the accounts relating to the public interest of Barbadoes, and report at next meeting; and that Edward Thornburgh forthwith provide four tons culverin shot, three tons demi-culverin, two tons saker, two tons minion and smaller shot, half ton musket shot, half ton pistol shot, six dozen shot moulds, ten reams cartridge paper, 10,000 cut flints, 20 lbs. wire, and five doz. gimlets for clearing touchholes, and load half aboard the William, Capt. John Williams, and half aboard the Constant Katherine, Capt. Thos. Collier.

1672, Feb. 19.—Resolved on debate of the addresses sent by the Assembly of Barbadoes to be presented to his Majesty, to insist only on two, which Lord Willoughby has taken care to prefer to his Majesty and Council, and to desire the assistance of the committee, viz., liberty to transport Barbadoes commodities in qualified English ships to any place in amity with his Majesty, duties first secured; and trade from Scotland to Barbadoes with a certain number of Scott's ships yearly for a supply of people.

March 22.—Ordered that Bowden, Gorges, and Lucy examine and pass all Thornburgh's accounts relating to Barbadoes; that Thornburgh solicit at the Treasury Chamber for an order from the Commissioners to the Commissioners of Customs to ship the ammunition on Capts. Collier and Williams's ships custom free, if to be obtained in 10 days, otherwise to ship it and pay the custom; and that he exchange 40 barrels of the cannon powder bought of Robert Rich for 40 barrels of musket powder and two barrels for two barrels of priming powder, most of the powder paid by ships for the duty of the country being cannon powder.

June 7.—On consideration of the Assembly's appointment of Thos. Henchman as their solicitor, deferred on 22nd March last till Lord Willoughby should be present, who having left the matter wholly to the committee, said place of solicitor was suspended till further orders from the Assembly after the arrival of his Excellency. Ordered, that Col. Philip Bell and three others draw a letter to the Assembly, to be sent by his Excellency, to represent his wonderful care in the country's concerns, and another in answer to theirs received per Capt. Barber, and to advise them what more is needful, and that Edward Thornburgh send to the Assembly by the William copies of all orders of the committee since 15th June last, with accounts relating to this concern; and take bills of lading for the ammunition shipped aboard the William and Constant Katherine in a form prescribed.

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858. II. Edward Thornburgh's accounts of disbursements by order of the committee for public concerns of Barbadoes, examined and allowed by three of the committee, 9th May 1672, viz., general account of expenses, amounting to 329*l.* 2*s.*, which includes 97*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* for sundry expenses at Whitehall, Westminster, and the city in entertaining the Lords and members of the Houses of Parliament and Councils, and 100*l.* to Edward Thornburgh; account of the sale of 30 butts of sugar by the ship Unity to Jonathan Woodhouse, amounting to 310*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, after deducting 89*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* for custom, commission, freight; account for 30 butts by the Aleppo Merchant, amounting to 243*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, after deducting 98*l.* 4*s.* for custom, freight, damage; account of 10 butts by the Golden Phœnix, sold to John Fleet, amounting to 89*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, after deducting 32*l.* 14*s.* for custom, freight, commission; general debtor and creditor account, amounting to 643*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, showing balance in hand of 101*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, after payment of expenses and of 206*l.* 6*s.* for charges of ammunition laden aboard the Constant Katherine and William. *Together*, 14 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 102–115.]

June 19. **859.** Petition of Lt.-Gov. Stapleton, the Council and Assembly of Montserrat, to the Council for Foreign Plantations. That their negroes, restorable by the 13th Article of the Peace of Breda, have been by several unjust means hindered from coming freely to petitioners; that such as have made election (being but a small number to the 649 lost) before the English and the French Generals to return to their English masters have been divided, one moiety to M. De Baas, to the discouragement of any more to return, and the other moiety detained by Sir Chas. Wheler, working on his plantation in Nevis; that petitioners being as great sufferers and as numerous as any of his Majesty's subjects in the Leeward Islands, beseech their Lordships to move his Majesty that the same care be taken of them in the restitution of their negroes as of those of St. Christopher's, and that they are in want of arms, ammunition, and especially of great guns; pray their Lordships to move his Majesty that a way be prescribed to cause the French to produce the negroes taken in the late war, to make their free election, or that the price be paid for negroes made away with, or in case of mortality; that Sir Chas. Wheler be forced to pay for the hire of the negroes detained, petitioners being forced to pay 100 lbs. sugar per month for each negro hired; that his private articles or time prescribed for demanding the negroes may no way bind them or deprive them of their right under the 13th Article of Breda: and that they be supplied with arms and ammunition. *Endorsed*, "Rec^{d} from Mr. Symms, 19 of June 1672. Read in Council 21 June 1672." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 66.]

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June 19.
Boston.

860. Robert Pike to Robert Mason at his house in Nicholas Lane, London. Has written several letters to Mason's kinsman and agent since he left those parts, but having had no answer concludes that he is dead or the letters have miscarried. Waited upon him at Piscataway on his voyage to England and had large discourse with him to accommodate differences between Mason and the Magistrates of the Province, and should be very ready to use his utmost endeavours to that end. The Magistrates continuing very desirous to see an amicable composure speedily effected, and knowing the great and long familiarity between himself and Mason's kinsman, requested him to write desiring that a happy agreement should be made and differences forgotten, and offering, if Mason should be pleased to join his Province to this (Massachusetts) as to government, they will add their (the Magistrates) authority to his right. If he should please to come to live in these parts, due respect would be paid him as the memory of his grandfather and his own great worth deserved in so meritorious a work as uniting the two Provinces under one government, wherein his advantages would be equal to theirs and nothing should be imposed upon him but shall seem reasonable and honourable, whereby all animosities would cease and there would be no need of engaging higher powers in those concerns. Hears that he has been in treaty with the King about the surrender of his estate; hopes it is not so; if any such thing should be, and nothing agreed, earnestly requests him not to proceed further till he has answered these proposals. Assures him that if he hearkens to these offers persons with full power will be deputed to conclude the affair to his own desire, which being effected on terms that he will find advantageous, will, he hopes, induce him to come to those parts at least to settle his estate, if not to stay there. Begs an answer by the first opportunity, so that he may give some account to the Magistrates to whom Mason's letters will be extreme welcome. *Endorsed*, "to be especially considered, the said Pike being an eminent lawyer at Boston, and from them making a tender of an addition of their authority to his right if he will join his Province to Boston as to government and deterring him from surrendering to the King." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 67.]

June 20.
Exeter House.

861. Earl of Shaftesbury to his very affectionate friend Sir John Yeamans.

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By the last account that came hither from Carolina I find that you were not received there with such general satisfaction, nor so forwardly admitted to the Government we intended you as perhaps was imagined. I am sorry to find any differences at all among you, the causes whereof I shall not enquire into, but shall advise you, as my friend, not to make use of the Government we have put into your hands to revenge yourself on any who have spoke their apprehensions with that freedom which must be allowed men in a country wherein they are not designed to be oppressed and where they may justly expect equal justice and protection.

I have too great a value for your condition and ability not to desire the continuance of a right understanding between us, and therefore I must take the liberty to deal freely with you in a matter wherein we are both concerned, and tell you plainly that I cannot avoid thinking that the suspicions of those men who have expressed some fear of your management of the government had some ground. Since your too forward grasping at the government when you came first thither, and your endeavours since to diminish the authority of our particular deputies, who are our representatives, and invested there with all our power hath given us even at this distance some umbrage. 'Tis in your power to sett all right. I know you have dexterity enough to do it. You are now upon foundations of a larger extent than are usual, and perhaps than in other places you have met with, and if you will but suit the management of your government to them and direct it wholly to the impartial prosperity of the whole plantation and all the planters in it, you will remove the jealousies which I must tell you some of the plantation have conceived of you, you will oblige the Lords Proprietors and reap all those advantages which are sure to attend him who is the greatest and most considerable man in a thriving plantation and who hath contributed much to the advancement thereof. For my own part I assure you that having set my mind on carrying on the plantation, and engaged my word that the people shall live safe there under the protection of a fair and equal government, upon confidence whereof most of the planters have come thither, I shall think myself extremely injured by any one who shall put such an affront on me as to make those who trusted me be deceived, and I am resolved at any rate rigorously to require satisfaction of any one who by any undue proceedings shall discompose the quiet of this settlement. On the other side I shall be as ready to acknowledge to any one whatever kindness they shall do or assistance they shall give to this plantation. I the more frankly make this declaration to you, Sir John, because you have already contributed much, and are like to do more, to the growth and increase of this place where you have a considerable and growing interest which ought to make you have the same concernment for it that I have.

I return you my thanks for the forward inclination you have shown to Carolina, and tell you moreover that you have it in your hand by endeavouring the public good of it to make me your friend as much and as long as you please. I am your very affectionate friend, Shaftesbury.

Last line in Locke's handwriting. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 108–109. *There is another copy, see No.* 89.]

June 20.
Exeter House.

Shaftesbury Papers.

862. Earl of Shaftesbury to his very affectionate friend Maurice Mathews. Refers to his letter of 15th December last (*see ante, No.* 690), wherein he sent his deputation and put into his hands all the power and share in the government Shaftesbury should have himself, were he in Carolina. Will find in their Fundamental Constitutions, temporary laws, and instructions the compass he is to steer by, wherein, if not deceived, the safety and prosperity of the people has been better provided for than ever was done in any other plantation. He is therefore obstinately to stick to those rules and oppose all deviations, since by their frame no body, power, or any of the Proprietors themselves is able to hurt the meanest man in the country if their Deputies have but honesty and resolution enough to keep things tight to those rules. The distinction of the Governor from the rest of their Deputies is a thing rather of order than of overruling power, and he has no more freedom than any one of the Council to swerve from those rules which his Lordship expects his Deputy exactly to follow. Desires him to choose for his Lordship a commodious signory to

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plant on, and when satisfied of his choice intends to stock it and lay out a good deal of money in making a plantation for himself, the ordering of which will be committed to his care. Is glad he has behaved himself so well towards the Indians that they have chosen him their Cassica, and he did well to ask leave of the Governor and Council before he accepted it. Begs him to be careful to use the Indians justly and kindly, and by none but fair means endeavour to unite them to us. Shall, if he answers expectations, be able to make him a more considerable cassique than any of the Indians there. *The superscription is in Locke's hand.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 110, 111.]

June 20. **863.** Earl of Shaftesbury to his very affectionate friend, T. Gray. Finds by his letter he has done two considerable services, one in subduing their injurious neighbours the Cussoo Indians, the other in the discoveries he has made up Ashley and Cooper Rivers, for so the Lords Proprietors have named that which he calls Wando. "You have laid the beginning of your being known to me in a way which will oblige me to remember you with kindness. The service you have done the plantation and the civil account you have given me of it will deserve my regard, and I shall be very ready on all occasions to give encouragement to sober and active men, which is the character your actions have given of you. I desire you to continue on your endeavours for the good of a place which I will take care shall not ill reward you, and be assured that I desire the continuance of your correspondence with me." *The superscription is in Locke's handwriting.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *p.* 111.]

Shaftesbury Papers.

June 20. Exeter House. **864.** Earl of Shaftesbury to his very affectionate friend Governor West and the rest of the Council. Returns particular thanks for his prudence in the management of the affairs of the plantation, in the which he shall always have his Lordship's countenance and assistance. To keep to the rules of their establishment, it has been necessary for the Lords Proprietors to take the government out of Mr. West's hands, in which it has thriven very well, and to put it into the only Landgrave's upon the place. But is very sorry to find that Sir John Yeamans is not a man acceptable to the whole plantation. Knows how hard it is for jealousy to be removed and factions united, but that the quiet necessary for an infant settlement may not be disturbed by animosities that may arise, shall endeavour to find a Governor with the necessary qualification of being indifferent to the whole plantation, disinterested from all divisions in it, and a man not suspected or disgusted by any of the planters. Sees this will be unavoidable, though he has a very great respect for Sir John and no other exception to him, in order to preserve unity and a good understanding in the plantation. In the meantime recommends him to keep unbiassed to the rules in the Fundamental Constitutions, temporary laws, and instructions, and particularly are their Deputies

Shaftesbury Papers.

to remember that they represent their persons, and therefore ought not to diminish their right by making themselves cyphers and submitting too much to the will of any Governor, for they ought to maintain their authority and share in the Government according to the Fundamental Constitutions. Having been careful to balance one another's power to prevent engrossing it into any one hand that the Palatine himself and so his Deputy the Governor hath but his limited proportion of it suited to the despatch of affairs. Recommends therefore his own good and interest to his own care, wherein Shaftesbury is sure to stand by him. Very much applauds his fair dealing in respect to their stores and debt. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 112, 113.]

June 20. Exeter House. Shaftesbury Papers. **865.** Earl of Shaftesbury to his very loving friend Mr. Joseph West. Is extremely well satisfied with his fair and punctual account of their stores and plantation, both public and private, and he has answered all the expectations they could have of an honest, sober, and prudent man. He will see by their public letters how well he has pleased the Lords Proprietors, and besides that mark of their respect given to him in a cassique ship, Shaftesbury will be ready on all occasions to consider him as a person to whom they principally owe the settlement of that plantation, and that they still very much rely on his steady care to keep the course they have chalked out for him. This, by having the disposal of their stores and being one of their Deputies, he will have as much power to do as if he were still possessed of the Government, which not any dislike to him, but the frame of their constitution took out of his hands. Presumes all the people are not well satisfied it is placed in Sir John's hands. Will provide the best they can against all inconveniences that may happen through jealousy, and expect their deputies, who are their representatives, to preserve things in the right way in the which they shall be supported. Care shall be taken to provide the wants he mentions. Desires him to continue by every opportunity the constant information he has sent of their affairs. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 113, 114.]

June 20. Jamaica. **866.** Major James Banister to Joseph Williamson. Assurances of his great affection in return for his liberal kindnesses, and prays him to make trial thereof if any of his occasions happen this way. *Indorsed*, R. Oct. 2. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 68.]

June 21. **867.** Temporary laws agreed upon by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina in seven sections "since the paucity of the nobility will not permit the Fundamental Constitutions presently to be put in practice, it is necessary, for the supply of that defect, that some temporary laws should in the meantime be made for the better ordering of affairs, till by a sufficient number of inhabitants of all degrees, the government of Carolina can be administered according to the form established in the fundamental constitution." 1. The Palatine to name the Governor and each of the Lords Proprietors a deputy, who with the Governor and an equal number chosen by the Parliament shall be Councillors till the Lords Proprietors order a new choice or the country be so peopled as to be capable of government according to the Fundamental Constitutions. And as Landgraves and Cassiques will be created by the Lords Proprietors so many of the eldest in Carolina as shall be equal to the number of Lords Proprietors' Deputies shall be also of the Council, that so the nobility may have a share in the government, and come as near the form designed as circumstances will permit. 2. The other seven Proprietors shall respectively nominate the following officers: The Admiral, the Marshal of the Admiralty, the Chamberlain, the Register of Births Burials and Marriages, the Chancellor, the Secretary, the Constable, the Military Officers, the Chief Justice, the Register of Writings, the High Steward, the Surveyor, the Treasurer, the Receiver. The Governor and Council to fill up vacancies in same until the pleasure of the Proprietors be known. 3. The Governor, Deputies, Landgraves, and Cassiques that are Council, and those chosen by the Parliament to be the Grand Council, the quorum to be the Governor and six Councillors, whereof three the Proprietors' Deputies. 4. That the number of Deputies be always kept full, vacancies to be supplied by the eldest of the Councillors chosen by the Parliament, and new Councillors chosen at the next session of Parliament, provided that if the Proprietor choose another Deputy the abovesaid cease to be Deputy and Councillor respectively. 5. The Parliament to consist of the Governor, Deputies, nobility, and twenty chosen by the freeholders, with power to make laws to be ratified as provided in the Fundamental Constitutions. 6. All Acts made by said Parliament to cease at the end of the first session of the Parliament chosen according to the articles concerning Parliaments established in the Fundamental Constitutions. 7. The Fundamental Constitutions capable of being put into practice to be the rule of proceeding. *Signed by* Craven, Shaftesbury, Carteret, and Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk*, *Vol. XX.*, *pp.* 87–88.]

June 24. **868.** Commission from Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury, Chief Justice of Carolina, to Joseph West, appointing him Register of all writings and contracts, with power to execute all things belonging to said office. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *Vol. XX.*, *p.* 89.]

June 24. St. Kitts. **869.** Minutes of the Council of St. Kitts. Present, Wm. Stapleton, Governor, Col. Abed. Mathew, Col. Clem. Everard, Lt.-Col. John Estridge, Major Henry Crooke, Major Wm. Willett, Capt. Wm. Freeman, Capt. Edw. Fitch, Capt. Roger Elrington, Capt. Walter Symonds, and Justus Burkin of the Council of Nevis, and Capt. John Pogson, Deputy Governor of Statia. General Stapleton having commissioned Walter Symonds, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Nevis, to treat and determine all differences and disputes concerning the restoring his Majesty's subjects to their lands and goods within his Majesty's part of St. Kitts, and all other matters contained in the Peace of Breda, and Mons. de Baas' commision not having full power to treat upon all matters as aforesaid, it is ordered that Walter Symonds and the said Commissioner shall not debate on

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any matters that were referred to the two Generals Sir Chas. Wheler and Mons. de Baas, inasmuch as the Chevalier St. Lawrence and Mons. de Plessis, the French Commissioners, have declared to General Stapleton that they would insist on the articles concluded between Sir Chas. Wheler and Mons. de Baas and not on those concluded at Breda. Also ordered, that his Excellency make a protest against Mons. de Baas concerning the premises to be left with Governor Mathew and by him delivered to Mons. de Baas. The protest of Governor Stapleton dated 25th June and answer of the French Commissioners dated 4th July (? N.S.) 1672. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 69.]

June 25. Exeter House. **870.** Earl of Shaftesbury to his very affectionate friend Mr. Joseph West. To show him the respect and kindness his Lordship has for him he is made Register for the Province of Carolina, which power peculiarly belonged to his Lordship as Chief Justice, and he is by virtue of this authority to register not only the titles of the Lords Proprietors but of all deeds amongst themselves, no deed being good that is not registered. Desires him to be kind to Mr. Man and to write word how fit he is for a second overseer in any plantation his Lordship shall settle. Wishes an account of the stock of cattle on our plantation, what servants there are and when their times expire, what land he has planted and what the plantation with the appurtenances is worth; also desires his care in the choice of a signory either on Ashley or Cooper River, in a place of the greatest pleasantness and advantage for health and profit where there is high ground near a navigable river, and if it be above the tides flowing 'tis the better. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *p.* 115.]

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June (29). **871.** Grant to William Lord Willoughby of Parham to be Capt.-General and Governor-in-Chief over the islands of Barbadoes, Santa Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, and the rest of the Caribbee Islands lying to windward of Guadaloupe which are or shall be under his Majesty's subjection, during his Majesty's pleasure. Also revocation of his former commission of 6 (?) December 1669, constituting him Capt.-General and Governor-in-Chief over all the Caribbee Islands. *Endorsed*, "29° Junii 1672." [*Dom. Chas. II. Docquet.*]

June 29. **872.** Col. Chr. Codrington, Deputy-Governor of Barbadoes, to Sec. Lord Arlington. Since his of 3rd May has had nothing worthy his Lordship's knowledge, but the departure of this fleet now ready to sail, and a short account of Dominica. Has taken all care to make the fleet follow his Majesty's orders, appointing Admirals with instructions, and taking bond from the Commanders, but finds them very unwilling to call at the Leeward Isles, this being the time of hurricanes. Has notice from Dominica that the French have carried off the few men he put on there to hold formal possession, prisoners to Martinique. Intends speedily to demand them and the cause, and has put others on the island, who have built a house, the Indians promising not to permit the French to hurt them. Finds the Indians well satisfied with the men being there, and very

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kind to them. Hopes Mr. Lloyd, sent expressly with his last, has given his Majesty and his Lordship full satisfaction as to the island, mine and other concerns there, and to receive his Majesty's order thereon before long. *Indorsed,* "Read in Council the 13th November." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 70.]

June 29. **873.** Copy of preceding with mem. In margin, "Read in Council 13th November 1672; original remains with the Earl of Arlington." 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.,* 126.]

June 29. Barbadoes. **874.** Instructions from Col. Codrington to Capt. Leonard Webber, admiral of the fleet of merchant ships bound from Barbadoes to England. His Majesty having for their greater safety commanded that the merchant ships trading to Barbadoes should sail in fleets, on certain days, and a certain course, he is appointed admiral of the fleet of 29 sail appointed to sail on the last inst., and to follow these instructions:—To take charge of the fleet, and sail from Carlisle Bay, at Speight's Bay to command all ships there to join him; and thence sail for Antigua, Montserrat, and Nevis, sending an express from Antigua to Montserrat and Nevis to advise of his coming, to receive into his fleet such vessels as are ready and not stay above 48 hours at each place; thence to make the best of his way for [blank], where he shall receive his Majesty's instructions. To take the advice of the Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral, endeavour to keep the fleet together and preserve it from the attack of any enemy, giving account of his proceedings to his Majesty or H. R. Highness as required. With attested certificate by Geo. Hannay, *signed by* Leonard Webber, that this is a true copy of Col. Codrington's instructions. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 71.]

[June 29.] **875.** Petition of the inhabitants of Easthampton, Southampton, and Southold, in Long Island, to the King. Have spent much time, pains, and expense for the settling of a trade of whale-fishing in the adjacent seas, having endeavoured it above 20 years, but could not bring it to any perfection till within the past two or three years. It being now a hopeful trade at New York, the Governor and Dutch there require them to come under their patent and lay heavy taxes upon them beyond any of the King's subjects in New England, yet will not permit them to have any deputies in court. The Dutch being chief impose what laws they please, insult them and threaten to cut down the little timber that they have to make casks for their oil with, although the petitioners purchased their lands of Lord Sterling's deputy about 30 years ago and have been ever since under the government and patent of Mr. Winthrop, belonging to Connecticut patent, which lieth more convenient for their assistance in trade. Pray that they may continue under the same government, or else be made a free corporation; otherwise they must be forced to remove, to their great undoing and the damage of sundry merchants to whom they stand indebted. "Received June 29. Read July 3 and 19, 1672." *Annexed,*

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875. I. Order of the King in Council. Referring the above petition to the Council for Foreign Plantations for their report, and the Council is desired to give notice to the Duke of York's Commissioners that they may attend when the petition is under consideration. Whitehall, 1672, July 3. *Together* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 72, 72 I.]

June 30. Jamaica. **876.** Deposition of John Scott, formerly master of the sloop Beginning. In April last deponent being bound for the island, was chased and taken by a great Spanish ship, the Rozare, which after beating and abusing them carried them all to the Havanas; where deponent and six others were kept in prison 21 days without examination, when H.M. frigate Assistance being in the harbour they were sent all aboard, but the deponent's sloop was kept. *Signed* Jan Schodt. Sworn before Rob. Freman and Reginald Wilson 30th June 1672. Also deposition of Peter Collens testifies to the truth of same. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 73.]

1672? **877.** Mem. That Lord Clifford is desired to write to Lord Willoughby to favour Chr. Codrington, Deputy Governor of Barbadoes, and whatsoever kindness is shown him shall be esteemed a particular favour done to the writer. This my Lord Arlington promised to do if my son Drax had not missed him before he went away. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 74.]

[1672.] **878.** Henry Drax to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has been much afflicted that he could have no opportunity of waiting on his Lordship before leaving for Barbadoes, for his letter to Col. Christopher Codrington, the Deputy Governor, owing to his Lordship's sudden departure for Holland. Begs leave to remind him about the silver mine discovered at Dominica. Relates how Col. Codrington's letters enclosed in one to himself, that gave his Lordship an account of that business, fell into Lord Willoughby's hands and were accidently seen, by a lady who came to see Mrs. Drax, in a window at Lord Willoughby's, whereby Lord Willoughby had the opportunity of being the first from whom the King heard thereof, which made Lord Willoughby endeavour to get a patent for it; but hopes Lord Arlington will procure one for himself and the first discoverer, viz., Col. Codrington and Mr. Leolin Lloyd, from whom he will receive this, and whom Codrington chose to send to Dominica for a full discovery of the mine, and now to his Lordship, who may give absolute credit to him. Begs leave to remind his Lordship of a letter he promised in favour of Col. Codrington to Lord Willoughby, who goes over with a great prejudice against Codrington, and will have the power and doubts not without his Lordship's letter the will to ruin him. In his Lordship's absence Lady Lovelace procured such a letter from Lord Clifford, but as it is there stated that it was granted on his frequent and earnest solicitation thinks it not proper to be delivered; besides one from his Lordship would be much more effectual. *Endorsed,* "Mr. Drakes." 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 75.]

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July 2. **879.** Opinion and advice of the Council for Plantations to the King, *with marginal notes* [*in brackets*]. Upon consideration of several letters, petitions, and complaints concerning his Majesty's plantations in America, they have resolved to offer the following propositions. First, in relation to Jamaica, that encouragement be given to Jews, Dutch, and other nations to settle there [allowed]; that strict orders be given to the Governor of Jamaica and all other Governors in the West Indies, not to hinder or discourage the trade of logwood cutting in places uninhabited by the Spaniard, which is of great advantage to his Majesty's customs and to trade [allowed so long as it is according to the late Treaty]; that order be given for payment of the money disbursed by Governor Sir Thos. Lynch for the Welcome and Assistance frigates for defence of Jamaica [must be allowed in the Navy]; that the English be brought off from Surinam and that plantation deserted, according to their former advice [when it can be done]; that Sir Thos. Lynch be commanded to attempt the taking of Curaçoa, now in possession of the Dutch, if it may probably be done [if upon good information it appears likely to succeed, having essayed it, not otherwise]; and that a fourth rate frigate be yearly sent under the command of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being. Secondly, in relation to the Leeward Islands, that a public seal be appointed to the Governor [allowed]; that the privy seals granted to Sir Chas. Wheler for the pay of himself and the foot companies there be vacated, and new ones passed in the name of Col. Wm. Stapleton [allowed]; that 20 pieces of ordnance and 500 firearms, with ammunition, &c., be sent to Col. Stapleton for the defence of Montserrat, which lost theirs in the late war, provided that the planters pay for the firearms and ammunition [if any merchant here will do it well]; that such malefactors as by law are to be transported may be sent to St. Christopher's for its more speedy replanting [upon any merchants' desire here it will be done, they bearing the charge]; and that a fifth rate frigate be yearly sent, to be under the Governor-in-Chief there. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 97–99.]

July 2. **880.** Copy of preceding without the marginal notes. *Signed by* Lord Gorges, Sir John Finch, Ed. Waller, and four others. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 1.]

July 2.
St. Jago. **881.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Whereas Col. John Vassal has brought from Virginia several conveyances and releases from Mrs. Ann Toft of Virginia, referring all her right to 4,000 acres of lane in St. Elizabeth's parish, granted her by Governor Sir Thos. Modyford, to Col. Scarborough's executors, with all negroes, &c. thereto belonging, and said executors have given order to Col. Vassal to send back their slaves, and declare they intend to desert said plantation; Ordered that unless within 12 months they make appear that they really intend to settle it and comply with their bonds for bringing on their number of hands, then said land shall return to the King, and be disposed of as the Governor pleases. Ordered, that whereas by the death of James Percivall, attorney to John Lovain, there is no one in the island who has power to

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take care of said Lovain's interest, receive his rents, and repair his houses, Capt. Reginald Wilson, in whose hands are all the patents, bills of sale, and conveyances of said houses, shall receive all rents and make all such reparation of those houses at Port Royal as may be necessary, till Mr. Lovain shall appoint some person to whom he is to be accountable. On perusal of divers attestations from Barbadoes produced by Benjamin Cotman, attorney to Mr. Dives in Barbadoes, in order to the recovering of 16 negroes from Anthony Swimmer, merchant at Port Royal, consigned to him by Peter Hayman, merchant of Barbadoes, which had since been sold, but the effects of them by the Governor's order secured in the hands of said Swimmer till the Council should make further order; Ordered that the money and effects remain still in Swimmer's hands, and copy of this order be remitted to Barbadoes, with certain reservations, in case Mr. Dives within eight months make it appear there was fraud and combination between said Hayman and Abel Dean in sending the negroes hither. Ordered that Col. Vassal and Mordecai Rogers immediately undertake the drawing of a most exact, large, and particular map of the whole island, perfectly describing all the mountains, rivers, valleys, settlements, creeks, and harbours; and if they finish the whole work in four months' time, that they receive 20*l.* per mensem, and so proportionably for what time they shall spend more; and the surveyors in every parish are ordered to use their utmost endeavours to assist them. This island being a frontier colony, bounding every way upon a rich and potent enemy, ordered that distribution be made of the stores of powder and ammunition at Port Royal, that every quarter may be in readiness to defend themselves in case of invasion. Here follow the quantities, viz. :—at the Governor's plantation at Port Morant, at Lt.-Col. Robt. Whitfeild's, Col. Freeman at Morant, Lt.-Col. Robt. Freeman at Yallahs, Lt.-Col. Cha. Whitfeild at Lygonee, to Col. Modyford, to Col. Coape, to Lt.-Col. Byndloss, to Lt.-Col. Fuller, to Maj.-Gen. Bannister, to Maj. Collier, to Capt. Long, to Lt.-Col. Ivey, to Capt. Varny, to Col. Vassal; and the respective officers to give sufficient caution to apply the same to the public use. Ordered, on petition of John Mirfield, that if he give sufficient security to go off this island within four months, then his recognisance to be withdrawn, otherwise to be proceeded against at the sessions following at St. Jago de la Vega. Whereas divers thefts, felonies, and other enormities have been committed lately on Port Royal, which cannot be imputed to anything but to the great number of malefactors and other convicts yearly brought from his Majesty's prisons in England, ordered that every master of a ship bringing out white servants from England shall before he enters his ship make oath of the number of such convicts brought, and that either himself or those to whom they are consigned give good security in the Secretary's office not to sell them to any person that shall keep them on Port Royal, nor to suffer them to remain there on his own account more than three weeks. Thos. Walker having pre-

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sented model of a crane mill for grinding sugar, which may be of great importance to the settlers, especially to those on the north side and in other quarters where for want of Savannahs stocks of cattle cannot be easily produced, Ordered, for his due encouragement in his ingenious contrivance, that for 11 years next ensuing he enjoy the sole privilege and profit of making said mills, provided that within 12 months he approve the said model to be useful and profitable according to his proposal, and all other persons are forbidden, under penalty of 500*l.*, to make said mills except with allowance from said Walker. 11½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bks., Nos. XXXIV. and XXXV.*, 306–317.]

882. Petition of John Mirfield "as intended to be presented to the Assembly of Jamaica, the 1st May next." [*See ante, No.* 821, *May* 8.] Retained counsel for one Hicks against Jones in an action of debt upon a bond of 500*l.* petitioner, at Port Royal, obtained a verdict for Hicks. Relates what took place after said verdict in reference to Robert Rawlinson and Edmund Duck, Esq., who brought an action for conspiracy against petitioner, and that the justices ordered petitioner to pay 50*l.* or stand on the pillory. That Sir Thos. Lynch on petition referred the whole matter to Mr. Chief Justice White, but Lieut.-Col. Byndlosse, notwithstanding, opposed petitioner's pleading, though Jones himself has given it under his hand that petitioner never did him any wrong. It was ever King James' charge to his judges "to do justice uprightly, indifferently, with upright hearts, with clean and uncorrupt hands, ... not making law, but interpreting the law, . . . remembering that their office is jus dicere and not jus dare." Prays for a rehearing of the cause, or else to give him leave to practise as formerly in this island. *Endorsed,* "Mr. Mirfield's case by way of petition to the Assembly of Jamaica," 1672. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 2.]

July 2. [Recd.] **883.** Information of John Bant, master of the Hopewell, of London, concerning logwood ships taken by the Spaniards. On 11th December 1671 was in the harbour of Boakonune with three other vessels, Masters Thomas Wilde, Roger Marsh, and Thomas Cooker, when Capt. Yellows' war canoe came up the harbour and boarded the ships, but having heard that Yellows had revolted to the Spaniard, Bant told them to keep off or he would fire. On 12th Capt. Yellows came up with them, having the English ensign flying, and told informant he was his prisoner, and that he had a commission from the Spaniard to take all Englishmen on that coast; so he surprised those four vessels and a New Englandman. On 16th Yellows sailed with his five prizes for Campeachy, but turned informant and another ashore on the island that makes the harbour, where informant found a piece of a canoe, in which he went to the head of the river, where he found three small vessels of Jamaica, in one of which he got passage. In that harbour he spoke with several men that had been there a long time, and intended to continue cutting logwood to sell to any ship that came, and had not seen either Indians or Spaniards; the names of four of

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them were John Barrow, John Pickerin, John Williams, and Thomas ——. Recd. July 2 1672. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 3.]

July 4.
Jamaica.

884. Thomas Bromhall, junr., to Sir Joseph Williamson. Thanks for his recommendation to Sir Thos. Lynch. Begs his patronage for "A Description, History, and present State of this Island," almost perfected, and in which he has had the encouragement and assistance of Sir Thos. Lynch. Casually became acquainted with Williamson's brother, the lieutenant of the Assistance, and, as far as his short knowledge goes, the lieutenant has "behind his back been rendered ill here by such of whose good humour no man gives testimony," and, granting him allowance of youth, "he may be encouraged without danger of disparagement to his friends." If his honour will mention Bromhall's name once more to Sir Thos. Lynch it will be of great advantage to him. *Endorsed,* R. 20 Oct. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 4.]

July 5.
Jamaica.

885. Sir Thomas Lynch to the Council for Plantations. Complains he does not know whether his many letters have been received; one of his great discouragements is that he must act according to the reason of things here, which at court may be understood according as one has success or friends there; cannot but judge it strange that Jamaica, which is considerably improved this year and in a few years may be worth all the King has between the tropics, should not be considered by them. Encloses account of the people and vessels that have come this year, and of goods exported and imported. Will speedily remit the numbers of the people, Sir Thos. Modyford's was done by conjecture, and hopes shortly to make progress in the map of the island. People are generally healthful and the year seasonable, though there is no hope of the old cacao trees recovery, but the young ones to the east and north thrive well. By way of Bristol they have advice of the war with Holland, which many rejoice at believing it foreruns one with Spain, but the rational people would have none with anybody, for that and planting they judge inconsistent. It happens in a very ill conjuncture, for they have no ships and the forts not finished. Dissolved the Assembly 14th last month, having agreed to the body of laws sent herewith, to which he hopes they will move his Majesty for his assent, without which they can be in force but two years. The sooner they are returned the better, not so much for governing the people here, who are very respective to authority, as for encouraging others to come. In the Act about quitrents, unwillingly assented that no land should for the future pay but one halfpenny per acre, but the Council and Assembly were of opinion people can never give more; what Sir Thos. Modyford granted paid but a penny every planted acre, which was hardly the fortieth part of what was taken up, now it pays 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent, which increases the rents to 150*l.* or 200*l.* per annum. The Council unanimously agreed to levy a considerable sum for completing the fortifications at Port Royal, but it was impossible to prevail with the Assembly to do any-

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thing; however, they have voluntarily subscribed 700*l.* or 800*l.*, which will make a demi-lune and mount about 10 guns more. A house for the Governor, court houses, prisons, &c. they must wait for till the people are richer or better disposed. Did not think it reasonable, having but a subordinate title, to press them further, besides he considers they are but a new colony, exemptions from payments, how reasonable soever, being a considerable motive to draw people hither. Has had great compliments from the Governor of Tortugas, who has now all the coast of Hispaniola in subjection, and every day expects frigates from France. They have taken Dutch this long while, on pretence of having been on that coast, but has not heard of any Spaniard there sold, but an adviso from Cartagena, which M. Ognate clamours against us for, which memorial he has particularly answered. Has no news from the main, but that galleons are arrived, nor any certainty of the vessels he sent five months since to Campeachy. The Spaniards are still little civil, and never meet any of our vessels without making pretences to carry them into their ports to their undoing. Has sent Lord Arlington a new complaint, and could send others, but being smaller, it's not fit they should cry so loud. Major Beeston, captain of the Assistance, a very ingenious and intelligent person, can give all particulars. It would contribute much to their safety and reputation to have a frigate at Jamaica, for one caper may much prejudice their trade. Mr. Robotham, that brought the commission for Col. Stapleton, has served the King well in it, and carried the new General from island to island; he is a witty and intelligent man, and their Lordships from his own mouth may have the particulars of Sir Charles Wheeler's folly and flight, "which are things so extraordinary that I dare not report them, not having seen them." Has published this General's as he did the former's declaration, but by how much St. Christopher's is the stronger the neighbour islands are the weaker, for hears of none else that go to it. Believes the surplus of "Barbarians" (Barbadians) are like to come this way; Esquire Peirce has sent blacks and servants to begin a plantation on the north side, which is strangely advanced this year and better land than this side, and they expect 20 or 30 good families more from Barbadoes. Are sorry for Capt. Render and the poor Surinamers; had not this frigate been commanded home, they would have fetched them without capitulations. Judges the Barbarians will attempt Surinam now Lord Willoughby comes; it may be the Proprietors interest to keep it, but hardly the King's while he has land of his own that's infinitely better to plant. A vessel just arrived from Barbadoes says they were fitting a vessel for Tobago, which the Dutch will surrender; at Martinique they have two frigates; and Statia was delivered a fortnight since to Col. Stapleton, and a day or two after the French came to take it, but hearing how the business was, returned. They are so far to leeward and have so few good ships that they are liker to suffer than do anything in a war with Holland; but will not grant any commissions without orders

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from his Majesty. *Endorsed,* Received 9th of Octobr 1672. Read in Council 8th of Novembr 1672. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 5.]

July 5. Jamaica. **886.** Sir Thos. Lynch to Sir Joseph Williamson. Congratulations on the additional honours and employments his Majesty has conferred upon him. Has given Major Beeston, captain of the Assistance, a small address to him: he is an ingenious and experienced man, has told Lord Arlington that should there be any design this way, he is the fittest man in England to be consulted. Has now written to his Lordship, Mr. Sec. Travers [? Trevor], our Council, Lord Keeper, Master of the Ordnance, and Lords of the Treasury, and shall do to the Prince when he has some ore to send him. Has now sent home the laws, accounts of the people, shipping, trade, &c. Our Council has now at least 100 sheets of paper of his before them, but not even from the meanest of their clerks has he had a syllable; at which he wonders, for if he is not so considerable as the Windward Governors, to whom they have written, yet in few years this island will be worth all of them put together. However public affairs are in an excellent posture, and has nothing to complain of but the going home of the Assistance, and some considerable loss he has sustained in endeavouring to steal into a trade with the Spaniards, by some catches and sloops. Enclosed is a particular letter to his Lordship with a deposition in answer to Sir Marc Ognate's memorials: wishes the Spaniards would as well satisfy all our poor merchants' complaints; it imports this island much that a stop be put to this kind of seizing in peace. Sends only enclosed the affidavits of a catch and sloop, and of a small frigate that brought Coll. Vassall and family from Virginia; could send one or two more but thinks these may be sufficient to move his Lordship to give some order in it; Major Beeston is informed of all particulars. The BB. (Barbadoes) fleet will be home ere this, so need not give account of Sir C. W.'s (Chas. Wheeler) follies and flight; by the last vessel from St. Kitts hears he is still there concealed amongst the French. Capt. Robotham that carried Williamson's despatches thither has very well served the King: will give him a little address with which to wait on his honour. Mr. Ardrey comes lieutenant of the Assistance; leaves it to his captain to give his character; is told he dare not come ashore for debts; would he have stayed, or had he been fit for anything, should have put him into some other way. Has sent a trifling thing to Sir C. Lyttelton for Williamson. Thanks for Gazettes. *Endorsed,* R. Sept. 30. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 6.]

July 6. Jamaica. **887.** Sir Thomas Lynch to the King. Has given Lord Arlington and the Lords of the Treasury an account of the shipping, people, and trade of this island for this year, and supposes it may have increased his Majesty's Customs in England 15,000*l.* But fears all may be lost if they have not a frigate or two to defend the island. It is impossible to raise privateers against the Dutch that have neither country nor merchants to take, and one caper of 30 or 40 guns might exceedingly harass them, because our best settle-

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ments are all round the island along the coasts. Sends by the Assistance two Spanish copper guns of about 2,808 lb. for which he could have had 14*d.* per lb. here, but judged it his duty to send them and begs for necessaries out of the Tower to their worth, an account whereof Sir Chas. Lyttleton will give his Majesty. Took the same care his Majesty should have the "Derotero" of the South Seas, which he got from Admiral Morgan, all judging it an extraordinary piece. Wrote to Sir Robert Murray for a copy of it for this island. Hopes in short time to have the North Seas as well or better known, for he makes all the masters he employs give him their draughts and observations. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 7.]

July 8. Jamaica. **888.** Hender Molesworth to (Thomas Duck in London). Yesterday had advice of a ketch trading at Cartagena with 70 negroes, of which four were his own, being seized by the General of the galleons, the goods burnt in the market place, and the negroes sold for the King's account. This makes them have apprehensions for Capt. Ayler, who two months since was almost laden and ready to come away from Campeachy, lest some of the Spanish fleet may have trepanned him. Hears of a Dutchman of 32 guns taken trading near Campeachy by a surprise, wherein Yellows lately of this port was chief contriver, and has gained himself no small reputation among the Spaniards. *Endorsed,* Mr. Hender Molesworth of Jamaica to Thomas Ducke in London. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 8.]

July 11. **889.** Minutes of the Council of Nevis. Present, Governor Stapleton, the Council (*see ante, No.* 849), and the Assembly, viz., Capts. John Nethway, Roger Earle, John Smith, and Robt. Haymon, Lieuts. John Cade and Thos. Cooke, Thos. Goodwine, John Luxford, and Capt. Wm. Howard. Henry Gillman's address to his Excellency concerning a general execution to be granted him for payment of 20 lbs. of sugar *p* poll for Sir Chas. Wheeler's duties according to a vote of 1st March last. The Governor proposing to the Assembly whether they would confirm said vote all dissented, and Capt. Nethway, Speaker, explained that only five of the Assembly, but half their number then consented to it. Resolved, that said vote is no Act and therefore null and of no effect. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 60.]

July 12. **890.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. The rate for wine and strong drink sold in taverns, omitted to be set in June last according to the Act, ordered that all persons retailing wines and strong liquors shall during one year sell Madeira, Spanish and Portugal wines at 12*d.*, French and Rhenish at 8*d.*, strong ale at 6*d.*, and beer and cider at 4*d.* the quart, and not more, under penalty in the Act expressed. Form of oath to be subscribed by the Secretary, Richard Noke, who is appointed Secretary of Barbadoes till further order, and ordered within 14 days to give security for the faithful administration of said office. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 196, 197.]

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July 13.
Nevis.

891. Col. W. Stapleton, Governor of the Leeward Islands, to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Gave account in his letter of 27th May per Benjamin Robotham, who delivered his Lordship's of 21st February last, that Sir Charles Wheler could not be found to resign the Government nor to receive his Majesty's letter, which Col. Stapleton sent by two of the Council of Montserrat, understanding that he was retired to the French ground of St. Christopher's, and thence to Martinique; but being becalmed went no further than Guadaloupe, whence Sir Charles sailed for France with M. Pellissier, one of the Lords of the French Company. Leaves his Lordship to consider in what condition all things were left by this sudden departure. Has waited at St. Christopher's since 27th May to treat with M. De Baas, who has only sent one with a defective power, as his Lordship will understand by comparing it with that given by Col. Stapleton to the Commissioners he appointed on his first arrival. Before entering into business Chev. de St. Laurence and the person sent by M. de Baas, Justice Symons and himself had a meeting, and it was not thought convenient that Justice Symons should treat, since they would not treat on matters of importance, as the restitution of ordnance, slaves, goods, &c. But finding they will give no satisfaction for those he has protested and published the Proclamation and sent it to the neighbouring islands. Has caused the logwood found on Anguilla and detained by Sir Chas. Wheler to be delivered to the owners; the ship is sunk in Anguilla Road. Begs his Lordship to represent to his Majesty that the two standing companies of St. Christopher's are a year in arrears, that he has no salary, that there is no public seal for grants of lands, and persons are unwilling to settle without confirmation under seal; and to befriend him in preferring some petitionary lines herewith directed to his Majesty. For an account of the state of the islands refers to his letter to the Council for Plantations in answer to their inquiries. Has reduced Statia, Saba, and Tortola to the King's subjection; Chev. de St. Laurence came a little too late with 300 men to take Statia, for he was an hour before him with a fewer number, and the moiety of the inhabitants being the King's subjects and the Dutch not willing to fall to the French, there was no great matter of conquest. The French came as late to Tortola, whence he has sent to fetch off the people, many of whom are English, and will put them on St. Christopher's. *Endorsed,* "Received these seven letters and papers from M^{r} W^{m} Bridgman, the 25 Sept^{r} 1672. Delivered back the 1st of October following. H. S[lingsby]. Ans^{d} Jan^{y} 15, '7$\frac{2}{3}$." *Encloses,*

891. I. His petition to the King. That he has acted according to his Majesty's commands, as may appear by particulars in his letter to Lord Arlington and the Council for Plantations, that in St. Christopher's his Majesty has two companies of foot raised by Sir Chas. Wheler, who have neither payment nor subsistence but what by entreaty he got from the poor country. Prays that his Majesty will send some fund to pay their arrears; that as peti-

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tioner has "a small being" at Montserrat, he may be dispensed from living at St. Christopher's, where there is neither safety nor convenience, and he can be at St. Christopher's in two hours from Nevis; for a public seal for confirmation of lands, the want of which is a great hindrance to the settlement of these islands; and to be allowed what his predecessor had for his maintenance, petitioner being a soldier of fortune and wanting an estate, and his arrears as Lt.-Col. and Capt. in Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment, and for his company at St. Christopher's for a twelvemonth. Can offer no sacrifice but his life, which belongs to his Majesty once by birth and once by preservation. *Endorsed,* "The several particulars of this petition are provided for. 13th July 1672. Mr Sims. 2,000*l.* for the forces. Sir Ch. Wheler liable during his time. 700*l.* ꝑ an. to him. Care taken for the preparing a public seal. q. what resolved about leave for his residence at Montserrat." *Together,* 5½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., Nos.* 9, 9, I.]

July 13. **892.** Copy of the above letter endorsed with abstract of same. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 10. *See also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 123–125.]

July 13. Nevis. **893.** Governor Stapleton to (Sec. Lord Arlington). The Barbadoes fleet, expected four or five days after the last of June, according to his Majesty's order, not yet arrived, but credibly reported to have sailed to the northward of all the islands, to the great damage of above 30 ships which have been ready a great while. The hurricane time being at hand, and the masters earnest for their departure, could not deny them. If amiss has their petition and the Council to beg his excuse. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., Nos.* 11, 12. *See also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 122.]

July. Nevis. **894.** Governor Stapleton to (the Council for Plantations). To the same effect as the preceding as touching the Barbadoes fleet, which has not arrived. Begs their Lordships will represent to the King their great want of arms, ammunition, and men, if ever they have war with the French, who are potent in these parts; that there are at St. Christopher's two standing companies without pay, and a year's arrears due; and that he has no maintenance for the support of the Government; and to obtain for him what was allowed to Sir Chas. Wheler. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 13.]

July 16. **895.** Warrant to the Master of the Ordnance. For 20 pieces of ordnance and 500 fire-arms, with ammunition proportionable for the island of Montserrat, the fire-arms to be paid for by Governor Stapleton within two years from Michaelmas next. ¼ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXV.* A., *p.* 42*d.*]

July 17. Nevis. **896.** Governor Stapleton (to the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations). Refers to their letter of the 16th February and his answer (of 27th May), and gives account of his proceedings since, having waited till now for the French General's coming, to determine many important differences concerning the execution of the Treaty of Breda, according to his instructions; but M. De Baas pretending his master's service required his stay at Martinique, has appointed the Judge of Guadaloupe to represent him; but with powers limited. No power was given to decide matters of the greatest moment, as, satisfaction for the destruction of churches and buildings since the Peace, which they father upon the hurricanes, though it is palpable that the storms have not carried away the timber into the French ground, and for carrying away all the ordnance in the forts since the peace and the negroes belonging to Antigua and Montserrat, several of whom came in irons. The loss of all the negroes and goods of those who have not sold is more than the whole island of St. Christopher's is worth, land without hands to manure it being insignificant there. Antigua and Montserrat lost 1,300 negroes. The French will not make good those dead in their service nor other moveables, though they will have their contracts to the full made good and ameliorations. Sends herewith the proceedings of the English and French Commissioners for some inconsiderable estates, wherein they may judge of the reasons on both sides, but the considerable English estates are still in French possession, as those of Col. Evrett, Lieut.-Col. Freeman, Justice Willet, and others. If there be not absolute commands, and all matters determined at home without room for evasions, the Commisioners here will never agree. The French will have the contracts, though never so fraudulently got, performed: examples. In fine the King's subjects have little or no benefit of the Peace of Breda, and are objects of pity, looking daily upon their slaves, horses, and other moveables in other men's possessions. Begs their Lordships will represent to his Majesty that the English may not lose the benefit of re-entry, though the 12 months be elapsed, because the delay has been caused thro' the French referring things till the time was almost expired. That those who have not sold may be restored to their lands, slaves, &c.; that all negroes divided by Sir Chas. Wheler and M. de Baas be restored to the owners, and all other negroes belonging to Antigua and Montserrat; and that proofs may be admitted as to the validity of contracts where there is more expressed than really was received by the English seller, or where nothing was received by the Proprietor. Sends copy of his protest against M. De Baas, also his answer to their several inquiries. Since his Majesty's declaration of war, has got possession of Statia, Saba, and Tortola; the last being the least, and has given orders for demolishing the Dutch fort there, and bringing the guns and several of his Majesty's subjects to St. Christopher's; Statia is pretty considerable, with a better fort than any they have; particulars whereof will be found in the inventory he sends of each island. *Endorsed,* "Read in Council 13 Oct^{r}. 1672." *Encloses,*

896. I. Answers to the inquiries of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Twelve Councillors cannot be chosen in any

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of the islands (Nevis only excepted), unless they act without assembly men, the islands not being half populated. Courts of Judicature are held monthly in each division, and a Court of Equity is held by the Governor and Council when necessary in each island. There is no Court of Admiralty. The legislative power only in force for two years, unless with the King's assent. There are seven companies of militia, English, French, and Dutch, in St. Christopher's, and two standing companies of foot of 80 each; in Nevis, a regiment of 12 companies of foot and one troop of horse militia; in Montserrat, a regiment of 10 companies of foot and one troop of horse milita; in Antigua, a regiment of foot and two troops of horse militia; in Statia, three companies of 40 men each; in Anguilla, three companies of 50 men each. There are no forts or castles properly so called, but some few platforms. No privateers now that the Jamaicans and others commissioned against the Spaniards are countermanded. The French, as report gives, are in the Granados 600 men; in Martinico, 5,000; in Guadaloupe, 2,200; in Mariegalante, 800; in the French part of St. Christopher's, 2,000; in St. Martin's and St. Bartholomew's, 500; and in Santa Cruce, 600; the Dutch inconsiderable, only in Curaçoa, where they have a strong fort, about 200 soldiers in pay, and 800 inhabitants; and in Tobago, 600 men. Knows not the strength of either Surinam or Chyou (Cayenne); the Indians in St. Vincent, Sta. Lucia, and Dominica are 1,500 bowmen, whereof 600 are negroes. The French have made prizes of English ships and killed his Majesty's subjects, but of late hold better correspondence with them. Finds no arms or ammunition sent upon the King's account but what are expressed in the inventories, and some arms Sir Chas. Wheler sold for 140 lb. sugar per gun to the Captains of St. Christopher's and Nevis. The quantities of land cannot be exactly given, the islands having never been wholly surveyed, and there being inaccessible mountains in each, with inhabitable vallies betwixt them. The commodities are sugar, indigo, tobacco, cotton, wool, and ginger; most of the islands destitute of timber, Antigua only excepted. No saltpetre but in the Savanna of Antigua, and that hardly worth the carriage home; but in Montserrat great quantity of brimstone. In St. Christopher's are six rivulets; in Nevis, three and a hot bath; in Montserrat, 12 rivulets, whereof three are hot; in Antigua, two; in Barbuda, Anguilla, Statia, and Saba, none. Four harbours in Antigua, and several good roads in the other islands. The number of planters is specified in a particular inventory of each. No register kept of the English, Irish, and Scotch brought over, and no slaves from the Royal Company have been brought these seven years;

to Nevis have been brought 300 by licensed ships; to Montserrat and Antigua, 300; to the other islands none. Impossible to know how many white or blacks have died. About 100 ships, all of less than 200 tons, and the major part less than 100, trade yearly from Europe and New England. The ordinary obstructions to the improvement of trade are want of slaves, servants, horses, and frigates to countenance them, all of which the French and Dutch ever have had. War is very destructive to the planter, who must guard instead of planting; and the re-calling of his Majesty's subjects from the French islands, and a particular command to those Governors to let them come away with the slaves and estates, would be a great furthering to the settlement of the islands. No rates or dues payable upon Colonial goods exported, but only the 4½ per cent. upon imports and a small duty upon liquors. No revenue to the King. Some few ministers and schoolmasters in Nevis, but none in the other islands, where parents and housekeepers endeavour the instruction of their own families; the means for maintenance of ministers is 10 lbs. sugar p poll per annum, besides other dues. *Endorsed,* "Col. Stapleton's answers to the inquiries of the Council of Plantations sent in his letter to them of the 17 July 1672. . . . . Received 21 Sept. 1672," *with an abstract.*

896. II. Particular account of the men English, French, and Dutch, arms, and stores on the English part of St. Christopher's. Council:—Cols. Abednego Matthews and Clement Everard, Lieut.-Col. William Freeman, Major Henry Crooke, John Estridge, Justice of the Peace, Captains Roger Elrington and John Fitch, and William Willett, Justice of the Peace. English:—Acres manured, 3,182; unmanured, 2,806; men able to bear arms, 496; armed, 437; negroes, 352. French:—Acres manured, 3,371; unmanured, 1,248; men, 349; armed, 336; negroes, 552. Dutch:—Acres manured, 270; unmanured, none; men, 41; armed, 38; negroes, 48. Great guns left by Sir Chas. Wheler, 19, with powder, shot, and other materials. *Endorsed,* 28th May 1672.

896. III. Account of the island of Anguilla. Capt. Abraham Howell, Deputy Governor; Captains John Merewether and Richard Richardson, and Humphrie Seward (Council?). 150 men; no guns nor powder.

896. IV. Account of the Island of Antigua. Col. Philip Warner, Deputy Governor. Council:—Nathaniel Clerke, Lieutenant-Colonel to a regiment of foot; Rowland Williams, Sergeant-Major; Richard Ayers, John Cade, and William Thomas, Captains of companies of foot, and Captain Paul Lee, "L^{t} to my own company," and John Parry, Secretary. 40,000 acres of land by estimation, 1,052 armed men,

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570 slaves, 10 barrels of powder, 8 guns, and 100 horse.

896. v. Account of the Island of Montserrat. 28,000 acres of land, 1,171 men, 700 armed, 523 slaves, 50 horse, 7 guns, 12 barrels powder.

896. vi. Account of the Island of Nevis. Col. Randall Russell, Deputy Governor; Lieut.-Col. Francis Morton, Major Daniel Lanhather, Walter Symonds; Captains John Hughes and William Burtt, William Leach and John Combes, Justus Burkin, Esq., and Capt. James Russell, and Christopher Woodward (Council), and Joseph Rookby, Secretary. 22,000 acres of land, 1,411 men able to bear arms, 1,330 armed, 1,739 negroes, 80 horse; 3 culverins left by Sir C. Wheler, and 22 sakers, 3 minions, and 1 falcon. 48 barrels of powder landed by Sir C. Wheler, of which 27 were commanded off the island by him, and 21 expended.

896. vii. Account of the islands of Eustatia and Saba. Eustatia:—Capt. John Pogson, Deputy Governor; Captains William Mussemdine and John Hansell (Council). 120 armed men, 17 great guns, and 2½ barrels of powder. Saba:—40 armed men, commanded by one Andruson for the present. *Together*, 13 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX.*, *Nos.* 14. i.–vii.]

July 13. Nevis. **897.** Copy of the above letter. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 138–140.]

July 17. **898.** An account of the Leeward Islands transmitted 17 July 1672, by Col. Stapleton; being abstract of his letter and enclosures of same date, with further particulars as to St. Christopher's, viz., 299 of the ancient inhabitants of St. Christopher's have claimed their estates, of whom 195 are in possession; 139 have not yet made their claims; 1,400 acres not yet claimed, of which 376 remain waste, the rest being in French possession; the French possess, on the English part of St. Christopher's, 4,108 acres, whereof 2,708 have been claimed; some of the French live in English quarters, and others farm out their lands and live amongst the French, and some of those French have taken the oath of allegiance. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 15.]

July 19. **899.** Report of the Council for Plantations to his Majesty. Offered their advice in their address of the 2nd instant, that the Privy Seals formerly passed for the maintenance of Sir Charles Wheler, late Governor of the Leeward Islands, and for the pay of the two foot companies be changed, and new ones passed in the name of Col. William Stapleton, the present Governor; and having since, by petition from the planters of St. Christopher's, received account of the weak condition of the English part of that island, further offer that the establishment for maintenance of said forces be continued for a year or two more, or for such further time as his Majesty shall judge most convenient. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol.*

XXIX., No. 16.] *See also* a copy with marginal note "Delivered, 23 July 1672, to Mr. Bridgman." [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 99.]

July 27. Whitehall. **900.** The King to Sir Thomas Morgan. Having use of his service for some time, it is his Majesty's pleasure that he repair hither with all diligence, taking care that the Government of "that island" be left in the best condition he can. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXI., p.* 93 *d.*]

July 27. Barbadoes. **901.** Col. Chr. Codrington to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Since his of the 29th June has received the enclosed from M. De Baas, General to his most Christian Majesty in America, by the hands of M. Boyneau, who commands two French men-of-war, and who brought four men they took from Dominica. Understands from them the French had added a second violence by assaulting and taking the men Codrington sent to keep the place for his Majesty and burning their house. Was informed by M. Boyneau that that island, by agreement between the English and French generals, thirteen years past, was to remain in the state it then stood, inhabited by some few Indians, and neuter; but has heard of no such agreement, and is certain Dominica was comprehended in the Earl of Carlisle's patent, and that both Lords Willoughby gave commissions to one Warner, an Indian, to command it under his Majesty. Gave M. Boyneau an answer to the same effect as to De Baas, and begs speedy orders how to act further therein. Had conceived a design to take Tobago from the Dutch, it being much for the safety of Barbadoes to keep any nation from growing strong there, and had provided men, arms, and provisions, and two merchantmen, besides sloops to transport them, but when they heard of a ship of 30 guns lying there and a small fort found that backwardness in the merchantmen that he was forced to desist. Is confident two small men-of-war would have taken the island, and if two small frigates, well manned and victualled, were sent, it would be easy to reduce all the Dutch Colonies near them and to settle Dominica also. Has given this ship charge of this packet, considering this affair with the French should speedily be prosecuted or totally left. Barbadoes is in good condition and well prepared to resist enemies and do his Majesty service. Cannot resolve to send any more men to Dominica unless as many are sent to defend themselves from any new affronts. *Endorsed*, "Rec^d Sept. 24, '72. Received of Mr. Richards Sept. 30, 1672, and in John Locke's hand, "Council 13 of Novemb^r 1672." *Encloses*,

901. I. M. De Baas to Col. Codrington. Sends four Englishmen he has caused to be taken at two several times in the Island of Dominique; the first under a pretext to search for a silver mine, the others with an order from Codrington to make an establishment there. Sends M. de Boyneau, who commands the King's ships, express to Barbadoes to give him to understand that he cannot permit that any nation settle in Dominique without order from the King, otherwise he would suffer the agreement

between the two nations to be violated; and therefore prays him to desist from that enterprise, and report the state of that affair to his Britannic Majesty, as he has done to his King. M. de Boyneau will make some propositions, showing with what zeal he desires the continuance of the union of the two nations and the prosperity of the arms of their Kings. Martinique, 1672, July $\frac{1}{11}$. *French*, 1 *p*.

901. II. Col. Codrington to M. de Baas, Governor of Martinique. Has received his by "La Sieur Boyneau," giving him to understand of some English now sent up whom he has removed from their quiet settlement and prosecution of his Majesty's interest in the Island of Dominique. Cannot but resent this as an hostile attempt on his Majesty's said island; but it can in no way discourage Codrington from his duty in that concernment. Will, with all diligence, transmit to his Majesty an account of what has passed, and hopes that in the interim he will not give him further cause of complaint; assuring him he will make it his business that a right understanding be held betwixt them, of which he has desired "La Sieur Boyneau" to give him full assurance. Barbadoes, 1672, July 8/18. 1 *p*. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., Nos.* 17, 17 I., II.]

July 27. Barbadoes. **902.** Copies of above enclosures with marginal notes to I. "Original in French remains with the Lord Arlington" and to II. "Read in Council 13 Nov. 1672, Original remains with Lord Arlington." [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIV.*, 127–129.]

903. Extract of the several cases of the English at St. Christopher's, arising upon the 8th Article of the Treaty at Breda, taken out of the original books and transactions transmitted to his Majesty's Council for Plantations by Col. Wm. Stapleton, Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands. By which it appears that though all those cases were duly entered and pleaded before four Commissioners appointed on each side, not one of them was finally agreed, but all of them after seven months sitting left wholly undecided by reason of the differences of the Commissioners, to the extreme loss of the English, who are for this reason alone still kept out of their respective rights. These include 41 separate demands made between 29th November 1671 and 6th July 1672. The first by Capt. Mathews for four negroes from M. le Barone. Then follow the demands of Susanna Nestsmith for a plantation, house, mills, coppers, slaves, &c. amounting in value to 141,980 lbs. of sugar sold by her first husband to Mons. St. Marke; of Mrs. Lockier, a plantation sold to Mons. la Fortune; Col. Everard, goods carried off a plantation sold to Mons. de Clarett; Major Willett, a negro in Mons. Tellier's hands; the English Commissioners for Plantations sold by Lieut. Richard Roberts to M. de Presimon, and by George Simpson to Mons. Overy; Capt. Wm. Freeman, a plantation, negroes, cattle, &c. worth 800*l*. per annum, sold to M. de Chambre for a brigantine; Mrs. Mary

Pycroft, a plantation her brother John Din without her knowledge sold to M. le Mote; Robert Cave and John Binns, a negro sold to one Indian Hector; Philip Lambert, a plantation sold to M. Angier for 12,000 lb. sugar, of which he received but 4,000; Elinor Connor, a cow sold to M. Lanswine; Thomas Robinson, five head of cattle sold to Michael Artson; John Allen and Elizabeth Jane, plantations sold to M. de Hamell; William Howell, two negroes, not sold, in possession of M. de Clarett; Robert Oates, a plantation, house, and cattle sold to M. Loreine; Thomas Laremore, for timber carried off his plantation; Butler Carver, a plantation sold to John Rowland and M. Le Croc; Zacheus Darvill, a plantation sold to M. Bodett; Major Willett, negroes, cattle, houses, &c.; Samuel Cave, a plantation, &c. sold to M. Terbeck; Thomas Richards, a plantation sold to M. Bonnemere; Edward Pittle, a plantation sold to M. Dennie; Thomas Atwell, a plantation sold to John Dunker; Henry Binns, a plantation sold to M. Jeaffard; Capt. Wm. Plummer, a plantation sold to M. de Clarett; Capt. Roger Elderton, a plantation of M. Nampone, pretended to be held by gift from James Jones; Mrs. Penford, a plantation sold to M. Jeaffard; Henry Michell, a plantation sold to M. Bonnemere; John Perkins and John Tangi, a mare and a cow sold to M. de Cowett; Edward Battry, a plantation, with houses, sold to M. de Prayle; Mrs. Joane Dowson, on behalf of the children of Richard Dent, a plantation sold to M. Tabery; Mrs. Jane Sherwood, a plantation sold to M. St. Denny; Thomas Atwell, a plantation sold to John Dunker; Mrs. Taylor, a plantation sold to M. Dero; John Wignall, a plantation sold to M. Jeaffard; Roger Elderton, plantations sold by one Pontegrave to M. Moreflatt, and by John Poynton to M. Le Villier; Charity Love, the moiety of a plantation sold to M. de Mimie; Mrs. Morgan, a plantation sold to Jack le Boone, and now in possession of Messrs. Remee and Legree; Henry Seaton, a plantation Lieut. Charley sold to M. Peter; Dermon Ring, George Pursivall, Thomas Pelham, Barnaby Jefferys, and Simon Mathews, horses and other cattle sold to the French. The demands for cattle, &c. were refused on the ground that they were not comprehended in the word goods, in many cases payment for meliorations was demanded before restoration, and in some cases no reason was shown for refusal. *Signed by* Lords Shaftesbury, Culpeper, Gorges, and Arlington, Sir Henry Coventry, Edm. Waller, and three others. *Endorsed,* A brief extract of the several cases of his Majesty's subjects in St. Kitts, which though heard before the several Commissioners of the English and French nations, yet were never finally adjudged but remain to this day undetermined. See address of the Council for Plantations to the King 9 June 1673. 6 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 18, *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIV.*, 55–61.]

July 30. **904.** Minutes of the Council of Antigua. Ordered, that one fort be built in Falmouth Harbour, if feasible, and the other in St. John's Harbour; that one negro out of every eight throughout the island be appointed to work thereon; and that all said negroes be ready at the said forts on the first Monday in September next, each with

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an axe and a bill; that an under overseer be hired for each of the forts, and that any person refusing or neglecting to send his proportion of slaves be committed to gaol till he give security to answer said contempt at the next general sessions. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 55*.]

Aug. 4. St. Jago. **905.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Whereas, by reason that all persons have been indifferently buried in the body of the church and chancel of St. Jago, the ground has not only been broken up in divers places, but likewise very indecently continued so for two or three months, and many fresh graves have been opened, whereby very offensive smells have proceeded highly to the annoyance and danger of those attending said funeral, Ordered, that no person hereafter be buried in said church unless their executors or administrators pay 10*l.*, and, if buried in the chancel, 13*s.* 4*d.* besides to the parson; provided that those that have pews erected in the body of the church pay but 5*l.*, if they are buried within said pews; said sums to be paid to the churchwardens, who are required to take particular care that the graves be made up and the church kept clean, and that all such monies be employed towards the inward ornaments of the church and providing of plate and other conveniences for the Communion table. Whereas by the ill practice of divers inhabitants in suffering their patents to remain in the office for some years after they are sealed, his Majesty has suffered exceedingly in his quit-rents, and the Receiver has been put to exceeding trouble in collecting them, Ordered, that in accordance with the intent of the King's proclamation the patent be taken out within 12 months after date of the order, otherwise the grant to be void and disposed of by the government on certain conditions hereafter named. And whereas many patents are in the office, sealed in the late Governor's time, Ordered, that unless taken out within three months by the persons concerned, they be cancelled with provisoes for having built upon, planted, or manured the lands, and for the interest of infants or persons not residing on the island. Whereas Thos. Bromhall. attorney, having presented a kind of petition in the nature of an impeachment of John White, Chief Judge of the island, for bribery, partiality, and other offences, and his own witnesses, vizt., Capt. Rich. Brayne, John Mirfield, and Sam. Conyers, on their oaths approved the integrity, learning, and justice of said Mr. White; and whereas Mr. Bromhall has likewise published defamatory papers to several persons before presented to the Governor and Council and to the end that others may be deterred from the like, Ordered, that said Mr. Bromhall be committed to the custody of the Marshal till the next Grand Court day, and then stand for quarter of an hour on a pillory on the parade, with his mouth gagged and his thumbs tied, and a paper pinned on his back signifying the offence; and that he suffer the like punishment at Port Royal on the next Court day following; and then be remanded to prison till he give security of 2,000*l.* for his future good behaviour and better abearing. 5½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.*, 317–322.]

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Aug. 7. Montserrat. **906.** Gov. Stapleton to (the Council for Plantations). This conveniency offering accidentally, and not daring at this time of year to stop a vessel in an open road for fear of the hurricane, and having lately written at large (July 13) by Capt. Ed. Saye of the Lætitia, will only beg their Lordships to consider their weak condition at St. Christopher's, and how they are daily wronged by the French, having little or no compliance from them in anything relating to the Articles of Peace, especially the 13th as to restitution of negroes. To take notice, from the annexed copies of Col. Codrington and M. de Baas's letters, how the latter deals with Barbadoes relating to Dominica, where there has been an English commission these 10 years; since they so huff it with Barbadoes, it may be imagined how they hector it upon St. Christopher's, where the English are but a handful to them. Is now venturing thither upon some difference betwixt Governor Matthews and Chev. de St. Laurens, of which will send particulars by his next. Prays that the Governments of Barbadoes and New England be commanded on any rupture to assist the Leeward Islands, they being potent in men, shipping, and provisions, especially New England; and that there may be an order from the French King to his Governors to join with them against the Indians, or at least not to countenance those who have lately murdered some of the King's subjects on Antigua; those he secured were innocent, but has kept hostages to oblige them to find out the offenders. The French have them always at command, and made them their bloodhounds in the late war, and to some they are more terrible than the French. Prays that these and their former grievances be represented to his Majesty. Annexed is a list of all the papers he sent by the Lætitia. 13th July 1672. *Encloses,*

906. I. M. De Baas to Col. Codrington, Dep. Gov. of Barbadoes. Martinique, 1672, July $\frac{1}{11}$. *Cal., ante, No.* 901 I.

906. II. Col. Codrington to M. De Baas. Barbadoes, 1672, July $\frac{8}{18}$. *Cal., ante, No.* 901 II. *Endorsed by Locke. Together,* 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., Nos.* 19, 19 I, II.]

Aug. 9. Piscataqua. **907.** Francis Champernowne and Henry Jocelyne to Robert Mason. Having had no answer to a former letter they wrote in March last, remind him of his concerns in these parts, that some speedy settlement be made either by himself or the King. Their Province and Maine are very desirous of such a settlement, especially since his letter of April 1671 to Major Shapleigh, to the effect that for what was past he would not trouble any one, but would only demand a reasonable quitrent of each inhabitant, granting to every man the lands they now possess, and to their heirs. This letter, communicated to a public meeting of the principal inhabitants of the colony, has quite rooted out former apprehensions, and now every man expects earnestly his coming over or sending Commissioners. Are informed that he has offered the surrender of the province to the King; if it is so they hope he will take care that no worse conditions are required of them

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than were offered by his letter, and that he will retain some propriety with the King in the Province wherein his grandfather laid out many thousand pounds. Are informed that the Magistrates of the Bay are endeavouring to invite him to an agreement by joining his Province to theirs ; hope he will not hearken to them, as he can gain no advantage but only detriment thereby, in case any contest arise between the King and the Magistrates. The Government of the Bay grows more and more in disesteem, and if his Province and Maine were settled by the King many of the principal merchants would come and inhabit his Province, the river being the most commodious for trade of all New England. The Magistrates of the Bay have often written to the towns in that Province, but the people will own no subjection to them, especially since the King's commission declared them not to be under their Government. Besides, they have many ill-willers at home, and if the King should send a commission to settle those parts, that of the Bay must comply out of necessity, especially if the King published his declaration of not meddling with church government, but leaving to the country to have what they most like, with toleration to all his subjects. Earnestly desire to hear from him by the first opportunity. *Endorsed,* " To be especially considered, showing the general inclination and desire of the people to be under his Majty's protection, the Bostoners being to be easily necessitated to comply." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 20.]

Aug. 12.
Whitehall.

908. Answer of Lord Arlington to the Spanish Ambassador's Memorial of July 17th last. His Majesty having perused the memorial of the Marquis del Fresno, Ambassador Extraordinary from Spain, concerning the frigate St. Dominic and Our Lady of the Rosary, from Cartagena, taken by a vessel who said she was from Jamaica, has commanded this answer to be made: That he has sent orders to the Governor of Jamaica that if this matter appears as is complained of, that said frigate be restored and the guilty persons severely punished. But his Majesty has great reason to believe that this violence has not been done by any of his subjects of Jamaica, but by some of those privateers who have refused to submit themselves, and take not only Spanish vessels but English also, and that her Catholic Majesty may be assured of the King's resolution to cause the Peace to be observed with all strictness in America, and in pursuance of his Majesty's commands the Governor of Jamaica has taken one Capt. Witherborne, condemned him as a pirate, and sent him here, where he remains a close prisoner. But his Majesty cannot but take notice of several injuries his subjects have received from those of Spain, since the publication of the Peace, viz. :—

In November 1671 a small ketch from New York was taken, robbed, and carried into St. Jago, where the Governor dismissed the Spanish captain without any satisfaction given.

In August 1671 the pink Peter, of London, was taken, the men abused and imprisoned at Campeachy, and the ship plundered to the value of 3,000*l.*

About December 1671 one Capt. Yellows, who had been denounced a pirate by the Governor of Jamaica, tendered his services to the Governor of Campeachy, and was by him given a commission to take his Majesty's subjects on the coast of Yucatan, and surprised five of their vessels, which are detained, with their men, in Campeachy, and their men kept prisoners. His Majesty commands Lord Arlington to represent these instances to the Queen, from whom he hopes no less than that she will order satisfaction to be done, and that for the future no such violences be committed, nor her Governors permitted to revenge injuries her subjects may happen to receive from those of the King; who, upon complaint, will cause satisfaction to be made, and the offenders severely punished. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 21.]

Aug. 13.
Court House, Falmouth.

909. Minutes of the Council of Antigua. Ordered, that an Act be drawn declaring at what prices Spanish money shall pass in this island; an Act concerning alehouse keepers; an Act for preventing and punishing the wilful burning of canes; an Act for confirming several statutes made before the late unhappy war and repealing all others; an Act for encouraging trade at the two towns; an Act for enlarging and keeping clear the King's highways; an Act for relief of such as shall lose negroes or slaves, or have them maimed in the service of the country. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 55.*]

Aug. 14.

910. The King to Sir Thos. Lynch, Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica. His Majesty having by his late letters signified that ships from Jamaica should come only at certain times of the year, and in fleets, for their better security during the war with the Dutch, but since finding how inconvenient this may be to the inhabitants and traders, has thought fit to leave it to his discretion to permit ships to return from Jamaica as Lieut.-Governor Lynch shall judge convenient. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 68.]

Aug. 14.

911. Warrant to Sir John Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower, or his Deputy, to suffer Sir Thos. Modyford, Bart., prisoner, to have the liberty of the Tower. ¼ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXIV., p.* 177.]

Aug. 14.
Maderah.
[? Madeira.]

912. Sir Tobias Bridge to Sec. Lord Arlington. Sailed from Plymouth 20th July with the fleets for Tangier and Barbadoes, and parted from them the 30th. Discovered on 2nd August four sail, two of which proved Dutch men-of-war of 50 or 60 guns, which made up to them; and they, being only two ships of any considerable burden, the William and the Katherine, and other two small ships, had a dispute with them for an hour and a half, when the Dutch found it too hot and left them. Capt. Williams behaved with great prudence and courage: one of the smaller ships not being able to keep up was taken; are repairing some damages to rigging, &c. and masts, and purpose to pursue their voyage tomorrow. *Endorsed,* "R. 6 Oct. 1672." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 22.]

1672.

Aug. 14. **913.** Eight Acts passed in the island of Antigua, viz.:— (1.) An Act for the confirming of several necessary and useful statutes made before the late unhappy war, and for the repealing of all others. (2.) Concerning alehouse keeping. (3.) For the preventing and punishing of those who shall wilfully burn or fire any canes. (4.) Declaring at what prices Spanish monies shall pass in payment between person and person in this island. (5.) For encouragement of trade at the two towns. (6.) For the enlarging and keeping clean of the King's highways in this island. (7.) For the relief of such as shall lose or have negroes or slaves maimed in the service of the country; and (8.) For the confirmation of all marriages had and solemnized by any Justice of Peace or other Magistrate on this island. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLIX.*, 41–48.]

Aug. 14. **914.** Duplicates of five of the above Acts. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. L.*, 285–290.]

Aug. 14. **915.** Another copy of the above Act passed in Antigua for confirmation of marriages. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No.* 110.]

Aug. 23. New Providence (Bahamas). **916.** John Wentworth, Governor of New Providence, to Sir Thos. Lynch, Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica. Has not till now had opportunity to make his grateful return in behalf of himself and the inhabitants of this young colony for his letter of 16th March last; but the emergency of affairs has induced them to hire this shallop to spread before his Excellency their impotent and unsettled condition, their daily expectation of assistance from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for these two years having prevented their more early application to Jamaica, the rock whence their first Government and order was hewn. Has stirred up the people from a sense of the misery which threatened them in regard of the reported war, to address his Excellency for a supply of such arms and ammunition as are in a schedule affixed to their annexed petition. They are a party of above 500 souls, of whom 200 fighting men, but not above 60 armed, or 30 lb. of powder and shot amongst them; their harbour, which is very apt for fortification, has not one gun, so that they are totally exposed to any incursion; and they hope that through his assistance with his Majesty they may be adjoined as a branch to his Government of Jamaica. The Council and Assembly have courted his Excellency to ratify Wentworth's Government by his immediate commission and instructions, for which there is the more need, for that some licencious persons have sprung an indifferency in obedience, by reason of Sir T. Modyford's remove and the recall of all his commissions. Encloses copy of his commission and instructions, craving that his next may extend to all the Bahama Islands as formerly, in regard many of the inhabitants range amongst the banks and kayos in pursuit of wrecks or other profitable drift, which sometimes usher in a small benefit. Has pursued his instructions with the best of his skill, but desires them more ample, and in particular some statute books, and instructions for the duty of the Assembly, assuring him he will render better acknowledgment for his trouble when capable. New

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Providence is 30 miles in length and 10 miles in greatest breadth, part being waste with fresh and salt ponds, but it may entertain 8,000 or 10,000 labourers; all growths suitable for these climes, and all creatures thrive well, the salubrity of the air beyond all places he is acquainted with; plentifully accommodated with fresh water and fish, and ordinarily with timber; a harbour for ships drawing 15 foot water, the entrance from the northward ocean, between the islands Abaco and Eleuthera, which are 14 leagues apart, and free from danger; these are 30 leagues in length, but with little habitable land; and eastward, southward, and westward for 40 or 50 leagues are islands of no value, with shallow water and banks, navigable only for barques and shallops. Intends to take a more cosmographical account of these islands with his first leisure, and shall thereby be better prepared to give a more ample account. New Providence more considerable than all the rest, all things thriving to content. Lastly, requests favour for the bearer, Abraham Aderly, to be protected from all incumbrances which may prevent his hasty return with his Excellency's commands. *Original signed, with seal. Encloses,*

916. I. Petition of the inhabitants of New Providence and the Colonies adjacent to Sir Thos. Lynch, Governor of Jamaica and the islands adjacent. That in 1666 they transplanted themselves to this place from their straitened condition in Bermuda, and in two years increased to 250 people, who by a solemn proclamation acknowledged his Majesty's title to these islands, and applied to Sir Thos. Modyford, who granted a commission and instructions to their elected Governor, Capt. John Wentworth, till his Majesty's pleasure should be known, whose commands have been observed; since which they addressed his Majesty by petition through Sir Thos. Modyford, but with no answer, only that the Governor was advised by letter from Sir Peter Colleton of 20th August 1670, that his Majesty had conveyed the propriety of the Bahama Islands to the Proprietors of Carolina, promising a speedy mission of power to their present Governor. But since these two years, neither commands nor means for protection have been transmitted by their Lordships. The inhabitants have increased to 500, but their known incapacities are so great, and their lives and fortunes are so unsafe and perilous, especially on account of the intelligence from Bermuda of a war breaking forth with the Dutch and Spaniard. Pray him that in consideration of their naked condition they may be clothed with a speedy supply as in the schedule affixed, and recommend the confirmation of their Governor's authority; and they oblige themselves in some reasonable time to make payment for the same. *Signed by* John Wentworth, John Devitt, Rich. Jones, Thos. Griffin, and Geo. Thornton, Councillors, Jas. Witter, Secretary, and 19 others.

916. II. A brief of arms and ammunition desired as by the country's petition, which include 100 small arms, six

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barrels of powder, four great guns, with shot, &c. *Signed by* John Wentworth in behalf of the Council, and William Raynor in behalf of the Assembly. *Together,* 4½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX, No.* 23, 23. I., II.]

Aug. 29. Whitehall. **917.** Petition of Sir Francis Clinton, Knt., Gentleman of his Majesty's Privy Bedchamber in Ordinary, to the King. That the Secretary of Barbadoes hath constantly been granted by patent for life and is so now to Mr. Dawes, also the Provost Marshal to Mr. Steed. Prays for a grant for 21 years of the Offices of Secretary and Provost Marshal of Nevis, which is now vacant. With reference to the Council for Plantations to consider and report thereon whether the granting said office as desired is consistent, "his Majesty having favour for the petitioner." Whitehall, 1672, August 29. "Recd. Sept. 3, '72. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 24.]

Aug. 31. **918.** Concessions of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina "to certain persons in Ireland" (*in Locke's handwriting*). Every freeman that arrives in Carolina to plant there within one year from this date shall have 100 acres of freehold, and for each man servant above 16 he carries with him 100 acres, and 70 for each woman, and 70 for each man servant under 16 to him and his heirs for ever, paying 1*d.* per acre annual rent after the year 1689. Every servant when out of his or her time to have 70 acres of freehold for ever under the same rent. Those who go may take up one or more colonies according to their number and the quantity of land granted entirely to themselves and have free exercise of their religion. And those who have a right to take up manors *vid. Fund. Const* § 17. It is required that they plant in towns and do not build their houses stragglingly, "such solitary dwellings being incapable of that benefit of trade, the comfort of society and mutual assistance which men dwelling together in towns are capable of giving one another." In each colony there must be one town and the streets must be straight, broad, and regular. If the undertaker get 600 men transported within a year he shall be made a Landgrave *vid. Fund. Const.* § 9 and have four baronies; if 900, he shall besides have the nomination of a Cassique; if 1,200 or upwards, the nomination of two Cassiques. Every man must carry one year's provision. The Lords Proprietors will give the best advice they can on the best way of transport, &c. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XX., p.* 90.]

Sept. 5. **919.** Grant to Robert Clowes of the office of Chief Clerk to attend the Supreme Court in St. Jago de La Vega in Jamaica, with power to sign writs, decrees, and keep records by himself or deputy during life, with all profits thereto belonging (*see No.* 924). [*Dom. Chas. II. Docquets.*]

Sept. 5. Surinam. **920.** Abstracts of Letters from P. Vorsterre, "seeming the chief agent in Surinam," to the Committee of the States of Zealand. All things quiet and in good state, longing for ships from home and news of a victory. The English planters begin to doubt of their countrymen's coming, and pray God they may not, as the Dutch do; yet believes they will come towards winter, and therefore doubts not their Lordships will also send ships as oft promised, for (by deaths and sickness) he is fallen to 200 men only, counting too the Dutch planters and merchants, and the masters and seamen of their ships, three of which lie ready to depart, when a great weakening will ensue. The sick are 50 or 60, eight of the new men dead and more like to follow for want of refreshings, having nothing to eat but rotten bacon, peas and gruts, and but little of that. Is daily besieged by their comrades for some comfortable thing, which it is impossible for him to supply with his small wages, nor are there any medicaments at the Chirurgeon's, who in many years has had no supplies from the State. The officers are not one jot better treated, but live in want of wine, bread, butter, cheese, good pork and flesh; and he desires that for the future the public magazine may be better furnished. Has not left for above six weeks of pork, and three of cassaire bread, nor knows where to get more, the cassaire being all spoiled by the extreme wet, so that of 5,000 lb. or 6,000 lb. promised they could not make 600 lb. Most planters' negroes have nought to eat but the greens they pick in the fields. Once seized all the inhabitants' provisions, who came in troops clamouring that it was cutting their throats, so that he was forced to desist and "let them have some James." Some bread might be got from Indians on other rivers, but he has not a piece of trade goods left. Calls God to witness it is not his fault, the country not being able to maintain itself without supplies of men and provisions, so that he is little less than in despair, being subject every hour to be invaded by a powerful enemy; meanwhile he has appointed three fasts to supplicate God's extraordinary help. The English prisoners are very quiet, being mostly very sick, vizt., Capts. Render and Vermiman, and Mr. Knight, with little hope of life; detained them there, for as soon as the negroes heard their masters were sent away prisoners they fell to mutiny against their overseers, and killed an Englishman; three are shot dead, and the rest pursued. His fortification is complete, and in good defence had he men, yet doubts not to keep his trust till another be sent to take his place. A report brought by Indians from Corentyn of one Peter Raedt come into that river to take negroes as he did at Cajana in times of peace; has sent a pinnace and boat to take him if possible. A shallop or row-barge sent him was sunk. Gave allowance daily to the soldiers that laboured at the fort, wherewith they bought provisions of Schipper Jacob Soeteling; whereupon he draws a bill on their Lordships for 400 gilders, and another for 150 for calicoes, train oil, and brandy for the Public Magazine. Another of the same date to Mr. Gaspar Ingelse, one of the same body of the Admiralty in Zealand. Notifies the death of Roger Dickenson; what order he had taken to supply his overseership; and what sugars are sent by several vessels. Briefly repeats "the bleeding concerns" mentioned above, and insists to be "repealed" and advanced to some good employ at home in consideration of his service. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 25.]

1672.
Sept. 8.
Jamaica.

921. Sir Thos. Lynch, Gov. of Jamaica, to Capt. John Wentworth, Gov. of New Providence (Bahamas) and the islands adjacent. Has received his letter of 23 Aug. [*see* No. 916], and is sorry he cannot supply them according to their desires. Remitted his last letter to the Council in March, and expects answer by the first ships from England, for the Council are concerned for the remotest of his Majesty's subjects; but this busy and bloody conjuncture has put a stop to all affairs and ships. As yet there is no appearance of war with Spain, and hopes the Dutch will rather be considering of quenching their own than setting another's house on fire, nor can he think the wealth of their islands sufficient inducement for a privateer to come among their shoals; however, sends some powder and shot for the arms they have, and "defend yourselves as well as possible till you are better supplied." Arms here are very dear, and stores the King has none, every planter buying for himself, which is but needful, for he is just now advised a Dutch man-of-war of 42 guns is on the coast; nor have they great guns sufficient to mount in a fort they are building at Bonham's Point, and if they had this boat could not carry them. Has sent a commission, as his Council and Assembly desire, for his Majesty's subjects are too apt to contemn his laws when they have them, and may therefore be well disorderly without them, and hopes he invades nobody's right in renewing Sir T. Modyford's commission to him till the King give other orders. Wishes they were all well settled at Carolina or here, considering they can never in those islands be convenient, safe, or rich. In 30 years Barbadoes, Nevis, St. Christopher's, &c. are declining, and few have clear estates, for ill neighbours, and want of ports, river, timber, pasture and quantities of land (which he supposes is their case) make their interest hazardous and inconsiderable. Told them formerly that three ships were fitted out of the Havana to destroy them and Carolina, and that "the Norths" and "your shoals saved you"; Cuba so interposes that it is impossible for them to have any frequent communication with Jamaica. Least of all understands what they propose for trade, and wishes they had informed him; supposes the Council will only consider whether they increase the King's customs and English navigation, strengthen the colonies abroad, lye convenient for commerce, or can produce something extraordinary. The master says the ambergris and brazilletto trades fail, now they have no interlopers, and that so much as a New England man does not come near them, for tobacco is the veriest drug in the world, and cotton, indigo, ginger, cocoa, and sugar do not grow well out of the tropics; "but I do not make a judgment of a place I never saw, nor will I at all discourage you, but in everything I can assist you." Only passionately wishes they were settled where they might have safety and riches as well as health, which your Bermudians are said to covet most of any people; Mrs. Guy and other Bermudians have had great success in

1672.

Jamaica, only some few wanted health and beef, both which are more plentiful now, and it may be she makes this year 200,000 lbs. sugar, and had made half as much cocoa if it had not failed; "but this is not to tempt you hither," only to desire them to better inform him, and whatever he thinks of the islands will always think well of the people, and particularly of Wentworth, and be ready to serve them. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 26.]

[Sept. 13.] **922.** Petition of Robert Sims, Thomas Bates, William Wooley, and Abraham Summers to the King and Council. That they served his Majesty in the West Indies in Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment, were wounded and lost their limbs. Bates, Wooley, and Summers were continued on the muster rolls till the regiment marched out of Southwark, when they were dismissed without pay or debentures; and Sims going over as sergeant was made ensign, but cashiered by Sir T. Bridge contrary to the Rules of War, and sent away without any pay. Pray that the matter may be examined and petitioners relieved. "Read Sep^{t} 13, '72." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 27.]

Sept. 16. **923.** Warrant to the Attorney-General. To prepare a Bill for the King's signature to pass under the Great Seal appointing Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury, George Viscount Halifax, Thomas Lord Culpeper, Richard Lord Gorges, William Lord Allington, Henry Brouncker, Sir Humphrey Winch, Sir John Finch, Edmund Waller, Henry Slingesby, Silas Titus, and John Evelyn a standing Council for all Affairs relating to Trade and Foreign Colonies and Plantations. 10 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIII., p.* 70.]

Sept. 16. **924.** Patent creating an office of Chief Clerk to attend the Supreme Court at St. Jago de la Vega in Jamaica, and to sign and seal writs, enter decrees, and keep the records of the said court; and granting same to Robert Clowes of the Inner Temple, London, to exercise same by himself or deputies, for life, with all fees, profits, and advantages thereto belonging. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 28.]

Sept. 17. Whitehall. **925.** Privy Seal for 700*l.* per annum to Col. Stapleton, Gov. of the Leeward Islands, during the time he shall remain Governor there, to commence from Midsummer last. *Mem. only.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXIV., p.* 182.]

Sept. 17. Whitehall. **926.** Privy Seal for 2,778*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* to Col. Stapleton for the entertainment of two companies of foot in the Leeward Islands. *Mem. only.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXIV., p.* 182.]

Sept. 17. **927.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Present, Sir Peter Colleton, Bart., President, Henry Hawley, Chr. Codrington, Henry Drax, John Knights, Dan. Searle, Thos. Wardell, Sam. Farmer, and John Sparkes. Ordered, that the Proclamation and Commission sent by his Excellency concerning the Government of the island be proclaimed by the Provost Marshal this afternoon in the Market

1672.

Place of St. Michael's Town; that George Hannay, late Provost Marshal, deliver up the gaol and all matters belonging to that place to Edwyn Stede, whom his Majesty has by letters patent constituted Provost Marshal-General of the island; that the President sign all papers formerly signed by the Governor, till the next Council sitting; that Col. Christopher Codrington take care of the several guards within the island till further order; and that Richard Noke execute the place of Secretary till the next sitting of the Council, no person appearing to lay claim to said office. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 198–199.]

Sept. 20. **928.** A particular of monies disbursed by and due to Henry Slingesby, Secretary to the Council for Foreign Plantations, for the service of the Council, and of moneys owing to several officers and others attending said service, for two years ending at Midsummer, 1672, amounting to 1,866*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* *Annexed,*

Warrant of the Council to Henry Slingesby. That out of the yearly sum of 1,000*l.* payable by virtue of his Majesty's commission to them out of his Majesty's Exchequer, he reimburse and pay to himself and others the several sums mentioned in the foregoing particular. 1672, Sept. 20. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 110–112.]

[Sept. 20.] **929.** A similar particular for one quarter ending at Michaelmas, 1672, amounting to 204*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; with similar warrant for payment annexed. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 112–114.]

Sept. 23. Westminster. **930.** Privy Seal to pay to Col. Wm. Stapleton as Governor of St. Christopher 700*l.* per annum, half-yearly, the first payment to commence from the Feast of St. John the Baptist last passed, and to continue payable yearly whilst he remain Governor there, until said island shall be in a condition to pay him the like sum, but to abate in proportion as any part thereof shall arise from said island. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 29.]

Sept. 23. Westminster. **931.** Privy Seal reciting the Privy Seal of 10th March 1671, to Sir Chas. Wheler, then Governor of the Leeward Islands, to pay 2,778*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* for the entertainment of two foot companies of 80 men each in the Leeward Islands, and to pay the like sum to Col. Wm. Stapleton for the same purpose. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 30.]

Sept. 24. [Virginia.] **932.** Ten Acts passed at a Grand Assembly holden at James City, 24 Sept., 24 Chas. II., 1672, the titles of which are as follows:—(1) An Act for the defence of the country; (2) An additional Act concerning orphans' estates; (3) An Act concerning tythables born in the country; (4) Limiting how long accounts shall be pleadable; (5) Concerning servants sold for the custom; (6) Concerning masters of shipps and collector; (7) For suppressing of vagabonds and disposing of poor children to trades; (8) For the apprehension and suppresion of runaway negroes and slaves; (9) Concerning swamps and marshes; (10) Concerning men's notes, how far pleadable against their estates, if dead. *Also* Payments on the public account (*in lbs. of tobacco*). *Certified copy by Hen. Randolph, Clk. Assbly.* 7 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 31.]

1672.
Sept. 26.
St. Jago.

933. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. On reading more attestations from Barbadoes concerning 16 negroes sent hither by one Peter Hayman, merchant, belonging to Abel Dean, and pretended to by Will. Dives, both of that island, which import that Col. Christopher Lyne and Walter Lathly believed said negroes belonged to Mr. Dives, whereupon the Governor and Council there referred the parties to a trial at law. Ordered, that the effects remain still in Anthony Swimmer's hands, till result of said trial be known. There having been a very liberal contribution from the inhabitants of Port Royal and most of the settlers and planters towards building a platform at Bonham's Point, and fortifying the port, ordered, that Lieut.-Col. Freeman, Capt. Bache, and Anthony Swimmer collect all such moneys subscribed at Port Royal, and contract with Col. Theodore Cary to oversee the work, and make all other bargains necessary for lime, stones, and other materials. Ordered, that whereas the north side of the island, not being well settled, is a retreat for runaway servants and slaves, who, unless taken will fall into parties, and it will be impossible to retrieve them, any person taking up a runaway servant or slave from the north side and bringing him to the Marshal at St. Jago or Port Royal shall receive 40s., but if two or three are brought together they shall be paid according to the Act. Ordered, that in all parishes where there are ministers either the parson or sexton keep a true account of all burials and christenings, which has been much neglected, and once a year deliver it to the churchwardens, who are to take care that a particular entry be made in the parish book; and that in all parishes where there are no ministers, and the inhabitants live at such distances from the parish church that they cannot conveniently bury there, and possibly the rites of burial are not used, all masters of families in such cases be obliged to give account of the death and birth of any in their families to the next Justice of the Peace, and he deliver it to the churchwardens, who are to enter it as aforesaid, so that a certain record be kept throughout the island for the future. Ordered, that whereas by the death of Mrs. Mosely, attorney to her husband, Capt. Wm. Mosely, there is no one to look after his interest, John Mosely be empowered to look after the plantation, cattle, and goods, and take care of the children till Capt. Mosely come himself or appoint some one to take it out of his hands; to whom said Mr. Mosely is to be accountable, giving good security not to embezzle anything belonging to said plantation, according to the inventory made by Saml. Lewis and George Hanbury, by the Governor's particular order. 4½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.*, 328–332.]

Sept. 27.
Westminster.

934. Charter of Incorporation of the New Royal African Company. Whereas all the regions called Guinea, Binny, Angola and South Barbary in Africa, and the sole trade thereof, are the undoubted right of the Crown of England; and whereas the said trade is of great advantage to his Majesty's subjects, and for the improvement thereof several charters have been granted by his Majesty's progenitors, but all have proved ineffectual till his Majesty

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by letters patent of the 10th January 1663 granted the said regions to his Royal Consort Queen Katherine, Mary the Queen his mother, since deceased, James Duke of York, and others therein named in trust for the Company of Royal Adventurers trading into Africa, with such liberties and privileges as by the said letters patents may appear, whereby said trade is much advanced; but said company, having sustained great losses in the late wars, to enable them to pay their debts have treated with the persons hereafter named, and are become suitors to his Majesty to accept a surrender of their propriety and privilege in said regions, and to make said persons a new corporation for carrying on said trade; his Majesty tendring the advancement of said trade, has accepted said surrender, and hereby grants to James Duke of York, Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury, John Buckworth, Sir John Banks, John Bence, Esq., William Earl of Craven, Jarvis Cartwright, Samuel Dashwood, Sir Richard Ford, Thos. Farrington, Capt. Ferdinando Gorges, Edward Hopegood, John Jefferies, Sir Andrew King, Chas. Modyford, Esq., Saml. Moyer, Peter Proby, Gabriel Roberts, Sir John Shaw, Benjamin Skutt, Sir Robert Vyner, Thomas Vernon, Nicholas Warren, and Richard Young, their executors and assigns, all the regions and dominions extending from Sallee in South Barbary to Cape de Bona Esperanza, with all islands near adjoining, during the term of 1,000 years; rendering to his Majesty and his successors two elephants, whenever he or any of them shall land in said regions. Nevertheless this grant is in trust for the sole benefit of James Duke of York, Prince Rupert, Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury, Henry Earl of Arlington, Col. Wm. Ashburnham, Aldn. Robt. Ask, John Ashby, John Ayres, Thos. Aldworth, Russell Alsop, Richard Alie, and Thomas Andrewes, Duke of Buckingham, John Earl of Bath, George Lord Berkley of Berkley, Sir John Banks, Sir Thos. Blodworth, John Ball, John Bence, Richard Booth, John Buckworth, James Burkin, and John Bull, Mrs. Dorcas Birkhead, Edmond Bostock, Richard Beckford, Anthony Barnardiston, Joas Bateman, Edward Bouvery, Man Browne, John Beare, Richard Boys, John Bowerman, Wm. Bowman, John Bowles, Thos. Lord Clifford, Wm. Earl of Craven, Sir George Carteret, Sir Wm. Coventry, Sir Anthony Craven, Sir Robt. Cotton, Sir Peter Colleton, Sir Nicholas Crispe, Sir Francis Chaplin, Sir Robert Clayton, Mrs. Dorothy Colvill, Capt. George Cock, Benjamin Coles, John Crispe, Esq., Thos. Crispe, Nicholas Cook, Jarvis Cartwright, John Culling, Josia Childe, Thos. Childe, Nicholas Carter, Benjamin Cole and John Cooke, Sir Jonathan Dawes, George Dashwood, Esq., Aldn. Francis Dashwood, Wm. Dashwood, Saml. Dashwood, George Day, Thos. Duck, Humphrey Edwin, Saml. Everard, Sir Richard Ford, Sir Philip Frowd, Aldn. Daniel Forth, John Fenn, Thos. Farington, George Frohock, John Fitch, and Moses Goodyer, Capt. Ferdinando Gorges, Henry Griffith, Wm. Goulston, John Gardner, Philip Grave, Wm. Galway, Robt. Jeffreys, and John Gourney, Francis Lord Hawley, James Hoare senr., Edward Hopegood, Wm. Hodges, John Hill, John Harbin, Ralph Hodgkins, Thos. Heatley, Richard Holder, Richard Hawkins, George Hadley, Rowland Hill, James Hoare junr., and Henry Johnson, John Geffreys

John Jurin, Peter Joy, Thos. Johnson, and Marke Jarvis, Sir Andrew King, George Keats and Henry Kempe, Sir Charles Littleton, Sir John Lowther, Christopher Lowther, Thos. Lewis, John Lindsey, Simon Lewis, John Letten, Jacob Lucy, William Levell, Ralph Lee, Henry Lascee, John Lock, Chas. Modyford, Richard Middleton, Marke Mortimer, John Middleton, Robt. Morris, Daniel Mercer, Humphrey Morrice, John Morrice, Thomas Murthwaite, Samuel Moyer, Ralph Marshall, John Meade, John Markland, John Morgan, Robert Monteth, Wm. Metcalfe, Thos. Neales, Benjamin Newland, Thos. Nicholls and Richard Nicol, Mrs. Delicia Nelson, Lord Powis, Sr. Thos. Player, Lawrence du Puy, Chas. Porter, Thos. Povey, John Portman, Peter Proby, Daniel Pennington and Peter Paravicini, Sir John Robinson, Dame Priscilla Rider, Tobias Rustal, William Rosse of Rosse Island, Thos. Rider, Wm. Rider, Wm. Roberts, Robt. Ryves, Gabriel Roberts, Henry Richards, Edward Rudge, Godfrey Richards, and Chas. Ryves, Sir John Shaw, Col. John Searle, Sir John Smith, Benjamin Skutt, Joseph Skutt, William Salmon, Saml. Sambrooke, Peter Short, Robert Stevenson, William Stevens, John Short, Thos. Short, John Sweeting, Simon Smith, John Skepper, Thos. Stevens, Nathaniel Symons, Edmond Sherman, [*sic blank*] Shermer, Sir John Talbott, Henry Tulce, George Toriano, Saml. Terrell, and Paul Tatnell, Sir Robert Vyner, Thos. Vernon, Wm. Vannam, Sir George Waterman, Sir Thomas Wolstenholme, Sir Wm. Warren, Brome Whorwood, Sir Joseph Williamson, Thos. Winter, Edward Willoughby, Wm. Walker, Nicholas Warren, Wm. Warren, Arnold White, John Winder, Nicholas Wilde, Thos. Westerne, Richard Young, and John Young, and all others that they receive into their society, whom his Majesty constitutes one body corporate by the name of the Royal African Company of England; with power to use a common seal engraven on the one side with the image of his Majesty's royal person in royal robes, and on the other with an elephant bearing a castle supported by two negroes. For governing said company there shall be a Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy Governor, and 24 assistants, the Duke of York, Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. John Buckworth, and other persons above named as trustees, being the present Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy Governor, and assistants, and between the 1st and 20th January in each year there shall be a General Court for election of those officers for the ensuing year, and from thence till other persons be chosen in their rooms or they die or be removed; said officers to take oath of fidelity to the company. Forms of said oath. With power to hold courts for management of business, summon general courts, make reasonable laws, and impose punishments by imprisonment or fine to the use of the company, so as same be not repugnant to the laws of England: to remove the Governor or any other officers convicted of misdemeanour; assign stocks in open court; set forth ships in warlike manner; enjoy all mines of gold and silver, and sole trade in said regions for gold, silver, negroes, slaves, goods, wares and merchandises whatsoever; and set out ships for further discovery of said rivers and places, paying alway the customs due on exportation and impor-

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tation of goods. With prohibition to all other his Majesty's subjects to traffic into those regions or to import any redwood, elephants' teeth, negroes, slaves, hides, wax, guinea grains, or other commodities of those countries from any place within the limits aforesaid, without license under the company's seal, on pain of imprisonment and loss of ship and goods. All factors and masters of ships forbidden to trade without license from the company; and power to seize all ships, slaves, and goods whatsoever trading there contrary to these presents, one moiety of such forfeitures to the company and the other to his Majesty and his successors; with provision that his Majesty's Commissioners of Customs shall not permit entry to be made of any goods to be exported or imported to or from said parts other than shall be allowed by the company or their officer appointed to sit in the Custom House for that purpose. Power to the Governor and others to have the government of all forts, factories, and plantations settled by the company; to make peace or war with any of the heathen natives, to appoint governors and officers of said forts and factories, who shall have power to raise and train military force and execute martial law according to the company's instructions, his Majesty's sovereign right over all said plantations, and power of making peace or war when he shall be pleased to interpose, always reserved. Two thirds of all gold mines to be reserved to his Majesty and his successors, the company paying two thirds of all charges incident to discovery, defence, and working; and the company to enjoy one third on the like terms. A court of judicature constituted, to be held at such places as the company shall appoint, to consist of one person learned in civil law and two merchants, with power to hear and determine all cases of forfeitures, mercantile bargains, trading contracts, charter parties, and mercantile and maritime cases whatsoever, and all injuries committed on the high seas or in the countries aforesaid, according to the rules of equity, customs of merchants, or such rules as his Majesty shall appoint; all judgments to be in writing containing a short state of the matter of fact, sentence and adjudication thereon. The company to enjoy all privileges in the city of London as fully as any company of merchants heretofore established by patent; and all admirals, commanders, and other officers are commanded to assist therein. 7½ *skins.* [*Pat. Roll*, 24 *Chas. II.*, *pt.* 3, *No.* 3136.]

Sept. 27. **935.** Copy of the preceding charter. *N.B.*—The Earl of Arlington's name is omitted from the list of members of the company, and there are variations in the spelling of names. 27½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. I.*, 1–28.]

1672? **936.** Account of the Limits and Trade of the Royal African Company. The company's limits under his Majesty's Charter begin at Sally in South Barbary near Tangier, and end at Cabo Buen Esperança, where the East India Company's limits take place. The trade of Barbary, whence comes beeswax, copper, goatskins, gold, oils, corn, feathers, gums, and many other commodities, and of the Canary Islands, is followed by particular persons, the company

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having not thought fit hitherto to take it up. Next begins the North coast of Guinea. On James Island in the River Gambia the companies have a fort where are kept 70 men, and a factory whence elephants' teeth, bees-wax, and cowhides are exported in very considerable quantities; the river is very large and runs up much higher than any discovery has been made, and the gold is supposed to come most from places at its head; in this river they have small factories at Rio Noones, Rispongo, and Calsamança, and trade by sloops to Rio Grande and Catchao, for those commodities and negroes. At Sierra Leone River they have a factory for the same commodities, whence they sail into Sherboro River, where there is a factory, and trade chiefly for redwood, useful in dyeing, of which sometimes 300 tons per annum may be got and elephants' teeth; thence they trade to Cabe Mount and Cestos for elephants' teeth, where there was formerly a factory; and all along by ships staying a day or more they trade on the Grain and Quaqua coast, for Guinygrains or Mallagruetts, which is physic for negroes, and Quaqua cloths which are sold on the Gold Coast, and for teeth. At Cape Trespontes begins the trade for gold, and on that coast they have factories, not laid down in the maps, at Ashinee, Abinee, Dixiscove, Anashan, Anto, Succondee, Anamaboo, Wyamba, and Aga; Cormentine was taken from them in the first Dutch war, when Mr. Selwyn was agent, and at the same time they took Cabo-Corso Castle from the Dutch, which is now their chief port and place of trade, with 100 English, besides slaves, and the residence of their Agent-General, who furnishes thence all their under-factories with goods, and receives from them gold, elephants' teeth and slaves. Near Cabo-Corso is the great Dutch castle called the Mina; and more leewardly the company have another factory at Acra for gold. Their next factory is at Ardra for slaves only, which are there very plentiful; next follows Benin with a factory where they procure great quantities of cotton cloths to sell at Cabo-Corso and on the Gold Coast; then more leewardly lies the Bite, whither many ships are sent to trade at New and Old Calabar for slaves and teeth, which are there to be had in great plenty, and also in the rivers Cameroons and Gaboons which are near, but no factories, those places being very unhealthy. A trade for Angola is begun, and they have ordered a factory to settle near the Portugals' chief city at Sunis, whence it is hoped great quantities of slaves and copper may be got. They have not yet discovered any other places within the limits of their Charter. The slaves are sent to all his Majesty's American Plantations, which cannot subsist without them; and other commodities are all brought into England, the gold coined in his Majesty's Mint, and all other goods always sold publicly at a candle. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. I.*]

1672 ? **937.** A Chart of the Sea Coasts from the Land's End of England to Cape Bona Esperanca. With dedication in Latin to the Governor and Company of the Society of English Merchants trading to Africa. By John Seller, Hydrographer to the King. [*Frontispiece to Col. Entry Bk.. Vol. I.*]

1672.
Sept. 27.
St. Jago de la Vega.

938. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Order of the King in Council, dated at Whitehall 11th May 1672, to be recorded; concerning the suspension of the Act of Navigation in all matters concerning ships, masters, mariners, guns, furniture, &c., or any goods imported or exported to or from Norway or the Baltic Sea; from Germany, Flanders, or France, whereof the masters or owners shall be his Majesty's natural born subjects. That merchants of any nation may import from any port whatsoever, hemp, pitch, tar, masts, saltpetre, and copper, paying such duties as by the Acts of Tonnage and Poundage are imposed on his Majesty's natural born subjects. And further, that any English merchantman freely employ any foreign vessel whatsoever, navigated by mariners of any nation, for importing or exporting all goods to or from any port in England and Wales, or any of his Majesty's plantations, paying only duties as for goods exported in English built bottoms. Provided, that no goods whatsoever be by them imported into any of his Majesty's plantations, but such as shall have been shipped in, and directly carried from, England or Wales; and that goods laden by them in any of his Majesty's plantations, be brought directly from thence to some of his Majesty's ports in England or Wales; and all Governors and Officers of Customs are strictly charged to observe all the rules and orders in the said Acts enjoined, save in the two clauses concerning English ships and mariners herein dispensed with. This dispensation to continue in force during his Majesty's pleasure, and after six months' notice by Royal Proclamation be given of it's determination. On the account given of the acquittal of one Peter Johnson, a pirate, because of errors in the indictment, which contained only one offence, whereas Johnson had committed divers piracies since publication of the peace; ordered, that the Attorney-General forthwith draw two new indictments, copies to be delivered to Johnson, that he be proceeded against according to law. 5 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.*, 323–327.]

Sept. 28.
Barbadoes.

939. Sir Tobias Bridge to Secretary Lord Arlington. Wrote from the Madeiras August 14th, with account of their voyage so far, and meeting a Dutch man-of-war of 50 guns and upward, a frigate, and two other ships, which fired smartly upon them, but Captains Collyer and Williams placed their guns so conveniently, that, after an hour and a half's hot dispute, they left without any great damage done, save the taking of one of the smaller ships commanded by Yates; the other three, Collyer, Williams, and South's, arrived at Barbadoes on Saturday last was sevennight, and Lord Willoughby's instructions to the Council were presently delivered and opened; the government in his absence in the hands of the Council, with Sir Peter Colleton President. Found all things in peace, and very good posture for defence. The guards are still continued as before, expecting his Lordship's arrival every day. It has been a very sad year both for planters and merchants, but all please themselves in hopes of the great treasure to be found in Dominica. Has conversed with several discreet persons, and believe it is a matter of more than ordinary concernment and deserves to be looked after. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 32.]

Sept. 28. Bristol. **940.** Richard Browne to Sir Joseph Williamson. Refers to his last (from Jamaica) of 7th April by Capt. Cole in the Lyon in company with the Welcome. Has since had news by Capt. Robotome of the Thomas and Charles of war with the Dutch, and that Sir Chas. Wheler had made his escape from Nevis to the French. Intelligence from Barbadoes of an attack on the Dutch Leeward Isles, and that in a hurricane two ships were lost and the other forced to Jamaica. That the Dutch had delivered up Statia and Saba to the English, and three or four days after the French coming to take them were much troubled to see English colours up. The design is further to attack Tobago and Curaçca. Capt. Rose in the Friezland arrived at Jamaica with 350 negroes belonging to the Royal Company; with him came Agent Peirs belonging to the Royal Company, who, report says, has abundance of riches and is now come home in Capt. Robotome['s ship]. Capt. Didd arrived at Jamaica from Guinea with 150 negroes, and has sent his vessel to Campeachy for logwood. Capt. Saywell arrived in the Ruth of London with 140 negroes, and is loaded and bound for London. The Assistance has been at Trinidad on Cuba for cattle, and since at the Havana, where she was in much danger and forced to throw over six guns. Capt. Smyth, a Dutchman from Trinidad, advises that the Spaniards at Cartagena had seized a ketch employed by Sir Thos. Lynch to trade with them, and had burnt all the goods in the market place; Sir Thos.'s loss is they say 1,500*l.*, vessel and negroes. Some whisper great complaints, but dare not speak, nor can he write all be knows. The Assembly sat several months, chiefly to raise moneys, 3,000*l.* being pitched on with pretence of making forts at Port Royal, but nothing could be done. Several small Acts about the government of the island, but nothing yet made public; only some of the Assembly have subscribed a gratuity for John Gadbury, the astrologer of London, for giving the island and them so great a character in his scheme erected in his almanack in 1671. Capt. Wells, in the Civilian of Jamaica from Triste in the Bay of Campeachy, bound with logwood for New England, reports there are three Dutch ships, the least of 36 guns, ready to sail with logwood for Holland; and that Capt. Morrice in the Lilly, a late pirate pardoned by Sir Thos. Lynch and pretended to be sent against Yellows, a late privateer revolted to the Spaniards, yet never attempted to pursue him though at Villa de Mors 70 leagues from him, but has laden his frigate with logwood. Hears that the other vessel, Capt. Allword, employed by the Governor and others at 80*l.* per mensem since February 1, sailed for Campeachy, and sold their negroes and other goods at a good price; but Robt. Hewitt, the supra-cargo, going ashore to sell goods was pursued by some of our late privateers, who robbed him of a considerable sum of money and plate; so that it is difficult to find a firm trade with the Spaniards. It is inestimable the injury the logwood men do the Spaniards, there being at one time, as informed, 900 men cutting wood at Beef Island by Triste,

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and presumes many more to the eastward at Cape Catoche, Lambeth Bay, and Ballinah; and a long time unmolested, but fears some will come short home, for the 20th July off the Havana they met four sail of Spaniards, men-of-war, well filled with gratings, oars, and men, who said they were bound for Campeachy; no question but to scour the coasts of our logwood men. By those men-of-war were advised that Capt. Johnson, a late privateer of Jamaica but now a pirate, had taken a Spaniard of 16 guns and another from Old Spain, both bound to the Havana. Sir T. Lynch has given commission to Capt. Harris to attack a Dutch merchantman trading with the Spaniards upon Cuba. Capt. Rogers, a privateer turned pirate, is cruizing on the Spanish coasts about Cartagena. Since privateering failed here there have been several robberies; several have suffered, and others in due time will receive their deserts. In Capt. Boebotome's ship, arrived from London one Squire Bennet, a kinsman of Lord Arlington's, with a considerable cargo; whilst aboard he went by another name. "Here is one Mr. Audry, the brother-in-law to Sir Thomas Lynch; upon your account hath made him Lieutenant of the Assistance these 10 months, and in that capacity comes now home." Sailed from Jamaica July 9, Major Beeston in the Assistance, Capt. Rose in the Friezland, Capt. Rocbotome in the Thomas and Charles, Capt. Stubbs in the Endeavour, Capt. Seywell in the Ruth, all bound for London, and Capt. Rich. Leach in the Huntsman for Bristol. August 5th watered at the Havana, and were told of three Dutch men-of-war and a fire-ship at the Bay of Mettusas 20 leagues to the eastward, which they judged to be those Capt. Wells spoke of; September 2, came up with a French pink from Porto Rico bound for St. Malo, and on the 19th the Assistance and her convoy made for Scilly, and then for Cape Clear, and arrived on Thursday last at King Road, not seeing one sail; but this day arrived a vessel from Ireland with advice of a ship of Bristol chased ashore on that coast by two Dutch capers of no great force. Has had a long voyage so takes the benefit of the Bath three or four days, and then for London to kiss his Honour's hands. Humble service to Lord Arlington. Begs he will be mindful of him if there be any vacant employment during these troubles. Humble service to Serjeant Knights. 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 33.]

Sept. 30. Barbadoes. **941.** Sir Peter Colleton to Sec. Lord Arlington. Lord Willoughby having put the government of this island in the Council during his absence, and appointed Colleton President, has despatched this fleet of seven sail manned and gunned according to enclosed list, with commissions and instructions, and taken bonds as his Majesty has directed. The fleet would have consisted of 14 sail, but a storm on the 14th instant forced seven on shore and destroyed them. All else have been very quiet, and his Majesty's affairs in these parts are in a prosperous condition. *Encloses,*

941. I. List of seven merchant ships despatched from Barbadoes, 30th September 1672, with names of Commanders, numbers of guns and men.

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941. II. Instructions for Capt. Thomas Joyce, Admiral of the aforesaid fleet, 1672, September 27.

941. III. Bond of Captains of said fleet, viz.:—Thos. Joyce, Wm. Davis, Rich. Watson. Jno. Woodfine, Henry Nurse, Andrew Ellyard, and James Robarts. 1672, September 27th. *Together*, 5½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 34, 34. I., II., III.]

Oct. 1. **942.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered, that Richard Noke continue to execute the office of Secretary till further order, no person claiming same; that the President sign all papers used to be signed by the Governor till the next sitting of Council; that the guards in the several forts be suspended till further order; that five of the Council, President Sir P. Colleton to be one, be a quorum, with power to act as if the whole Council were present; and that the power of the militia be invested in the President till the next sitting of Council. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI.,* 199–200.]

Oct. 8. London. **943.** The Secretary to the Council for Plantations to Sir Thomas Lynch. His letters of 20th June and 5th July were read in the Council about 1st instant. Received orders immediately to advise him of their receipt, and that he may expect from Lord Arlington an answer of such things more peculiarly referred to his Lordship. As to his connivance at the trade of cutting logwood, their Lordships have at present no objection against it, resting satisfied with the reasons formerly given by him for it, provided that the same care and prudence be still constantly observed that he has mentioned in all his letters, and that he countenance not the cutting unless in desolate and uninhabited places. But to use all endeavours to prevent any just complaints the Spaniards may make of any violence or depredation in it. The other parts of his letters their Lordships will consider, and themselves signify their resolutions. Is likewise directed to acquaint him, that though through the war, but chiefly by reason of the unhappy death of the late Lord President, the Earl of Sandwich, their Lordships have not written so frequently as he might possibly expect, yet his Majesty having renewed his commission, created Lord Shaftesbury President, and Lord Culpepper Vice-President, and added divers other Lords to it, such care will be taken in future for supplying him with advice as that he shall not need to fear any discouragement for want of it. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 35.]

Oct. 9. Jamaica. **944.** Sir Thomas Lynch to Sir Joseph Williamson. Duplicate of his letter to H. Slingesby [No. 945], but with the addition that he has not had a letter these eight months from London, but from other parts has had rude accounts of the war, and it's fatal successes. That for chasing a Spanish vessel ashore, stealing logwood. and burning houses on the Isle of Pines, has turned Capt. Wilgresse out of his command; that our people do not "effectively" injure the Spaniards in logwood cutting, it is the French from Tortugas that make prize of all they can take. On the 18th of

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last month, the time of the storm which lasted three days, they had incredible swarms of wasps in the town, the like was never seen before; attribute it to the disturbance the tempest made, but which stayed but a few hours. All reasonable and planting people are against privateering, only the alehouse keepers and some few others that have gotten by them are concerned for them; but has heard that since the trial of Johnston one of the Justices, being exceeding drunk, cursed Lord Arlington and those that followed his orders, meaning himself, but does not think it convenient to take any notice of it. Is sorry he has no orders to permit ships to go hence till March, though they may better stay here than in any of the King's colonies, because of the fishing, wood cutting, &c. Incloses account, under Messrs. Hewytt's and Cooke's hands of the voyage. Copy of the Governor of Campeachy's letter to him. Proclamation against injuring the Spaniards, and some "large papers" from New Providence, Bahamas. *Endorsed by John Locke*, Rec. 26 Dec. *Encloses*,

944. I. A relation by Robert Hewytt of his voyage to Campeachy in his Majesty's service, by order of Sir Thomas Lynch. Embarked 31st January 1672, on the America frigate, Capt. Henry Ayler, in company with the Assistance and Lilly; cruised three weeks in the South Cays of Cuba to reduce pirates; thence sailed for Campeachy with the Lilly, where they arrived 7th March, and delivered the General of Jamaica's letter to the Governor demanding 14,000 pieces of 8 damages for a pink they took in August before. The Governor promised satisfaction from day to day, but were at last forced to return without it. Likewise demanded why he countenanced and commissioned his Majesty's subjects and a frigate of Jamaica to take English cutting logwood in desolate places, and his reply was they had no leave to cut, that the sole trade of that Province depended on that. As for detaining the frigate and English subjects, they voluntarily offered to serve the Crown of Spain, and therefore he would protect them in taking English ships cutting logwood. Were despatched 13th April with a bare letter to the General of Jamaica; re-took a catch which had been taken by Jamaica men revolted to the Spaniards, and sold her for 50*l.*; on 26th took an English catch, the Susan, that had taken a Spanish bark and stolen logwood, but she was cast away at Boga Pavillion on the South Cays of Cuba; and on 16th September arrived at Port Royal and gave the Governor this account. *Signed by Robert Hewytt.* Port Royal, Jamaica. 1672, September 16.

944. II. Don Fernando Francisco Descovedo, Governor of Campeachy, to Sir Thos. Lynch. Has received his letter with all respect. The frigates found Don Miguel Francisco Codorino ready to succeed him in the Government and himself ready to proceed to that of Guatemala, so

that he can do no more but answer his letter. Concerning the pink, it was necessary to impart the matter to the Bishop of the Province and Archbishop of San Domingo, and as the major part of the plate and negroes belong to the Church, they were of opinion to give account to the King and the Royal Audience of Mexico, so that neither he nor the present Governor have power to end it; but it will suddenly be determined by the Council, so that the King of England's Ambassadors will have justice, and whoever is in the right the goods are forthcoming. The English gentlemen on the pink declared that his Honour had recovered 700 slaves of Panama, and was using all diligence to recover the plunder of that city and restore it to the owners, which advice makes it lawful to detain these goods. Admires that those interested in the pink should complain that they missed 12,000 pieces of 8, when the Spanish captain made an inventory by the relation of each person of all they brought. But as he has written in the port of the Havana nor in this was the Peace published, and it was here made appear that the pink came to take the Spanish square sterned ship that was lost, and she could never have come up with the pink, for she was the worst sailer that used these seas. Nor was she a merchantman, for he has put in practice what he has seen used in Italy, viz.: Merchant ships armed for war have commissions according to their force and this ship had one. Doubts not time will moderate the humours as well of the parties aggrieved as of the privateers, and he will diligently endeavour it. By way of Cuba has remitted information of the disorder occasioned by the King's frigate chasing one of their ships ashore; sends another and desires him to remedy it. With this goes likewise information of a barque from this port taken by a Peragua with one known to belong to the King's frigate in the Laguna de Terminos; said person was taken and delivered to the English gentlemen to be carried before his Honour, where it is not doubted that punishment and satisfaction will be given. Intends to begin his voyage this week, and in all places will be ready to serve his honour. Campeachy, 1672, April 6.

944. III. Proclamation of Sir Thos. Lynch. Whereas the gentlemen sent to the Governor of Campeachy had complaint made to them by the Spanish Proprietor of the Island of Triste, or Beef Island, that divers of his Majesty's subjects had killed his cattle and cut wood without permission; also complaint from the Governor of Campeachy that an English vessel had taken one of theirs and barbarously put the men on a barren island to perish; his Majesty's subjects are hereby strictly commanded not to break the Peace by robbing or doing violence to the Spaniards; all that do so are pirates and robbers, and if they return

shall be proceeded against according to the rigour of the law. St. Jago de la Vega, 1672, Oct. 7. *Endorsed*, R. 26 Dec. *Together* 9 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., Nos.* 36, 36 I., II., III.]

Oct. 9. Jamaica **945.** Sir Thomas Lynch to Henry Slingesby, Secretary to the Council for Plantations. He remitted in July the laws and accounts of the people and trade for last year. Now there come for England 7 ships laden with logwood, indigo, sugar and hides, and trade and planting so improve, that had they vessels are like to ship off three times as much as last year. Refers to the logwood cutting and to his sending Robert Hewytt to Campeachy to demand satisfaction for 2,000*l.* taken out of an English pink an account of whose transactions now sends to Sir Joseph Williamson, also copy of the Governor of Campeachy's letter; keeps the original to send to the Admiral of the Gallions at Cartagena. The letter does not complain at all of our cutting wood, but of the King's frigate chasing ashore one of their vessels; this, and advice he had of our men injuring a Spaniard who owns the Island of Triste, caused him to put forth the Proclamation sent to Williamson. The Governor of Campeachy owns to the plate, negroes &c., but finds pretexts to keep them, remitting us to Mexico and Madrid. Hopes his Majesty will put a stop to this, for "we have lost this year of peace by these kind of seizures, twice as much as in St. Th. M.'s 7 years of war" Relates how Yallahs was employed by the Governor of Campeachy to take the logwood cutters, and has surprised 12 or 14 vessels; of which he has taken no notice, because he only connives at the wood cutting, and without orders dare not direct the retaking of our ships. Hear that the Gallions are like to continue at Cartagena all winter because the plate is not come to Panama; the Admiral has seized and confiscated a ketch from this place that was forced on that coast by want of water. They have lately sent from Cartagena to St. Jago de Cuba 500 negroes for 500 pieces of 8 a head at twelve months' pay. The Dutch have abundance of negroes at Curaçoa; was resolving to have sent Major-General Banister with 5 or 6 sail to take it and Surinam, but the design has been quashed. Hears the French of Tortugas prey more frankly on the Spaniards, and divers of our desperate rogues are joined with them; and that they daily expect 3 or 4 frigates from Martinico, and talk more briskly than ever of attacking the city of San Domingo; if they should take it, it would be most pernicious to English trade. Has remitted to Williamson another letter from the Governor, Council, and Assembly of New Providence, Bahamas, where there are 500 inhabitants, and his answer to it; should have sent them no Commission, for thinks ill of that settlement and not well of any new colony, nor would he do anything to interfere with the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, but their present necessities may excuse him. Doubts they will have sad news from the Caribbees, for one of these ships was driven by the hurricane from Nevis, and says it is the cruellest that ever was; it has reached this island which none ever did before, and they have lost some

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vessels, and his plantation which is the most eastward and open to the sea has suffered. The greatest disorder this hurricane occasioned was in the shipwreck of the arch pirate Johnson, who has raised a small storm of discontent, and that it may not rise against Lynch in England, will tell him punctually the story. Immediately after his arrival and the publication of the Peace, one Captain Peter Johnson went out of harbour with 10 men, and joining with one Thurston took a new Spanish ship, killing the captain and 12 or 14 more; then got about 100 men, English and French, took some small vessels, cruised off the Havana, till chased thence by the Assistance they went to the north of Cuba; where they took a great ship laden with wines from the Canaries, killing a Governor, 2 captains, and 18 men. Afterwards hearing the King's ships were gone, and growing weary of the French, Johnson came to this coast with his share of the prize to capitulate with Sir Thomas, and stood for Morant Bay to move Colonel Freeman to intercede for him, but he was no sooner at anchor than this gust threw his ship on shore, when everything was lost but the captain and men who were preserved for another destiny. Account of his arrest: gave a commission of Oyer to Colonel Modyford to send for the Justices to proceed to trial and immediate execution, but be sure not to let him be acquitted. But he contrary to these directions deferred the trial, acquainted none of the Justices with his orders, and though the Captain and 2 of his men confessed enough to hang 100 honester persons, Modyford told the jury they could not find against the prisoner, so that in half an hour he came to the tavern to drink with his Judges. This exceedingly amazed all, for he "thought Sir Th. M.'s son and the richest man in the island durst not have acted so." However, was resolved to do justice if all mankind did not oppose, therefore arrested the Captain for 10,000*l.*, called a Council, and finding material errors reversed the judgment, and as Colonel Modyford had nothing to say in his excuse, dismissed him the Council. Then tried the wretch again, where Lynch sat himself, which he never did in any Court, the Grand Jury hesitated to find the Bill because of the former indictment, but having done so the petty jury immediately found against him. In examination he confessed everything, and was condemned and executed, and as much regretted as if he had been as pious and as innocent as one of the primitive martyrs. Some if they durst would say Lynch was cruel and arbitrary, but take notice this was a Dutchman whom he had declared a pirate everywhere, and besides his murders, had done the Spaniards above 30,000*l.* injury. His ship was an admirable man-of-war new built at Cartagena of 18 guns what can be saved will keep for the owner, the Marquis De Villa Alta. Will send the men home as fast as he can take them, which they think next hanging, but thinks may make them more honest and serviceable. Sends now to Sir J. Williamson a large packet by Captain Swanly, Admiral of this fleet. Complains that he has not received a syllable from them, and hopes they will find time to let him know they remember they have such a servant as Thos. Lynch. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 37.]

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Oct. 17.
Port Royal, Jamaica.

946. Thos. Barrett to James Littelton. Private affairs. A vessel arrived here with people from Barbadoes coming to settle and bringing 80 negroes and some white servants in a catch, when they were surprised by two sloops from Curaçoa, who carried away the vessel, negroes, and servants, and gave them a small vessel taken from the French to bring them here. Has heard that Capt. James Tallers bought the negroes for Littelton from another ship in Guinea, which had them three months aboard, that they were almost all starved and "surfeycatted," he fed them with little else but musty corn: there must have been something extraordinary that so many of them died. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 38.]

Oct. 21.
St. Jago.

947. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Resolved, that all possible means ought to be used to stop the excursions of the Quarassoe (Curaçoa) private men-of-war; but that no party be sent hence to attack the island or fort, but that two ships be speedily fitted out to cruise off Bonayres. Ordered, that after any ship has passed the fort, no wherry-man presume to carry any person on board or lie by their sides, without licence from the Commander of Port Royal, or Captain of the Castle, under penalty of 20*l.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV..* 332-333.]

Oct. 22–29.

948. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered, that Richard Noke forthwith deliver up to Edwyn Stede, in right of John Dawes to whom same is granted by Letters Patent, the office of Secretary, with all books and papers, and that Edwyn Stede execute said office, and enjoy all fees and perquisites. The Secretary's oath.

Oct. 28.—Ordered, that Lieut.-Col. William Bate attend the Council to-morrow with an account of the ammunition and arms under his charge. Sir Peter Colleton, Bart., Henry Hawley, Daniel Searle, Chr. Codrington, Thomas Wardell, Col. Henry Walrond, Samuel Farmer, John Knights, John Sparkes, Samuel Barwicke, and Samuel Newton, Esquires, sworn of the Privy Council, and took the oath which follows. Sir Tobias Bridge having presented a letter from his Majesty to the Governor, dated 22nd March last, requiring him to be admitted of the Council; resolved, that whereas he is no freeholder in the island he was not qualified according to his Majesty's instructions of 12th June 1672, and that he be suspended till his Majesty's pleasure be further known.

Oct. 29.—Present as above also Henry Drax. Total, 12 of the Council. Ordered, that the Court of Chancery for the Island be established in the Governor and Council, any four besides the Governor to be a quorum; that all the Council be a Committee to consider about reducing Tobago, and that three, whereof Col. Chr. Codrington to be one, be a quorum; that writs forthwith issue for the election of an Assembly to meet on Tuesday 12th November next at the house of William Wilson, formerly the house of Jurin Barnes, in St. Michaels Town, at 10 in the forenoon; and that the Council be a Committee to inquire into the stores of ammunition and arms within the island, and that Lieut.-Col. Wm. Bate and all others concerned attend. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 200–204.]

Oct. 29.
Exeter House.
949. Earl of Shaftesbury to his very affectionate friend and servant Sir Thos. Lynch, Governor of Jamaica. His Majesty has bestowed upon the Earl with some other partners a propriety in some islands not lying far from Jamaica. Is now upon making himself a plantation, and intends to throw away some money in making some experiments there. Designs to try whether cocoa trees and Jamaica pepper will grow there, which some are apt to think will not bear the climate of these islands and grow to bearing in a soil not so rich and moist as in Jamaica. Is resolved however to make the trial, and must be beholden to him for plants and nuts fit to set, and for directions in the ordering of them, and doubts not he will furnish the bearer with the best sorts. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *p.* 118.]

Shaftesbury Papers.

Oct. 30.
Whitehall.
950. Memorial given to the Spanish Ambassador by his Majesty's command. Refers to Sir Mark d'Ognate's memorial some time ago complaining of the taking of the Advice of Cartagena, and informs the Marquis del Fresno, the Spanish Ambassador, that he has received letters from the Governor of Jamaica, who assures him that not only not that vessel but no other belonging to the Spaniards has since his arrival been brought into any port of that island, but is given to understand that said vessel was taken on the coast of Cuba and carried to Tortugas by a runnagate mulatto, who had formerly a commission from Sir Tho. Modyford. The Governor gives his Majesty likewise an account that he has put to death such privateers as he has taken, sent several times to the Isle of Vaca to prevent their rendezvous in revenge, whereof they have taken some English ships, that he has freed many blacks that were slaves at Jamaica and given them back to the Spaniards, and done all other things conducing to good correspondence. His Majesty therefore hopes the Queen of Spain has or will give order for redress of several injuries his Majesty's subjects have sustained from hers, particularly in the case of the lieutenant and several seamen of H.M.S. Sweepstakes, who about two years since were sent on shore by their captain at Baldiara in the West Indies, and have been since detained by the Governor. His Majesty informed the Conde de Molina, then ambassador, hereof, who promised to obtain the Queen's orders for their liberty; which not being yet done, his Excellency is desired to employ his good offices to that purpose, and also to the other particulars imported to him in a late memorial of the 12th of August last (*see ante, No.* 908). 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 39.] *Indorsed by Locke,* "Spain."

Oct. 30.
951. An Act made at the General Assembly of Newport, Rhode Island, Capt. John Cranston, Deputy-Governor, chosen moderator, and John Sanford, clerk, of the Assembly. On request by Edward Richmond, one of the purchasers with Major Atherton of lands in the Narragansett country, for a revocation of an Act formerly made for the forfeiture of such lands in the colony which should happen

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to be purchased without the assent of the Assembly, the Assembly, considering the industry and pains of the purchasers, and thinking themselves and posterity freed from all danger from barbarous Indians and settled in peace, hereby enact that the purchasers with Major Atherton shall have a good and lawful estate and title to their lands, as if the Act of prohibition had not been enacted. This Act not to bar any persons from taking measures to prove any claims they may have to these lands. Certified copy examined 4th September 1689. *Indorsed,* Received 17th June 1686. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 40.]

Nov. 2. Westminster. **952.** (Dr. Worsley) to Sir Thomas Lynch. The Council (for Plantations) have commanded him to dispatch the enclosed. Their Lordships have made an order that Lord Shaftesbury and others confer with Lord Arlington in order to move his Majesty about the design the Dutch seem to have upon Jamaica. All due caution is to be used to whom and how far he communicates their Lordships' letter, so as to dispose the officers of the island to a greater forwardness in its defence, without disheartening them by extraordinary apprehensions. By this conveyance he will receive a former letter of Worsley's of the 8th of last month, and hopes, one at least from Lord Arlington. Since his last, 34 Acts of the Assembly have come to hand, but no letter with them for the Council. Presented them to the Council, but finds no date fixed to any of them. Has diligently read several, and hopes to write more largely about them. *Enclose,*

> 952. I. The Council for Trade and Plantations to Sir Thos. Lynch, Lt.-Governor of Jamaica. His Majesty having by Lord Arlington acquainted them of some consultations of late held by the Dutch for the taking of Jamaica, and that in order thereto a confederation has been already propounded by some merchants for setting out a considerable fleet of private men-of-war, with a number of soldiers; there being also a strong rumour that these counsels have been communicated to the Count de Monterey, Governor of the Spanish Netherlands. Have some cause to suspect therefore lest these forces might take advantage of the present expedition of the Duke of Veraguas into those parts, to join with them, but that his Majesty relies on the honour of the Crown of Spain. Nevertheless their Lordships desire that he may send full intelligence of this intent, that the more care may be employed for putting the island forthwith into a ready and constant posture of defence; and they will apply to his Majesty, as there is any likelihood of danger, that supplies be sent to enable him to give a good account of it. London, 1672, Oct. 31. *Together,* 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., Nos.* 41, 41 I.]

Nov. 3. Barbadoes. **953.** Wm. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. Having from Tangier and the Madeiras given account of his proceedings will only add that after 13 weeks he arrived at Barbadoes Oct. 17th.

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At Madeira met with a smart hurricane 19th Sept., which forced Lt. David to slip his cable and trust to his sails, which were soon blown from the yards, but had first weathered a dangerous point called the Brazen Head; the storm continued four hours, and was the greatest any of the seamen were ever in, as they said, though he thought not so, being too well acquainted with a Willoughby gale, as they term it here, but their masts stood, and getting new sails in 24 hours they came safe to their own station and recovered cable and anchor. Found the island in a pretty good posture, and hopes ere long to put them in a better, the people seeming inclined to appear good subjects. Has chosen his Council as his instructions direct, and issued writs for an Assembly, and has accepted Sir Tobias Bridge's commission to command under Willoughby, and hopes to have occasion to employ him to some purpose; but his whole Council of opinion that Sir Tobias is incapable of serving as a councillor, has suspended that command of his Majesty till his further pleasure. Will, as directed, transmit the names of those chosen to the Council for Plantations. *Endorsed*, "Ans^d Jan^y 15." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX.*, *No.* 42.]

Nov. 5.
Jamaica.

954. Sir Thos. Lynch to (H. Slingesby, Secretary to the Council for Plantations). His of the 23rd July came to hand last week, and is the only letter Sir Thos. has received since his arrival. Believes the Council have greater concernments, yet hopes for the future he may have leisure more frequently to give their commands. Has just again perused his Majesty's instructions, as ordered, and supposes, if all his letters and papers be come to hand, he has complied with them in all that is possible; for has not only sent answers to all inquiries, but also Sir T. Modyford's account of receipts and disbursements with remarks, the state of the present Government, including that of the revenue, with the names and qualities of the Councillors and Officers of the island, and the methods and forms of their employments, lists of the militia, accounts of the arms and ammunition in the island, and account of all ships, people, and goods imported or exported this year; the Secretaries, Lords of the Treasury, and Master of the Ordnance have had the same accounts; nor does he know anything that is wanting but the numbers of people, which the Receiver has been four or five months collecting, and which by next ships will be sent as perfect as they can get, also, hopes, an exact map of the island, which he has contracted with two surveyors to make for 120*l*. Has hitherto had great distempers, wants, and difficulties to struggle with, but everything now is in a good posture. Planting is heartily and successfully intended, which, with logwood cutting, improves their trade as much as his Majesty's customs in England; and to his wonder, and hopes to their satisfaction, has reduced all the privateers, so that now there is not one English pirate in these Indies, unless some few in French vessels. Though this service may be done at a time when it will not be valued, believes his Majesty and Council will be pleased to see that his Majesty's orders are entirely obeyed, and that this sort of people are reduced to

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obedience and may be more useful than ever. Has sent for the masters in port that have used the logwood trade; and if their enclosed affidavits be not sufficient, believes he can send 500 of the same purport. This logwood grows all along the coast of Yucatan for near 150 leagues, and the best sort is in "morose and swampish" grounds where it is impossible to plant; and our people have only had huts there for convenience of embarking the wood, which has turned to so good account that there have been constantly English there since they began the trade, and believes that last year they cut above 2,000 tons. Hears there is now some 600 tons at Boston, which, with other American goods, it is reported they send to foreign markets; thought it his duty to advise this, that better inquiry may be made. Is glad to hear the Council has perused his papers, and that he may expect satisfactory orders from his Majesty; what Slingesby writes about the logwood, and what Sir Chas. Lyttleton advises the King said, makes Lynch own that trade, which is likely to be interrupted by a pirate that is fled to the Spaniards, and has already taken 14 vessels, and by capers from Curaçoa, as well as three small frigates from Biscay, who are sent to clear that coast. These considerations made Lynch order them to go in fleets, with the enclosed instructions, which is all he will venture to give till he hears further; it will be hard to defend themselves without offending the Spaniards, of which he will be cautious while the Peace lasts. His wife sending her mother a cocoa tree painted, occasioned his writing Sir Robert Moray all he knew of it. None here, nor any Spaniards he has met, can guess at the cause of these blasts of the cocoa trees, or what remedy to apply; on Hispaniola and Cuba the cocoa is also gone; the young walks to the eastward and some few on the north side are in good condition; but all that are old and some of the young are gone or going, though planted in different places and soils; believes the three former dry years occasioned it, by exsiccating the radical moisture, for after spring is past the leaves fall, and little by little they die, and some breed worms; but the certain sign of mortality is a dryness of the bark and dustiness about the root. Last year, which was very seasonable, has not recovered them; but this has not discouraged them from planting, and in some years they are likely to have much better and greater walks than ever. Is very glad of the liberty to strangers Slingesby seems to say the King will grant in Jamaica, having already done it in England, for freedom contributes much to the trade and settlement of a new colony. The taking of a ketch from Barbadoes with 40 passengers and 70 negroes made him think of sending six or seven vessels and 500 men to attempt reducing Curaçoa; but found the design so difficult, has sent only one ship of 26 guns and 120 men, and is designing to draw all the privateers that way, where they will not continue long if nothing is to be had. Doubts from that place they may take all that come down, especially as the European capers intend coming that way; which makes him lament the recalling of the Assistance and wish Lord Willoughby's frigate were ordered to cruise there. Hears from

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Barbadoes that his Lordship found Sir Peter Colleton in the Government, and was received with abundance of joy; that they have lost seven great ships by the hurricane [" urycan "] all loaded; and that about the Madeiras "our St. Patrick that was" took the ship carrying my Lord's horses and goods, the fleet basely leaving her, or she might have been saved, for the caper was so ill manned that that ship alone fought her above two hours. Hears from Cuba the galleons were expected a fortnight ago at the Havanna, in which city many people had been drowned and some houses and churches ruined by this fatal hurricane. Hears of four vessels more lost by it in the Bay of Campeachy and on the coast of Cuba. May possibly send to Cartagena, and when there is any certain advice of the fleet's motion will dispatch a vessel to let the Secretaries know. Begs as often as he can to give his own if not the Council's commands, needing all the directions possible in such an intricate employment abroad and so fatal a conjuncture at home. *Endorsed by Locke*, "Jamaica, 72." *Encloses*,

954. I. Depositions of William and John Coxen, Philip Osborne, John Mitchell, James Smith, and James Risby, all captains of ships, sworn before Sir Thomas Lynch, Governor of Jamaica. They have used the trade of logwood cutting for about 2½ or 3 years on the coast of Yucatan, from Boca Couil to Cape Catoche, and thence to Cozumel, and during that time the English have had and now have huts and people to the number of 100 or 200 there resident; have never seen any Spaniards or Indians, nor heard of any Indians nearer than 12 or 14 leagues, or Spaniards nearer than Rio Lagartos, 18 leagues off, where there are guards or look-outs, and have never met with any interruption until the pirate Yallahs came about eight months since and took divers vessels. One has also cut wood at Beef Island and Sumasanta, 35 leagues to the westward of Campeachy; the proprietor of Beef Island, who comes there at certain seasons to make hides, has always given leave to the English to cut wood; and the Indians there resident are not subject to the Spaniards. *Endorsed by Locke*, "William Coxen and others' depositions concerning cutting logwood 1672." October 29th to 3rd November 1672.

954. II. Proclamation of Lieutenant-Governor Sir Thos. Lynch for regulating the trade of logwood cutting. Being informed that his Majesty's subjects have used for some years to hunt, fish, and cut wood in divers cayes, islands, and parts of the continent, not frequented or possessed by any subjects of his Catholic Majesty, without molestation; nevertheless divers vessels have been seized by pirates and fugitives of this island, and are in danger to be surprised by them and others, as well as Dutch capers. It is hereby ordered that all vessels sailing from Port Royal for said lawful employments go out in squadrons of four at least, giving bond to obey whoever

is made Commander. Form of commission for commanders of fleets. *Endorsed by Locke,* Logwood, 3 Nov. 1672. St. Jago de la Vega, 1672, Nov. 3. *Together,* 6 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., Nos.* 43, 43. I. II.]

Nov. 5. Barbadoes. **955.** Sir Tobias Bridge to Sec. Lord Arlington. Wrote from the Madeiras account of their voyage. Lord Willoughby arrived from Tangier some time after him, to whom he presented in Council the King's letter and commission, both which received no good entertainment, and produced enclosed order. Is not in the least troubled at the reflections cast upon himself, but much aggrieved to see his Majesty's orders neglected. Lord Willoughby intends to send the St. David to Dominica very suddenly to take particular account of the mine there, of which he says he is the principal discoverer; believes the thing may be of very great concernment and worthy his Majesty's notice. Lord Willoughby has under consideration the reducing of Tobago. *Encloses,*

955 I. Order of the Governor and Council of Barbadoes. Sir Tobias Bridge having presented a letter under his Majesty's Sign Manual, dated 22nd March 1671–2, requiring that he be admitted one of the Council of the island; resolved, that Sir Tobias having acknowledged himself no freeholder is not qualified according to his Majesty's instructions, and that he be suspended till his Majesty's pleasure be known. 1672, October 28th. *Attested copy. Together,* 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., Nos.* 44, 44. I.]

Nov. 5. Barbadoes. **956.** Sir Tobias Bridge to Sec. Sir Joseph Williamson. It was no little trouble to him to depart so abruptly without taking leave, but it was by the King's command. The King's letter and his commission receive but slender entertainment from Lord Willoughby, of which he has given account to Lord Arlington. Prays him to take some care for remedying the defects. Has been careful to present his Majesty's commands, but does not think it necessary to dispute his Lordship's orders. Sir Joseph may be very instrumental in settling his Majesty's gift of 400*l.* per year, and what his Majesty formerly granted him as to some fee-farm rents, and may be confident he will never prove ungrateful. Entreats him to give assistance to Mr. Browne and Mr. Lloyd. Are all peaceable and quiet, with some thoughts of reducing Tobago. Lord Willoughby intends suddenly to send the St. David to look after the silver mine at Dominica, of which he says he is the principal discoverer. *Endorsed,* "R. Dec. 31." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 45.]

Nov. 6. **957.** Leolin Lloyd to Sec. Lord Arlington. Was sent to England by Col. Codrington, Deputy-Governor of Barbadoes, to give his Majesty account of a silver mine lately discovered at Dominique, with directions to deliver the papers to his Lordship; but his Lordship being on his embassy to the Netherlands, his Majesty referred the affair to the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Clifford, who ordered an expriment to be made by Dr. Williams with some of the ore brought over; who says he conceives it to be only the crust of a silver mine, in regard it yields not the quantity of silver suggested by the deposition of those who made the experiment at Barbadoes. But the ore was gathered by himself and others from the surface of the earth and in rivulets; they not having been furnished with conveniences for digging. The island is now possessed by Col. Codrington for his Majesty by a lawful purchase from the Indians there, who have always possessed it without the least claim from any European nation; and the English sent there at the charge of Col. Codrington remain in peace with the natives, but stand in need of his Majesty's protection against those tempted by this mine to become obtruders. Prays his Lordship to procure his Majesty's orders to secure the island by Col. Codrington, the first discoverer and purchaser, who next to his Majesty's service designs his Lordship's advantage. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 46.]

Nov. **958.** Petition of John Rodney and Frances his wife to the King. That Stephen Mall deceased was seized of an estate in Nevis worth 500*l.* per annum; petitioner Frances, his daughter and heir, married Wm. Richardson, merchant, deceased, who had some small dealings with Tho. Cole; that after said Richardson's death petitioners intermarried, and some time after returned for England. In their absence said Cole, pretending Richardson to be indebted to him in 60,000 weight of sugar (about 300*l.*), James Russell, then Governor and his intimate friend, caused some proceedings to be had against said Richardson (according to some pretended law in that island), and said plantation to be sold by outcry, at which Cole was admitted to buy the same for 60,000 weight of sugar; and said Governor in 1670, about the time of leaving his government, turned out petitioners' servants and possessed Cole of all petitioners' stock and goods, who hath committed much waste by felling of timber and otherwise. All which was done by contrivance between said Russell and Cole, without any notice to petitioners, and Cole refuses to give account or possession of the premises, though he well knows Richardson owed him nothing, or if he did, said premises were no way liable, or if they were yet not to have been so exposed to sale for so small value; and if there was such a debt he is satisfied with an overplus by the profits. Pray that said Russell, now residing in England, may be summoned to answer the premises, and that petitioners may have relief therein. *With,*

Reference to the Council for Plantations to call the parties before them, examine the matter, and report the state of the case to the King and what they think fit to be done for petitioners relief. Whitehall, 1672, Nov. 7. *Endorsed,* "Received the 8th of Novemb. 1672, and read the same day in Council." 2 *pp.*

Order of the Council for Plantations on the above petition. That a copy of said petition be forthwith sent to Sir James Russell, and that he be required immediately to give answer thereto in writing; and that Dr. Worsley, Secretary to the Council, inform him of the matter and circumstances alleged before said Council

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by petitioners as evidences of said Russell's injurious proceedings. 1672, Nov. 8. *Two draughts with corrections on the same sheet.*

Dr. Benj. Worsley to Sir James Russell. Encloses copy of the above petition, with the order of reference and order from the Council for Plantations, who, from a tenderness and respect for his former character as Governor and the distance of his present residence, are content that he answer in writing, though several circumstances tendered by Capt. Rodney and his agent, if true, greatly aggravate the partiality and rashness of his proceedings. The petitioners declaring that Cole, to whom he sold said plantation, was Russell's intimate friend; that whereas the debt challenged did not exceed 300*l.*, and no way appeared by bond, but was pretended to arise by accounts of dealings with Richardson, which accounts were of many years' standing and ought not to have been allowed till Richardson's books had been examined, nevertheless he admitted Cole's witness on his own behalf only, and delivered possession of a plantation alleged to be worth ten times the value of the debt, when some few of the slaves sold at market price would have been sufficient to satisfy said debt; that such a sale is not only without precedent, but contrary to an express law then in force; and that said plantation was not only sold in the absence of and before Capt. Rodney ever heard of any such debt or demand, but when, as Russell knew, he was commanded off the island on his Majesty's service. To all which their Lordships require a punctual and particular answer, with all convenient speed. 1672, Nov. 12. 2 *pp.*

List of stock and goods left by John Rodney upon his plantation in Nevis in 1668, made by him by direction of the Secretary of the Council for Plantations, viz.: 33 negroes and Indians, great and small, four white servants, 9 cattle, 2 sugar mills, 7 coppers, with stills, coolers, and other necessaries, besides houses and near 100 acres of canes, all fit to make sugar within one year after Cole had possession. *Signed by J. Rodney.* 1 *p.* 1672, Nov. 12.

Sir Jas. Russell to Dr. Worsley. Has received his letter of the 12th with papers enclosed concerning Capt. Rodney's impeachment against him, and sent answer. His indisposition prevented him answering sooner, and if their Lordships rest not satisfied, desires the present Governor and Assembly of Nevis may be ordered to send over copies of all the proceedings, from which it will appear that Capt. Rodney had no injury done him, unless by his profuse and idle brother and agent, Cæsar Rodney, who, with no regard to the satisfaction of his debts, caused the stock of the plantation to be wasted through riots and suits of law. 1 *p.* Bristol, 1672, Nov. 30.

Sir James Russell to the Council for Plantations. Has received Dr. Worsley's letter and Capt. Rodney's petition against him, the falsities whereof he will lay open. Capt. Rodney had a plantation in Nevis, but it was encumbered with debts above its worth. Thomas Cole was of his acquaintance, as other merchants were, and on his return to Bristol Sir James consigned some sugars to

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him, but no such intimacy had he with Cole as to bias him to partiality or injustice, a thing he ever abhorred. Has heard there were great dealings between Cole and Richardson, and between Cole and Rodney; but does not remember the particulars, only they were duly proved in Nevis, and notice given to Cæsar Rodney, petitioner's brother and agent; and no exception being made, the plantation was, about 1670, by order of himself and the rest of the Court of Assembly, sold by outcry to Cole for satisfaction of his debts, and notices having been put up for a month inviting any one to give more, and no other chapman coming, Cole was put into possession according to law and by full assent of the court, his integrity in all which will appear by the public records of the island. The slaves, stock, and cattle left by petitioner on the plantation were in a short time sold by petitioner's brother, and recovered by judgments by creditors for debts, amounting, as he has good reason to believe, to more than the whole plantation and stock were worth, contracted by petitioner and by his said agent by his profuse, idle, and lewd living; and as for timber felled, it was for the use of the island, and believes petitioner's agent received satisfaction for it. Lord Willoughby when Governor gave the Assembly power to make bye-laws, and accordingly they revived a former law for satisfaction of debts for the sale of plantations, by virtue whereof petitioner's plantation and several others were sold. Has been informed that petitioner suggested to Sir Chas. Wheler that he had been unjustly dealt with, who, finding it untrue, continued Cole in possession. That petitioner was sent off the island in his Majesty's service is untrue; he insinuated with Lord Willoughby to be employed in bringing over letters to his Majesty, that he might defeat his creditors and that his person and goods might not be touched by arrest; for he brought away above 20 tons of sugar and other merchandise, and left debts to above 100,000 weight of sugar to creditors who were forced to sue for recovery, and Cæsar Rodney owned in court they were just debts. *Together, 6 papers. See also Report of the Council for Plantations on the whole proceedings.* 23 June 1673. Bristol, 1672, Nov. 30. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., Nos.* 47, 47 I.-V.]

Nov. 7. **959.** Copy of the above petition of John Rodney and Frances his wife, with reference. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIV., p.* 62.]

Nov. 8. **960.** Memorial to Sec. Lord Arlington? That in June last the fleet consisting of 29 ships sailed from Barbadoes for England, Capt. Leonard Webber, Admiral by commission from Col. Codrington, Deputy Governor, Capt. Robert Munden, Vice-Admiral, and Capt. Burrey, of Bristol, Rear-Admiral, but during the whole voyage said Admiral took little or no care to put the fleet in a posture of defence. That on 29th August, close by the Islands of Scilly, two Dutch capers of 25 and 16 guns endeavoured to get into the rear of the fleet, and had the Admiral engaged them they durst not have attempted so considerable a fleet. But said Webber took down his pendant, made sail, and ran away, and the caper encouraged by the running of the whole fleet, forced one, Mr. Grant, who had but four

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guns, after some handsome resistance, to surrender; sailed to Capt. Munden, the Vice-Admiral, who surrendered without resistance; and then came up with Capt. Coleman, a new strong English built, with 12 guns mounted and six unmounted, who after three shots struck his ensign, though Capt. Wasey, a passenger, having 13,800 pieces of 8 on board, proffered to defend the ship. The other caper came up to Mr. Terry, who fought from 8 to 11 o'clock and defended himself like an Englishman all night, but finding next morning that he was alone and powder and shot near spent, after being boarded three times was forced to surrender. Through the cowardice of said flag officers and Capt. Coleman nine sail were taken, and more had miscarried if Terry had not kept them fighting till the rest escaped. "We humbly pray that this business may be examined," and that his Majesty will give some marks of favour to those who behaved like Englishmen, and punish such as by their ill conduct and cowardice deserve it. There are now going to the West Indies several considerable ships commanded by Quakers, who sail without guns; which, if taken by the enemy, will make considerable ships of war, and besides they can sail much cheaper than ships of force, which in time will eat all ships of force out of trade if not timely prevented. *Annexed,*

960. I. Statement of Richard Barnes, mate to Capt. Coleman, concerning the ill-conduct of Capt. Coleman, which resulted in the capture of his ship as above narrated. *Together,* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 48. 48. I.]

Nov. 8.

961. The Council for Plantations to the King. Having, on intelligence from Sec. Lord Arlington of some design by several Dutch merchants, not without the privity as is probable of the Count de Mounterey, for surprizing Jamaica, immediately dispatched advertisement thereof to Sir Thos. Lynch, Governor of that island; and having since received certain information of several private men-of-war and others that have actually passed through the channel; advise that a nimble catch or small frigate be forthwith ordered to carry advice and letters to Jamaica, with strict charge to employ all possible diligence in their delivery, and in returning with the Lieut.-Governor's advice of the state of the island. Further represent that said Lieut.-Governor, by letter of the 5th July last, requested that as the French, Spaniard, and Dutch constantly employ some strength in those seas to countenance their interest, they would move his Majesty that one or more frigates might constantly attend that island. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 30–31.]

Nov. 9.
Exeter House.

962. Earl of Shaftesbury to his very affectionate friend Capt. John Wentworth. The people's choice of him as their Governor before his Majesty gave the Bahama Islands to us (the Lords Proprietors) and his fair address since give them reason to hope the plantation will thrive in their hands. Has been careful it should not prove a barren title to him, as he will see by his share in the adventurers' trade, which it is pointed out to him he has the power to preserve and increase by fair dealing and beginning a secret commerce with their neighbours the Spaniards,

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whose wants will induce them to receive supplies from Europe that way, and which he has courage, skill, and dexterity to bring about and manage. Relies upon his care also of the plantation. Has been told the country is capable of producing cocoa, and that trees flourished there until a misfortune destroyed them. This is a commodity of great profit and deserves his care. Has writ to the Governor of Jamaica to let him have plants and seeds of those trees, which he will do well to send for. The profit will reward his pains and increase the people and trade of the place. Their intention is to establish in those islands, as they have done in Carolina, an hereditary nobility with land and privileges above the common people, and doubts not but his management of affairs will place him in the first rank. Will take care to make him a considerable man in those islands whilst he follows their designs and prudently conducts affairs in the way his Lordship shall chalk out to him. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 116, 117.]

Nov. 9. Exeter House. **963.** Earl of Shaftesbury to his very affectionate friend Isaac Rush. Has received so good a character of him from Mr. Knowles that Shaftesbury has made him his deputy in the Bahama Islands. His instructions will tell what to do and hopes he will manage the plantation to the public good, to which nothing can so much contribute as fair dealing amongst them. Those deputed by the rest of the Lords Proprietors are all utter strangers to his Lordship, but depends upon him for their true characters. Begs he will send a true and impartial account of all transactions, so he may be able to apply a quick remedy to any inconvenience. Hears he is a man versed in merchandise, and as they have set up a trade of some adventurers for his constant supply, is very chary to have it preserved from underhand dealing. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *p.* 119.]

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Nov. 13. Whitehall. **964.** Warrant to Sir Thomas Chicheley, Master of the Ordnance. To deliver to Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury, or such as he shall appoint, four minions, two minion cutts, and two falcons, with ship carriages, ladles and worms to each, for the use of his Majesty's Colonies in the Bahama Islands. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIX., pp.* 59, 60.]

Nov. 13–14. **965.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered, that Sir Peter Colleton and five of the Council, with William Sharpe, Symon Lambert, Ralph Fretwell, Henry Odiarne, Henry Walrond, junior, and Edward Littleton, or any three of them, be a Committee to consider and report on the Acts of the country, and meet 28th instant at the Roebuck, near St. Michael's Town, at 9 in the forenoon.

Nov. 14.—Committee appointed for the provision of victuals and other necessaries for 300 men for one month, to be employed in reducing Tobago, and also for hiring of two shallops for that service, with power to draw upon the Treasurer to the sum of

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80,000 lb. muscavados sugar. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 204-205.]

Nov. 15. Barbadoes. **966.** Wm. Lord Willoughby to the Secretary to the Council for Plantations. Has safely arrived and made up his Council to 12, viz.:—Col. Hawley, Col. Searle, Col. Codrington, Mr. Farmer, and Mr. Knights, who were of his old Council, and has added Sir Peter Colleton, Mr. Wardall, Mr. Drax, Col. Barwick, Col. Walrond, and Lieut.-Col. Newton, and Mr. Sparks, who are the best men he can find qualified according to his instructions. Sir Tobias Bridge presented a letter from his Majesty requiring him to be admitted of the Council, but Sir Tobias having acknowledged that he was no freeholder, and his instructions bearing date much later restraining him to freeholders only, was advised by his Council to suspend Sir Tobias's admission till his Majesty's further pleasure. Will give further account of the particulars his instructions require by next ships. *In margin,* "Read in Council the 6th of March 1672." 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.,* 132.]

Nov. 15. Barbadoes. **967.** Sir Tobias Bridge to Secretary Lord Arlington. Refers to his of 5th by this conveyance, the ship not going away till this day. The Assembly met on Tuesday last, and they, as well as his Lordship and Council, think it necessary to send him down to attack Tobago. Willingly undertakes that concern, preferring the King's service before any particular concerns of his own. News by way of New England that the fleet which sailed from Barbadoes in June is taken by the Dutch. Tuesday last a Guinea ship was chased by a Dutch man-of-war and got in with difficulty, and the St. David forthwith sailed to look after the Dutch ship, and is not yet returned. *Endorsed,* "Ans^d Jan^y 15, 7⅔." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 49.]

Nov. 15. **968.** Petition of Rabba Couty to the King. Has lived in New York as one of his Majesty's subjects many years and paid scot and lot as a burgher of the city, and had a pass from Col. Lovelace, Governor General under his Royal Highness, dated at Fort James, 16 Aug. 1671, certifying as much, and giving him licence to traffic in the ketch Trial to the parts of the West Indies within his Majesty's dominions. In confidence whereof sailed to Jamaica, where at Port Royal his ship was confiscated by a sentence of William Beeston, Chief Judge of the Admiralty, upon colour of an Act of Parliament for increase of shipping, &c., upon pretence that petitioner was no denizen, though he had formerly traded to Jamaica without any molestation; besides which is informed by his counsel that in strictness of law territories that accrue by acquest to a Prince enjoy the privileges of natives, and that it was so held by all the Counsel and Judges of England in the grand argument about the Postnati; all which the Judge of the Admiralty there, not knowing or not weighing as he ought, condemned the ship and lading, 23rd November 1671. Which sentence the Governor, Sir Thos. Lynch, seemed doubtful about, showed him much compassion, as appears by a note under his hand, promised, if he could procure a word from his Majesty's Secretary in his favour, to restore the ship, and ordered him some money to bear his charges into England. Said ship was condemned without a Court of Record or sentence of a jury, as the law requires, and petitioner can make out the loss of above 1,200*l.*; and the ship and goods, being valued to 300*l.*, the goods were not sold according to law, but divided amongst the Judges. Petitioner returned to New York to bring other certificates under the Governor's hand, which petitioner is ready to produce. Represents moreover, that said ship's loading was victuals, which in all cases have a particular favour, and that he is utterly undone, said ship and lading being the greatest part of his substance. Prays his Majesty to put the truth of his allegations in such a summary way of hearing before his Council for Plantations that he may have order to the Governor to restore said ship and goods, which is according to his own inclination, though the Governor had a share in the forfeiture, and thought not fit to overrule the mistaken sentence by his own authority. With reference to the Council for Trade and Plantations for their report. Whitehall, 15 Nov. 1672. *Endorsed by Locke, and* "Read in Council 20th Nov. 1672." *Annexed,*

968. I. Pleas and proceedings and sentence of the High Court of Admiralty in Jamaica, William Beeston, Esq., Chief Judge, 23rd Nov. 1671. Reciting provisions of the Act of Navigation, and stating that Edmund Ducke, his Majesty's Attorney-General, having exhibited his libel against the ketch Trial, Rabba Couty, master, setting forth that the owners were not English, nor the master and three-fourths of the mariners English which is contrary to said Act, which he demanded on behalf of his Majesty, the Governor, and Lieut.-Col. Robert Freeman should be put in execution; and it plainly appearing by confession of the said Rabba Couty that he was no denizen, and that two-thirds of the ketch were his own, and most of her lading, it was adjudged that the ketch, with all her tackle, furniture, and lading, be forfeited, according to said Act. *Endorsed by Locke,* "Couty."

968. II. Pass from Francis Lovelace, Governor of New York. Requiring all persons to permit Rabba Couty, who for several years had lived and trafficked in New York, and paid scot and lot as a burgher of the city, to pass in the ketch Trial, whereof William Merritt, master, with goods and passengers, to Barbadoes or parts adjacent within his Majesty's dominions, and to return, without any manner of molestation. Dated Fort James, in New York, 16th Aug. 1671. Recorded by order of the Governor, Matthias Nicolls, Secretary.

968. III. Certificate of Governor Lovelace. Declaring the ketch Trial, condemned and confiscated at Jamaica, to be an English built vessel, and that the master and mariners, or so many as required by the Act of Navigation, were

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likewise English, and that Rabba Couty had been several years a free burgher of this city. Dated at Fort James, in New York, in the island of Manhatans, 14th May 1672. The names of the master and sailors. Wm. Merritt, master.

968. IV. Report of the Council for Plantations to his Majesty. Having, in obedience to his Majesty's order of reference of the 15th November last, examined petition of Rabba Couty, merchant, relating to the ketch Trial, seized and condemned at Jamaica by a sentence of the Court of Admiralty there, certify that they have perused an exemplification of said sentence, and heard Capt. Beeston, the person who gave it, then Commander of the Assistance frigate, and that they judge the sentence to be grounded on the presumption that Rabba Couty, being a Jew, was to be accounted a foreigner; although by certificates from Governor Lovelace they find he had several years lived as a free burgher of said city, that the ketch was English built, and that the master and so many mariners as were required under the Act were English. And further, Lieut.-Gov. Sir Thos. Lynch, by letter to Mr. Slingesby, their secretary, of 28th Nov. 1671, speaks of the sentence as hard. On consideration whereof conceive that Rabba Couty ought to enjoy the benefit of a free denizen, that said sentence was illegal, and that said vessel, furniture, and provision, or the value thereof, ought to be restored. Dated 20th Dec. 1672. *Endorsed*, "Agreed the 20th Dec. 1672, and delivered to the Earl of Arlington 21st." *See also No.* 999. *Together*, 7½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., Nos.* 50, 50 I.–IV. *See also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 39–46.]

Nov. 20. **969.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered, that the Committee for the business of Tobago meet tomorrow and compute how much more will be necessary for sloops, boats, and a surgeon's chest, not already provided for, also what vessels they can persuade to go gratis having a share of the booty, to make an account of what is laid out and what more is necessary, to be laid before the Assembly at their next meeting. Ordered, that the Assembly be summoned to meet about the affairs of Tobago on Tuesday 26th inst. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 206.]

Nov. 26. **970.** The King to Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes, in favour of the Guinea Company, being a duplicate of letter of 25th May 1672. (*See ante, No.* 840.) ¼ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXI., p.* 98, *d.*]

Nov. 27. Exeter House. **971.** Earl of Shaftesbury to his very affectionate friend, Sir Peter Colleton, in Barbadoes. Is glad to hear that the tobacco of Carolina gives it so good a reputation. Was always confident and is daily more and more confirmed that it will prove the most flourishing plantation ever settled in America if it be not overlaid and

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strangled in its infancy by those into whose hands we commit it. For though willing to believe all that he says of Sir John Yeamans, and to have a good opinion of him, yet must deal freely and tell him he cannot foresee what advantage they (Lords Proprietors) shall receive from all those able parts he mentions if Yeamans proceed as he has begun and continue to buy up the people's provisions at rates not very conscionable on the one hand, and on the other set all things there so as to increase and continue their expense without any regard of stop or return, which the people, before he came, had ingenuity enough to consider and were beginning to provide for, but he no sooner got the government into his hands than he turned it all quite another way. And whereas the people just before had made an Act for repayment of their debts, and their addresses to us all looked that way, since he came in we can hear of nothing but wants and supplies. We must build a house for the Governor, and we must make provision for the entertainment of the Council and the reception of strangers, so that if to take care of one, whatever becomes of us or the people if to convert all things to his present private profit be the mark of able parts, Sir John is without doubt a very judicious man. Notwithstanding all this my dissatisfaction in him ceases as soon as he ceases to discompose our affairs. But you must give me leave to profess to you that unless these things be cured and I find that care of us and the plantation be in earnest indeed, I shall not have patience quietly to sit still and look on whilst the Colony is destroyed. And should it fall by his perverse and indirect management the indignation of having a design of so fair hopes and so great consequence on which I had set my mind ruined by his covetousness or ambition will make me endeavour to reach him and require satisfaction in the remotest parts of the world, for in this, which is my darling and wherein I am entrusted also by others, I cannot suffer myself and them to be injured by anybody without great resentment. Has discoursed thus plainly to him as a friend to them both and desires to be so to Sir John Yeamans as soon as by an easy turn of himself and his taking care of the public concernment there he shall give occasion. Their other plantation in New Providence promises not only a remote advantage by a flourishing settlement there but a present benefit by a trade established there which is perfectly free in all their merchandise and it is never intended to set up anything like a Company over them. All (except Lord Craven) have subscribed 200*l.* apiece as Col. Thornburgh hath for Colleton. Sends the Articles the Lords Proprietors here have executed for his confirmation to complete them. 2 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 120–1.]

Nov. 27. **972.** Order of the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Barbadoes. That whereas the sum of 80,000 lbs. sugar ordered on 14th inst. for defraying the charge of the reduction of Tobago is not found sufficient, the sum of 40,000 lbs. sugar be added, and that the Treasurer issue such sums as shall be charged by the

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Committee not exceeding said sum of 40,000 lbs. sugar. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI., p.* 207.]

Nov. 29. **973.** Order of the King in Council. On petition of the Gambia merchants, That one of their chief commodities, redwood, is of great use and esteem in dyeing, but some are practising to introduce a sort of wood called sanders, of which the East India Company of Holland are only possessed, which though seemingly beneficial is of no lasting use, but a very fading, cheating dye, prejudicial to the woollen manufactures, and being cheaper will hinder the sale of redwood; pray his Majesty to prohibit the importation thereof. That said petition be referred to the Council for Trade and Plantations for their report with all convenient speed. *Annexed,*

973. I. Certificate of the Dyers of London, That they are able and ready from their experience to demonstrate that sanders is no less useful and necessary in dyeing than redwood, both for goodness and duration of colour. Signed by Roger Lock and Jacob Man, Wardens of the Dyers Company, and four others.

973. II. Report of the Council for Trade and Plantations on above petition of Gambia merchants. That having conferred with the Dyers' Company, they find that the price of redwood has been advanced by the Gambia merchants from 26*l.* to 80*l.* per ton, and could not be bought by the clothiers under 5*l.* per hundred, which forced them to seek out for some other materials. That the Dyers' Company are willing to make further attestation of their above Certificate on oath. That sanders, though brought from the East Indies, is sold in Holland from 10*l.* to 12*l.* sterling per ton, and though paying great customs may be sold here at 24*l.* to 25*l.* per ton, or a fourth the cost of redwood. Are therefore of opinion that it deserves all lawful encouragement to be imported until our East India Company are able to furnish themselves with a sufficient quantity of it. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV., pp.* 47–50.]

Nov. 29. **974.** Order of the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations. The Earl of Arlington having heard that Sir Chas. Wheler was come into England, desired a Committee might discourse with him to know in what posture he left the affairs of the Leeward Isles in relation to his treaty with Mons. de Baas. Whereupon ordered that Lord Culpeper, Lord Gorges, Sir Humphry Winch, and Mr. Slingesby be a Committee, and desired to discourse with Sir Chas. Wheler as aforesaid. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLV., p.* 52.]

Nov. 30. Whitehall. **975.** Dr. Benjamin Worseley to Sir Thos. Lynch, Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica. Both his former letters [*see ante, Nos.* 943, 952] were written by express order from the Council; and having had the honour of reading all Sir Thomas's letters to

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the Council for Plantations, Lord Arlington, and Mr. Slingesby takes the opportunity of this advice boat, which is purposely sent, to tender his service; and to acquaint him, that their Lordships by their letter of 31st October [*see ante, No.* 952. I.] expressed their particular care of him, and that they would apply to his Majesty to send supplies in this time of danger to the island. Now having heard that some ships were gone through the channel, set forth as supposed by some principal persons of Zealand, and being jealous they might be designed for Jamaica, resolved on an address to his Majesty; whereupon his Majesty ordered that an advice boat should be with all speed sent to him; and is informed that two frigates are to be prepared to cruise about those seas, to secure the trade of the island. Has received his letter of 5th July, and the Council has nominated a Committee to report on the laws of Jamaica. Cannot but congratulate his care for the welfare of the island, especially in endeavouring to remove that humour of debauchery, which was got much into credit in the time of his predecessor, and must have ruined that noble plantation, for the thriving of which Worsley has the most passionate affections. Remembers one law against carrying out several plants into any other parts, on penalty of 100*l*. Could have wished it had been more clearly explained whether his Majesty's own plantations were included; but the principal thing he took notice of was the nature and quality of the plants, as Vanillas, China roots, Contrayerva, and Achiott; and seeing an extraordinary value was put upon them, supposes the whole Assembly looked upon them as things of choiceness and price, and knowing the drugs here that bear their names are of great esteem, was the more delighted that the planters should take the more care to cultivate them. Would be glad to have a further account of these plants, and whether they are the same as Worsley thinks they are. Should esteem it also as a physician, and as his genius hath led him to a conjunction of friendship and intimacy with Mr. Robert Boyle for many years, whose great virtue he emulates above most men's. Has given great attention to his remarks frequently made about the French and the growth of their power in those parts, with the insolencies more probably to be expected from their neighbourhood, than any advantage from their friendship, which he himself has feared for several years; being also of opinion that they should ere long find it as great an affair of state to balance power in the West Indies, as it is now amongst Princes in Christendom; and that, not only with reference to the Spaniard, French, Dutch, and the English; but also mutually amongst the French, Dutch, and Spaniard. Apprehends that next to the preservation of the island itself, nothing could be of more service to his Majesty, or more oblige Lord Arlington, than constant information of anything of this kind. Sends a packet from his Lordship, and for news it would be an indiscretion to judge that he could add anything to Sir Joseph Williamson's letter, he being so much a master of all sorts of intelligence, and having sent it as it rises weekly. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 51.]

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976. Petition of Sir Chas. Wheler to the King. His Majesty having sent a Commission to General Stapleton for Government of the Leeward Islands, petitioner infinitely afflicted at his Majesty's displeasure is returned into England to throw himself at his Majesty's feet for pardon, hoping that the innocency of his intentions will appear, and that he has not done anything so faulty as may have been represented. Prays permission to look after his private affairs, almost ruined by this calamity, and to serve his Majesty in his other capacities. *Signed.* ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 52.]

Dec. 7 and 10. **977.** Report of two conferences of the Council for Plantations with Sir Chas. Wheler. Account of the rendition of the English part of St. Christopher's by M. de Baas; the appointment of Commissioners on both sides to determine differences; their meeting on the 12th October, and breaking off the next day with protests one against another; his arranging a second meeting, when they fell into far greater heats, giving that high and provoking language that he expected they should end in blows. At length he concluded a single treaty with M. de Baas, which lasted some weeks, during which he advised from day to day with Lieut.-Col. Estridge and others of the Council of St. Christopher's; and before the articles were signed summoned the whole Council to consider and amend them, who said they were above what they expected, and they were signed and sealed. Upon this it was agreed that all rights and customs practised between the nations on St. Christopher's should be resumed; amongst which were none more necessary than the National Court to end all differences, consisting of two persons chosen out of the Windward side and two out of the Leeward side, for each nation; it was therefore resolved that this National Court should put all the articles in execution, and where they could not agree, the matter to be referred to the two Generals. M. de Baas then departed for Martinico and Sir Chas. for Nevis, and besides the articles mentioned there were never any other articles, treaty, or transaction between them. How he acted when within three months of their final determination he found the Commissioners had only put in some poor men and done nothing to the resettling of considerable estates, and the Council considered it no way advisable he should either treat with a deputy or go to M. de Baas, but he resolved to go to M. de Baas and show him that his own presence was absolutely necessary, and then he heard of his Majesty's order superseding his Government, and of a commission already come to Col. Stapleton. Asked by the Council Sir Charles said, that the Articles mentioned in his Proclamation were no others than those comprehended in the Act of Restitution; that the publication sent over, dated 24th August, was not published there till the 27th December [in another place he states 27th September], from which date the time for bringing in claims was to be accounted and not from 24th August. That he transmitted the Proclamation to Col. Stroud that he might advise with Lord Arlington in what way notice might best be given to all persons concerned for restoring their interests; that he did not make

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that publication without the approbation of the Council of Nevis; that the plantation of St. Christopher's being one of the most ancient of the Caribbees differed much from the other islands, consisting mostly of persons who had formerly been servants, whose plantations of 10 or 12 acres were managed generally with English hands, those requiring slaves being very few comparatively, hence it was that the English, about 5,000 men, and very much stronger than the French, were betrayed by the cowardice and avarice of some of the richer sort, who underhand made conditions with the French. That very few comparatively sold their interests, hardly the 100th man, and of those that did sell not above 12 or 16 returned during the time of Wheler's stay, and that not above $\frac{1}{6}$th of the whole was sold. That the generality of the inhabitants left the island in discontent without making any conditions for their plantations, there remaining not above five or six families under the French Government. That the bulk of the inhabitants, accustomed to work, had settled in other Colonies, and no likelyhood of their returning, their ground being much out of heart and overrun with weeds, and requiring more trouble to clear than if it had been standing wood, and he judged that in his time not above 120 returned. That he made a small town and fortification on the Leeward side where most of the soldiers were, having a further design to agree for some land on the Windward side, very convenient to be fortified against the French there. As to the strength of the English and French on St. Christopher's, two companies of foot, and 200 more English, Irish, and Dutch, and 120 French of no consideration had taken the oath of allegiance to his Majesty: Nevis the whole strength of the Leeward Islands, there being 1,200 musketeers and 60 horse; at Montserrat there might be about 800, but near all Irish and men of no great courage or discipline; in Antigua, though there might be 600 or 800 English, they were very mean and lived much scattered; the land and harbour good but no part fortified. All the Leeward Islands very weak comparatively to the French, having not one harbour so well secured as to defend ships or prevent the landing of an enemy. The French force being chiefly in St. Christopher's, no island lay so convenient to annoy them as Statia: the French have on St. Christopher's about 1,500 musketeers and 200 horse, all well disciplined; and lately made Martinico, their most Windward Island, the seat of Government, where their men-of-war rendezvous, there being an excellent harbour called "the Woolsack" (cul de sac ?), for fortifying which the French King has been at a very great charge, and though as he hears that island has not above 600 or 700 able men, they have the advantage of landing by their men-of-war what strength they please on the English Islands, and retiring to a place of security. The rest of the French Islands are not very considerable, there being in Guadaloupe, not much fortified, about 800 or 1,000 men, and in Marigalanta, St. Bartholomew, Sta. Crux, and St. Martins, in some 200 and in others 300 or 400 men at most. 12 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 53.]

Dec. 7 and 10. **978.** Copy of preceding. *In margin,* An account given by Sir Chas. Wheler, late Governor of the Leeward Islands, to the Council for Trade and Plantations of the state and condition of the said Leeward Islands when he left them, &c., as all was taken and drawn up by the Secretary of the said Council. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV.*, 53–62.]

Dec. 9. Whitehall. **979.** Dr. Benjamin Worseley to (Sir Thos. Lynch, Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica). The advice boat has been delayed beyond his expectation; since which there has been some rumour as if the Earl of Winchilsea were about going over as Governor to Jamaica, but apprehends it to be but a rumour and no more; at least, nothing has been communicated to the Council for Plantations, nor has he heard any of them mention it as a thing likely. This he thought not impertinent or unfriendly to say. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 54.]

Dec. 9. St. Jago. **980.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. On petition of the inhabitants of Sixteen Miles Walk to Sir Thos. Modyford, to have the new way by the river made common, when they would repair same at their proper costs, excusing Sir Thos. and his heirs for ever, and whereas by reason of extraordinary inundations said way is since much worn away, to the great prejudice of Sir Thos. Modyford and his heirs, it is the opinion of the Governor and Council that the way ought to return to Sir Thos. Modyford and his heirs, unless the subscribers or other of the adjacent precincts comply with their covenants. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.*, 333, 334.]

Dec. 9. Westminster. **981.** Acknowledgment by George Spillsbery of having received from Dr. Benj. Worsley, Secretary to the Council for Trade and Plantation, three packets directed to Sir Thos. Lynch, Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica, one containing letters and dispatches from said Council and Lord Arlington, which he engages, God willing, to deliver according to the instructions of his Royal Highness. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 55.]

Dec. 10. Montserrat. **982.** Governor Stapleton to the King. The Leeward Islands are in great want of arms of all sorts. There are two companies of foot in St. Christopher's without pay or maintenance. In extraordinary want of negroes and servants. A very considerable number of his Majesty's subjects live amongst the French since Cromwell's time, who would willingly draw off, if they might carry off their goods, which is forbidden by the severity of the French Governors. The planters are much discouraged because their neighbours are supplied with men-of-war to countenance them and clear the coast of Dutch privateers, who of late have taken some of their vessels. Has obeyed his Majesty's commands as to the logwood merchants and Capt. Archibald Henderson. Is himself by inheritance concerned in an estate in Ireland which is given by a custodium to one Lady Demsy, and prays that being extra regnum and in his Majesty's service he may not lose the benefit of the law, and that no seal may pass to deprive him of his birthright. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 56.]

Dec. 10. Montserrat. **983.** Governor Stapleton to the Council for Plantations. Came yesterday from Antigua after visiting St. Christopher's, Nevis, and

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Statia, and settling their defence as well as he could considering their great want of arms and ammunition, and of men-of-war to secure their trade from the Dutch privateers who infest their coasts, one of which has taken two New England ketches, but given back one, which they were not able to man, to the master. At Tobago the Dutch have five men-of-war, the least being of 26 guns. Has fitted a brigantine and sloop to chase a sloop and galliot which took two of their sloops, but is not able to deal with the stronger sort; nor can with prudence often visit the islands for want of some vessel of strength, nor can he relieve either of them if invaded. Has caused two small forts to be erected on little islands in St. John's and Falmouth Harbours in Antigua, though they want great guns and ammunition, which places, if well fortified, will be of as great consequence and safety to English ships as the French Cul de sac at Martinico is to them; all the rest of the islands have but open roads. Were he not assured that the fleet which departed 13th July is safe arrived, would send copies of all papers he then sent by Capt. Saye of the Lætitia; but only sends copy of the Commissioners' proceedings at St. Christopher's, the Antigua and Nevis Acts; which latter are neither dated nor entitled, for so he found them on record. In those days the people were not exact, but they desire his Majesty will give his assent thereto, and that the Council will transmit them, with the Acts sent before, and an answer to the petition from Nevis. The want of the seal for confirmation of lands is very prejudicial to the settlement of the islands. If his Majesty get the French King's orders to his Governors to join for the destruction of the Caribbee Indians, or at least not to concern themselves with them, it will be a mighty encouragement to the settlers, who dread those heathenish villains more than a Christian enemy. The people are much disheartened for want of men-of-war, the French and Dutch having always some. Desires to know whether they will have the Dutch commissions which were on Statia, Saba, and Tortola sent home. Begs them to represent to his Majesty that the two standing companies at St. Christopher's may have some fund for their pay and sustenance, and that he may receive the salary Sir Chas. was to have. Is informed that Sir Chas. received one year's pay for those companies, but they have not received it; and that he had arms out of his Majesty's stores, which, if true, he has sold as his own, but could not see him to get an account. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 57.]

Dec. 10.
Mytau
(Mittau).

984. James Duke of Courland and Semigallia to the King. Returns humble thanks for the goodness his Majesty has always expressed towards him in his letters, and trusts his Majesty will consider how long since his many attempts for redress in his just pretensions, and to order that he may at last receive some satisfaction. Would not importune his Majesty in this troublesome conjuncture but for his necessities and principally his age, being in his climacterical year called Magnus, for it would be great consolation if before his death his children might see him satisfied for his faithful services to his Majesty. If his pretension cannot be satisfied in money, prays that some island or other equivalent be given him. *French, 2 pp., also Translation.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., Nos.* 58, 59.]

Dec. 10. African House, Throgmorton Street, London. **985.** The declaration of H.R.H. James Duke of York and Albany, Governor, and the rest of the Royal African Company of England, to all his Majesty's subjects, especially to those inhabiting the plantations in America. That their request to Fras. Lord Willoughby, Lt.-Gov. of the Caribbee Islands, to publish their orders to the company's factors to sell negroes at 17*l.* per head found not that good acceptance by the planters as was hoped for. The Royal African Company do resolve and declare they will deliver, upon the conditions within named, negroes from 12 to 40 years old at the following prices, at Barbadoes, 15*l.* per head; Leeward Isles, 16*l.*; Jamaica, 17*l.*; and Virginia, 18*l.* per head. Printed, with the coat of arms of the company. Folio sheet. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 60.]

Dec. 12. Exeter House. Shaftesbury Papers. **986.** Earl of Shaftesbury to Capt. John Wentworth, Governor of New Providence. Has from the beginning, from the character received of him, always thought him a fit man for the government of those islands the King has bestowed upon the Proprietors. At first the uncertainty of their names made the distinction between his brother and himself not easy, but as soon as the Lords Proprietors were informed he was the person actually in New Providence chosen Governor by the people all mistakes were rectified, and the Lords Proprietors pitched peremptorily on him, notwithstanding the suggestions of his own brother and Capt. Darell against him. The character they gave of him, not much to his advantage, hath not prevailed, for he hath a tenth share in the stock of the adventurers, as much as Shaftesbury himself hath, which, if trade be well and fairly managed, he believes will be very considerable. A business proposed by Capt. Darell seems very fair and for the Lords Proprietors' good there till his willingness to have Capt. Wentworth laid aside gave umbrage, though his care and charges in peopling the Bahamas shall be regarded as it ought, but cannot consent that he or any one by underhand dealing should deceive the adventurers or prejudice the trade. Depends principally upon him for the security of it; advice thereon. Design a nobility there, which he shall not fail of. One Mr. Fisher sent as an under officer to Capt. Darell, who he will do well to consult. Promises himself good success in this undertaking from his prudence and integrity. 2 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 125, 126.]

Dec. 14. **987.** Account of the present state of the Leeward Islands delivered to the Committee of the Council for Plantations by Sir Chas. Wheler. St. Christopher's must hold the balance between his Majesty's interest and that of the most Christian King, it being certain that who has that island entire will be master of all the rest, though the French missed Nevis in the last war, by a gross want of conduct. St. Christopher's is divided into four quarters, as rudely set out in the map. In the French quarter of Basseterre are about 800 musketeers and 100 horse; in the town one platform commanding the road with 12 cannon; 2 miles inland the castle, so well built of brick and stone as to resist all hurricanes, and not to be taken without cannon; and several other good stone houses. In the other French quarter of Sandy Point are 600 or 700 musketeers, and towards 100 horsemen; a fort out of repair, whence they may shoot into the King's fort, yet not do any execution; under it a little village of merchants' storehouses, where they drive a good trade with leave from the English, all the strand being English; a quarter of a mile above it is Capt. Sperance's house, which gave the repulse to the English who attacked it, and consequently was the loss of the island in the first war, but is of no strength; in the fort are six cannon and a file of soldiers, and on the other side of the quarter has been another fort, now useless, without guns, and with a guard only of a file of soldiers. The English quarter to Leeward has three companies of foot, each parish a company, Palmetto Point, Capt. Benningfield, Middle Island, Capt. Treman, and Sandy Point, Capt. Eddrington; in the three companies are 120 English and Irish, the greater part Irish, and not above 20 substantial planters, and about 50 or 60 Dutch and French who have sworn fidelity to the King; at Stones Point are mounted six guns, and at Sandy Point 14, and on each hand of the fort are encamped the two companies of foot in little huts, and a fair street begins to be built leading to the fort of storehouses for merchants under the cannon of the fort; and at the Old Road also are begun storehouses in expectation that the old fort may be repaired and cannon mounted. On the English quarter to Windward are also three companies of foot; Capsterre, Lieut.-Col. Estridge, which Sir Chas. takes to be, by his discretion, a greater strength to the English than all his company who since Wheler's coming away is displaced; Nicola Town or Middle Island, Capt. Crooke, son to Major Crooke; Chian, Lieut. Harrington, it being the colonel's company, the regiment he gave to Capt. Matthew, Lieut.-Governor of the island; in these companies are 60 English and Irish, mostly Irish, does not remember any substantial planter, and about 50 or 60 Dutch and French. Does not reckon the King's two companies to be of any strength, because the French daily expect as many soldiers come with the new Governor of Martinico; two-thirds of these two companies are also Irish, and there is great difference between them and the English in trust and valour. Sta. Eustatia may be so settled as to be of great use to St. Christopher's, for in case of war it may so threaten the French Sandy Point quarter, that they must stay at home to defend their own estates. On Nevis, the neighbouring island to Windward, has mustered 1,200 English and Irish in 12 companies (of which a fifth may be Irish), and a troop of 60 horse well mounted, and there may be on the island 200 more able to bear arms. From Pelican's Point to Musketi Bay, about 5 miles, is all the Leeward side of the island, for defence of which are 30 pieces of cannon on the platforms of Pelican's Point, the Old Rock, the Old Fort, Duke's Sconce, and Morton's Bay; had

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Sir Chas. stayed he would have raised one at Musketi Bay, the best landing especially from St. Christopher's. All along the Leeward sides of these islands ships may ride so as to land their men in boats without much danger; the strand of Nevis is the fairer, but that of St. Christopher's so good, that the report that Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment was cut off in their attack upon that island because their guide landed them under an inacessible precipice is false, for they might have ascended immediately by three ascents, and were 400 landed before the French had 30 to receive them. During the war the inhabitants of Nevis ran a line all along the coast, but he persuaded them to make little redoubts, for their line being slight and without a trench might be passed anywhere, their men being extended 5 miles: but have since been dissuaded, and will run their slight line without any fastness, except at Pelican's Point. Montserrat, next to Windward, is a small island, but the securest of all the Caribbees; upon which are 1,000 Irish, and few or no English; when the French took it by assault it was bravely defended till the major, an Englishman, who behaved with singular courage, was killed, but no man stood a moment after. On Antigua, a little northward, are about 800 English; found a Quaker President of the Council, who refusing the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, he commissioned Col. Warner, Governor, a worthy gentleman, son to Sir Thos. Warner, to whose industry is owing all the Plantations of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands. Cannot see how this island can be defended, even from incursions of the savages, by reason of its greatness and many places of easy landing, till it be more peopled, for, by the extent and richness of the soil it may contain 20,000 planters besides their slaves. Has been made to believe there are two harbours, Falmouth and English, so land-locked as to be out of danger of the hurricanes, and that his Majesty's third rate ships may ride well; yet there is no trusting the King's fleet there, for the Dover Castle yacht went ashore in a storm in September 1671, but the two harbours, separated only by a neck of land, may be cut through with inconsiderable charge, and very probably a harbour made there. Guadaloupe, Granterre, and Mariegalanta are three French islands next to Windward; on Guadaloupe may be 800 men, 100 or 200 being Irish, whom they would fain be quit of, for they live much as they do at home, in little huts, planting potatoes, tobacco, and as much indigo as will buy them canvas and brandy, and never advance so far as a sugar plantation. Knows not whether Granterre, which is contiguous, is reckoned to made up said number of 800; on Mariegalanta is a distinct Governor and 300 inhabitants; Guadaloupe is extremely mountainous and not a fourth part planted, but, towards Basseterre their town is more fortified than St. Christopher's or Nevis, and the castle just above the town is as well an ornament as a fortress; there M. de Lion lives, who has been in several actions in Flanders; they have on the island about 30 cannon. Dominica is next, inhabited only by the savages, and the people of Barbadoes have talked so much of a mine there that the French have a great mind to set down on the island. On Martinico, the most winderly island, the French King's Lieut.-General lives, and about 600 men bearing arms; it is happy in a most secure harbour, the Culesac (cul de sac) on which they are raising a very strong fortification, the King of France having sent an engineer on purpose, and the talk is of 60,000 livres; by the advantage of this harbour his Majesty's plantations are in great danger in case of war, for in July, August, and September, when all English shipping must be gone for fear of hurricane, the French may lie safe in the Culesac; it would therefore be of great use if a harbour could be made at Antigua. Has never known less than three French men-of-war attending their islands, and sometimes four and five. To Leeward of St. Christopher's the French have St Bartholomew's, Sta. Cruce, and St. Martins, the two former inconsiderable, but St. Martins, now that the French have taken the Dutch moiety, may have 500 or 600 men. "This is the most particular answer that I can set down in writing of the state of the strength of these islands." *Endorsed*, "Delivered to the Committee 14 Dec. 1672." 11 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 61.]

(1672.) **988.** Answer of Sir Chas. Wheler to queries concerning the arms and ammunition carried by him to the Leeward Islands. On his arrival at Nevis he caused a storehouse to be hired at Charles Town, wherein part of the stores were put under charge of Mr. Clarke, and the other part was delivered to Mr. Hinton, storekeeper to the island, which officers are to be accountable for their trusts. Can charge his memory with almost all the particulars, and hopes his sudden removal from the Government may be an excuse for not giving a fuller account. Nos. 1 to 10. Describes in detail what was left in the several islands. With part of the muskets which he brought he armed his Majesty's two companies of foot, others he sold to the captains of foot in Nevis, St. Christopher's, and Antigua, but he is not paid for any of them; and there were near 100 short of the 1,000, false packed up at the Tower, so hopes he may be relieved when the 800*l.* on his bond shall be demanded. Some things were lost at sea, when the ship was wrecked on the Island of Deseada. In reference to the canvas, boards, hides, tarred rope, and powder. The materials for two drawbridges, all lost at sea. A magazine gate house, sentry box, and float for landing cannon, also repairs to his houses at St. Christopher's and Nevis, which cost him 300*l.* the fir deals supplied, there being no house for the Governor. Smith's bellows, &c. used in the fort at Sandy Point, and afterwards sent to his own house for safety, where some of the iron was used, but he ordered as much to be returned to the storehouse on the first arrival of shipping. Stone-cutters' and bricklayer's tools used at St. Christopher's about the groins of the fort, &c., conceives himself not concerned in, having made no contracts for freight. Is ready to make oath that to the best of his knowledge there was nothing sold, or embezzled, or any way otherwise disposed of, than above mentioned. *Endorsed*, "72" &c. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 62.]

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(Dec.) 15.
Aboard the St. David, Barbadoes, 9 o'clock at night.

989. Sir Tobias Bridge to Secretary Lord Arlington. Annexes copy of his last. Is now aboard the St. David with three brave companies of stout men, numbering near 300, and has five other companies shipped in other vessels, which to appearance are very gallant men. Will sail within two hours for Tobago. *Endorsed,* "Dec. 15, '72." *Together,* 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 63.]

Dec. 17.
Piscataqua River in New England.

990. Nicholas Shapleigh to the King. To supply the need of the Royal Navy for masts, there is nowhere such great abundance as in these parts of America, particularly in the province of Maine belonging to Ferdinando Gorges, and in that part which is beyond the authority of the Massachusetts Government. The mast trees there were granted to him and a friend by the General Court, which trees he has endeavoured to preserve from being destroyed, but by reason of divers saw mills constantly erecting, great spoil has been and is being made, Gorges' government being set aside by reason of the power of the Bay of Boston over them, so that the grant of mast trees will be totally destroyed, if the King's prohibition come not in time to prevent it, which being granted will effect the preservation of those mast trees, that is of so great concern to him and to the King's other subjects, seeing the like cannot be had out of other kingdoms, they may be secured for public and private use without being beholden to foreign nations. There is a certain tract, lying between Maine and the part possessed by the French, wherein many stately trees grow, settled by the Commissioners on the Duke of York, who appointed Commissioners that for some time exercised authority over the inhabitants, but the Government is now entirely obstructed. *Endorsed by Williamson,* Received March 1672–3. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 64.]

Dec. 17.
Piscataqua.

991. Two copies of the preceding. *One endorsed,* "Letter from Shapleigh, a Quaker of New Hampshire." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 65. *See also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV., p.* 141.]

Dec. 17.
Lady Villier's House near Whitehall.

992. Dr. B. Worsley to Wm. Lord Willoughby. Has thought it necessary to send with the Council's letter copies of all papers mentioned, that he may see how their advice is founded. Cannot much doubt but near one third of the interest, trade, and stock of this nation depends on the safety of the southern plantations, for which his Majesty and all his subjects cannot but be greatly concerned. Is mistaken if it were not his Lordship's judgment that the balancing of the power of the French in the West Indies was as much his Majesty's interest and concern, as the balancing of that of the power of the Spaniard or Dutch; and it may be far more so if there be open war between the Spanish and French, which most wise men think so near as there is a sufficient ground laid for it by this late action of Charleroi. Which if it should happen and the French should vigorously fall into the Spanish West Indies, they may have a worse neighbour than the Spaniards, and it may possibly concern his Majesty as much to keep a spy upon the growth of their power there as here. Commends his Lordship's

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judgment and experience in affairs of state, and is sure he will arrest every opportunity of transmitting anything of importance to his Majesty or the Council. In this new commission the persons are the same they were before, only the Lord Chancellor is made President instead of Lord Sandwich, Lord Culpeper Vice-President, and Sir Wm. Hickman, of the House of Commons, is appointed instead of Sir John Finch, who is chosen ambassador for Constantinople; and there are added of the King's Council, Lord Halifax, Sir Thos. Osbourne, and Sir Robert Long. Has been appointed by his Majesty's commission to attend the Council as their Secretary. Mem.—"This letter was sent 17th of Xber 1672 to Dr. Benjamin. Sent by Mr. Sampson the Messenger." *Encloses,*

992. I. The Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations to Governor Willoughby. His Majesty has by commission of 27th September last constituted them a Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations; and they have received information of several private men-of-war sent forth by the Lansons and other principal persons in Zealand, and of a considerable number of ships said to be fitted with warlike provisions by the directors of the West India Company, or other merchants in Amsterdam; all which they fear are designed to attack some part of his Majesty's West Indies, and perhaps more especially the Caribbees. Desire therefore that nothing be omitted for the safety of the island. Have been informed by letters from Col. Codrington, that M. De Baas has not only disseized persons sent by him to take possession of Dominica for his Majesty, but has burnt their houses, and presumed to forwarn the sending any more, using threats, as if he would be guilty of violating the Peace, among the articles of which he would have it received that this was one principally agreed on, vizt., that Dominica should be neuter and remain free to the Indians. Are assured that no such articles were ever made anywhere in his Majesty's name, nor ratified by the public authority of either nation; and considering that since the time wherein said articles are pretended to have been made there has been actual war between the two nations, and no mention of any such agreement in the articles of Breda, his Majesty is no way bound by said agreement. Finding likewise that the Indians of Dominica and also of St. Vincent and Santa Lucia even during said war put themselves under his Majesty's protection and Government, and entered into an alliance with his Lordship, judge his Majesty has a right to claim an interest in those islands, so far as is agreeable to said articles, an authentic copy whereof they desire his Lordship to return by the first opportunity. Advise that if there be further debate of the matter with M. De Baas, he signify said particulars, and if notwithstanding he shall observe anything to be done by the French to the real prejudice of his Majesty's right in those places, he is to advertise his Majesty, meantime moderating himself so as to prevent

any actual contest or breach. *Draught with corrections. Together, 5 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., Nos.* 66, 66 I.]

Dec. 18. Whitehall. **993.** Memorandum of a grant to Edward Cranfield, Esq., one of his Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers, of the office of Escheator of Barbadoes. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXIV., p.* 212 d.]

Dec. 20. London. **994.** Thomas Henchman to the Assembly of Barbadoes. Refers to his last of 15th June, and hopes to receive their determination by next fleet. Showed their courteous letter of 17th May to their fellow planters, and has frequently tendered his service, but has been always answered there was no occasion. Conceives they have ere this made choice for the ensuing year; hopes it will here meet with all due observance, and requests that this dispute may no way prejudice him in their good opinion. Communicated to the Assembly the 20th March 1672–3. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 122.]

Dec. 21. [Tobago.] **995.** Sir Tobias Bridge to William Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes. The enclosed papers will inform his Excellency concerning their affairs according to his instructions. Are peaceably possessed of the principal fortifications of the island (of Tobago). Some negroes come in voluntarily, and is upon consideration how to bring in the remainder. Is now considering the addresses made to him by the Dutch and French inhabitants. Is obliged by his articles to send off one vessel with the Governor and his servants to Curaçao, and one other is now sent with this express. Will be strangely straitened to bring off their own men, and the people of the island, without further shipping. Captain Parris can well give account of their difficulties and their success. Is somewhat ill disposed as to health, so cannot enlarge. Captain Poole has had hard service with his ship and favoured them as much as he could, and Captain Parris has given the best advice he could. *Encloses,*

995. I. Sir Tobias Bridge's summons to the Governor of Tobago to deliver his fort for the use of his Majesty of Great Britain. Expects his answer in four hours' time, "else you and your country will find the inconvenience of what follows." 1672, Dec. 19. *Endorsed by* John Locke.

995. II. Governor Peter Constant to Sir T. Bridge. Is bound to stand for his master the Prince of Orange with the States of Holland, and trusting to God's providence he refuses to deliver the fort without it be taken by the sword. 1672, Dec. $\frac{20}{30}$. *Endorsed by* Locke.

995. III. Governor Constant to Sir T. Bridge. Requests a cessation of weapons, that they may make an amicable agreement, being they are of one religion. 1672, Dec. $\frac{21}{31}$. *Endorsed by* Locke.

995. IV. Sir T. Bridge to Governor Constant. Had given order for a cessation of arms till 12 o'clock, and shall not be unwilling to make an agreement nor is his inclination to shed blood but where necessity compels him. Does not

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think it fitting to make any longer delay, therefore forthwith expects what he has to propose. 1672, Dec. 21. *Endorsed by* Locke.

995. v. Governor Constant to Sir T. Bridge. Desires he would give him one sloop to transport himself and family, viz., Christians and such as have occasion to go with him, with a safe conduct, that he himself may have his household stuff, clothing, and arms sufficient for defence; and that the inhabitants of the island may remain in their own possessions as subjects to his Majesty. Hopes his request will not be thought too grievous, but that out of his generosity Sir Tobias would consider the poor condition of the officers, and grant each of them one slave to help them; and that those that go off with him may likewise have their household stuff and clothing, and no molestation given to any man. 1672, Dec. $\frac{21}{31}$. *Endorsed by* Locke.

995. vi. Sir T. Bridge to Governor Constant. Will comply with what he desires as to a sloop to transport himself and family, giving security for the same so soon as he has the fort, &c. delivered. Will use courteously such inhabitants as are minded to stay, when they make their addresses to him. Having been himself employed in military affairs these 35 years, the officers may expect such honourable treatment as becomes their loyalties, but for particular articles desires him to send within two hours two delegates to treat with two of his own. *Endorsed by* Locke.

995. vii. Commission from Governor Constant, authorising Wm. Hamen and George Hay to agree upon articles for rendering the island and forts of Tobago to Sir T. Bridge for the use of his Majesty of Great Britain. 1672, Dec. $\frac{20}{30}$. *Endorsed by* Locke.

995. viii. Articles agreed on between the above-named Commissioners and Sir Tobias Bridge and Captain Wm. Poole, William Hamen, &c. for the surrender of Tobago. That Governor Constant with all his white servants, household stuff, and clothing (plate excepted), and such of his countrymen as are willing to go with him (negroes excepted), be provided with a vessel to be transported of Curaçao, provided that he discharge the vessel and men there and furnish the men with provisions for their voyage to Barbadoes. That he be permitted to carry off 12 small arms and 12 swords. That by 5 o'clock this day he deliver up to Sir T. Bridge all the fortifications with ordnance, arms, ammunition, and provisions thereto belonging; that his officers (8 in number) have liberty to transport themselves with their household stuff, &c., and the Secretary and George Hayes have liberty to carry off one negro each. The inhabitants making their addresses to Sir T. Bridge may expect favourable usage

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according to their qualities. That these articles be forthwith put in execution. 1672, Dec. 21. *In margin.* Read at a Committee of the Council 21 Oct. 1673. *Endorsed by Locke.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., Nos.* 67, 67, I.–VIII.]

Dec. 21. **996.** Copy of the above Articles agreed on for the surrender of Tobago. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 68. *See also Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIV., p.* 151.]

1672. **997.** An account of the expedition against Tobago. Wednesday the 18th December 1672 the St. David with five lesser vessels having weighed anchor the Monday before, the whole regiment under Sir T. Bridge landed on Tobago, but in a place through the fault of a guide, very hazardous, as if purposely designed for their slaughter. Capt. Poole informed of the danger went ashore, and with some difficulty persuaded them to embark again. Next morning St. David's boats landed them within 1½ miles of the forts without the loss of a man, the enemy having drawn down their forces to the other place. The Capt. then fitted his ship to go in, and had the first onset five hours together; and truly the forts have paid the St. David for her pains; but four men were killed and five wounded; the main yard, main top mast, and mizen mast will scarcely be serviceable again, and the main and main top sails, though furled, almost shot in pieces. Friday and Saturday spent in treating, and at 5 at night the forts surrendered without any more fighting. The prisoners about 400, the negroes about the same number. *Endorsed,* 18 December 1673. Two copies. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., Nos.* 69, 70.]

Dec. 21. London. **998.** The Committee of Gentlemen Planters in London to the Assembly of Barbadoes. Have received no commands in answer to theirs by Capts. Williams and Collier, and have nothing more to acquaint them with. Perceive the seas to be full of Dutch privateers, and having some knowledge of the times his Majesty ordered several fleets to be despatched from Barbadoes about the beginning of August. The Reserve and Dort frigates ordered to meet and convoy the fleet expected from Barbadoes, but the Dort was delayed by contrary winds, and the fleet met with "Privateers of Mouth Bay," and 10 ships were lost. Were resolved to move more timely for the next fleet, and the Gloucester and Algiers frigates in October convoyed all the fleet safe into port. Have presented to his Majesty the horrid cowardice of some commanders who basely gave away their ships; Webber, Coleman, and Munden are summoned to the Admiralty; the first is under security and the two last are "obscured." Have also requested convoys for the ships now going to Barbadoes, but affairs at Court are now so privately managed that they cannot assure them it is done. Matters will be plainer by the papers Edw. Thornburgh will send them. Parliament is prorogued to 4th February next; will employ all their endeavours to withstand anything to the prejudice of Barbadoes. Have lately received a letter from the President and Council with a pertinent certificate, which they will make the best use of for the good of

Barbadoes. *Signed by* Ferd. Gorges, Edw. Pye, John Gregory, Ja. Lucie, and John Bawden. "Communicated to the Assembly 5th March 1673." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 117, 118]

Dec. 22. Whitehall. **999.** The King to Sir Thos. Lynch, Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica, Whereas his Majesty has been informed by petition of Rabba Couty, merchant [*see ante, Nos.* 968 I.–IV.] that his ketch, the Trial, laden with provisions from New York was seized at Jamaica, and condemned by the Court of Admiralty under pretence of the Act of Navigation on a presumption that the said Rabba Couty being a Jew was to be accounted a foreigner; and whereas said Rabba Couty further represented that he had been for several years an inhabitant and free burgher of the city of New York, his Majesty being satisfied with the opinion of the Council for Trade and Plantations that said Rabba Couty ought to enjoy the benefit of a free denizen, and consequently that said sentence and proceeding were undue and illegal, requires him forthwith to give order for restoring said ketch and her lading, or the value thereof at the time of seizure. 1 *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXI., p.* 101 *d.*]

Dec. 22. Barbadoes. **1000.** Wm. Lord Willoughby to the Sec. to the Council for Plantations. Since his last [*see ante, No.* 966] has thrice met the Assembly, who are very ready to serve his Majesty as far as their abilities will reach to. The first trial has been in order to the reducing Tobago, an island within 48 hours' sail to the southward; the Lord Lampson is proprietor, and has reinforced his former settlements with 500 new men, conveyed in five capers from 24 to 30 guns apiece, which have already taken some trading vessels; and that they might not grow more numerous, has moved the Assembly for assistance in reducing it, which they gave, but was forced to join his own credit to theirs to complete the force. Raised 600 brave fellows (in 10 days) and put them under command of Sir Tobias Bridge, and also six small vessels to attend the St. David under Capt. Poole; they sailed on the 16th; daily expects the news of their success. Should not the Dutch be disappointed of this footing, they would inevitably ruin Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, that being a better island. Sends herewith the way of his proceeding; had he been furnished with three or four small vessels more, as proposed to the Council for Plantations, or had not the Garland been ordered for a convoy to Guinea, believes by this time the Dutch should have had no footing in this part of the world, but for want of force and a fund he may easily judge what is to be done. Has appointed Committees to inspect all matters directed in his instructions, and hopes by next conveyance to give account thereof. *In margin,* "Read in Council 6th March 1672-3." *Encloses,*

1000. I. Instructions to Capt. Wm. Poole, Commander of the sea forces in an expedition against the subjects of the States General of the United Provinces at Tobago, now his Majesty's declared enemies. To make diligent search in the St. David and other ships under his command, and

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apprehend all persons that have not the Governor's ticket for departure, and deliver them to the Provost Marshal; to receive aboard Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment with their arms and no other person without the Governor's special license. To sail immediately for Tobago, and take special care that a fair correspondence in the whole design be held between the sea and land forces, and that the soldiers be well accommodated; on arrival at Tobago, to execute orders agreed upon by himself and Sir Tobias Bridge, having regard to their general instructions to receive on board plunder brought by soldiers or seamen, and keep exact account, that an equal division be made in Barbadoes. 1672, Dec. 12.

1000. II. Instructions for Col. Sir Tobias Bridge, Commander of the Land Forces. To call his regiment to arms in the Old Churchyard at St. Michael's Town; deliver to the Governor an exact list of the officers and soldiers, keep them in arms from 8 to 11 in the forenoon of 14th December. If any servant or debtor be enlisted, the master or creditor may demand him, and if any make good his allegation before William Bate, or others appointed, to disarm and cashier such servant or debtor. Then to march the regiment to Bentley's Wharf to be transported thence to Tobago; to use his best endeavours for a fair correspondence between the land and sea forces, having recourse for further directions to their general instructions. 1672, Dec. 12.

1000. III. Instructions to Col. Sir Tobias Bridge and Capt. Wm. Poole, above mentioned. On arrival at Tobago to consult about the best place to land for attacking the island. If they succeed to use such humanity towards the enemy as may suit with the honour of soldiers and profession of Christians, especially preserving women and children from violence. If they become masters of the island to utterly destroy all forts, houses, buildings, and plantations, canes and provisions, so as to make it incapable of being replanted, bringing away as freemen the inhabitants, to be transported where they think fit. If they accomplish the destroying of the island to return with convenient speed with the booty taken, taking especial care to leave neither soldiers, arms, nor ammunition behind. To bring off all ships, merchandises, arms, great guns, prisoners, and plunder, taken in the island or in going or returning, causing an exact account to be kept, that a just division may be made in Barbadoes, according to the rules of war. To give the Governor from time to time an account of their proceedings. *Together,* 5½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.,* 132–137.]

Dec. 27.
London.

1001. Lt.-Col. Thornburgh to the Assembly of Barbadoes. Is ordered by the gentlemen empowered to act in their affairs to send enclosed papers, the effect of which will be advised of in

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their letters. "Communicated the Assembly, 5th March 1673." *Encloses,*

1001. I. Address of the Merchants and Owners of shipping loading to Barbadoes and the Caribbees. Whereas the Deputy Governor of Barbadoes has used all care to oblige the late fleet to assist each other in danger, but for want of a ship of war the instructions given were of no effect, it is proposed, first, that two ships of war have order about the end of this month of October to ply about Cape Clear, where the next Barbadoes fleet are appointed to come, and convoy in the said fleet; and secondly, that two frigates may go with the next fleet about the end of November, that for next year the ships be ordered to depart in three fleets, viz., on the last days of April, June, and September, the two frigates convoying the two first home, and during their stay to cruise about for the security of ships trading thither from Guinea and other parts; and the third fleet to be taken care of in due time; and that in future no ship carrying less than 12 guns have license to trade thither.

1001. II. Petition of above Committee to the King. Narrating the capture of nine of the Barbadoes fleet by Dutch capers, and praying his Majesty to give some marks of favour to those who behaved like Englishmen, and to punish those whose ill conduct and cowardice deserve it, also to prevent ships commanded by Quakers, who sail without guns, going to the Indies. (*See ante, No.*960.) 3 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 119–121.]

Dec.? **1002.** Account by Sir Chas. Wheler of his proceedings at St. Christopher's, to the same effect as the first part of his report. [*See ante, No.* 977.] With reasons for reviving the National Court, which was agreed upon by the two Lieut.-Generals, that it was impossible for him to find other than the four Judges of said court capable to be Commissioners, nor Register, nor Clerk, nor Interpreter; that the rules given them were the simplest that could be imagined for saving time and expense, all charges being defrayed by the public, that the plaintiffs should not be vexed for fees till they had possession of their estates. 6 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 71.]

1672? **1003.** (? Sec. Lord Arlington) to (Sir Thos. Lynch, Lt.-Gov. of Jamaica). The laws he sent are delivered to the Council for Plantations, who have represented that the Act for ascertaining his Majesty's quitrents is not fit to be passed, it seeming very unreasonable that any Assembly should oblige his Majesty to part with his land for a halfpenny per acre. His Majesty therefore will not pass that Act, but would have the patents granted by Sir Thos. Modyford pay as that Act requires, but all others according to their grants and patents. And though his Majesty expects nothing from that island that has cost him and his subjects so much, he would have him and the Council raise the rents of the land to be granted as high as possible, to support

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better the charge of Government, provided he neither discourages those there nor hinders others from coming, for his Majesty desires exceedingly the prosperity of their colony, but is not much pleased with the Assembly, who, the Council advised, declared they would do nothing for the public safety of the island, though so much pressed by himself and Council. *Endorsed*, "Copy of a letter, &c. to be sent to T. L. 1672." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 72.]

1672. **1004.** Reasons why an Act passed in Jamaica against engrossing and forestalling ought to be discontinued [*see ante, No* 829 (33),] it is generally observed that a restraint upon trade is a national disadvantage, and that it has been fatal to Jamaica, for not long since a limited price was by an Act set on negroes imported, which was so low that the African Company would not furnish the island; and the planters, sensible that they should be ruined for want of a constant supply of slaves, represented their condition to the King and Council, who abrogated the law and left the trade open, since which the African Company have ordered several considerable ships for Guinea and Jamaica; and should this new Act be confirmed, it will manifestly lessen his Majesty's customs, greatly prejudice navigation, and much discourage merchants from adventuring their estates abroad, where they cannot be allowed a free and open trade and market, and not only reduce planters' goods to very low rates, but occasion them to lie upon their hands unsold. Vast quantities of liquors and provisions are yearly exported from England and Ireland to Jamaica, which being perishable are commonly disposed of from the ships' sides and consumed in 14 days; but by this Act no vintners, victuallers, chandlers, hucksters, or any other shopkeepers or retailers whatsoever can or dare accommodate themselves with any strong liquors and provisions till the same have been imported 14 days, in which time several ships may arrive with fresh supplies, so that the last shall only sell and the rest perish, which on arrival were very good and merchantable. Though the planters do not know of the arrival of all ships at Port Royal, they cannot pretend any prejudice, for their factors, who sell their sugar and other commodities to the merchants and buy of them provisions, liquors, and dry goods, may take the first of the market. Many of the ships trading for Jamaica sail at above 200*l*. charge per mensem, and generally one half of their lading is in liquors and provisions; but should this Act continue in force they must certainly go out half freighted and lie as long again at Jamaica to procure their loading, so that at last the whole freight will scarcely pay seamen's wages. *Signed by* Antho. Swymmer and ten other merchants, also by Thos. Stubbs and six other Commanders of ships. *With Mem.* This Act is already in force, and will so continue for two years, except his Majesty command to the contrary. *Signed*, Joseph Knapman. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 73.]

1672? **1005.** Petition of Governor Randolph Russell, and the Council and Assembly of Nevis, to the Council for Foreign Plantations. Having

1672 ?

lain under many grievous pressures during the late unhappy war, for relief wherein they made several addresses to be presented to his Majesty by Wm. Lord Willoughby, their then Capt.-General, to which they have never received any answer, have thought fit to present these addresses by the mediation of Wm. Stapleton, their present Capt.-General, together with copy of their former addresses and account. Pray their Honours to represent their suffering condition to the King, which renders them incapable of making the requisite provision for their defence in these threatening times; and if his Majesty's more important affairs will not admit of a full compliance with their account, that they will move for such a supply of great guns, small arms, swords, drums, colours, pistols, ammunition, &c. as may put them in some probable equipage of defence; and that the Public Seal may be forthwith sent for the confirmation of lands. *Signed by* Ran. Russell, Fra. Morton, Walter Symonds, Justus Burkin, Christ. Woodward, Ja. Russell, Will. Leach, Jos. Rokeby, Dan. Lanhather, John Hughes [of the Council], and Jno. Nethway, Jno. Smith, Wm. Howard, Jno. Cade, Rob. Haymon, Tho. Cooke, Thos. Nicolson, John Luxford, Tho. Goodwin, and Roger Earle [of the Assembly]. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 74.]

1672 ? **1006.** Petition of James Cotter, Esquire to the King. Showing that Wm. Stapleton, Capt.-General of the Leeward Islands, has, notwithstanding his power to dispose of all places under him in those islands, given him leave to beg of his Majesty the places of Secretary and Marshal of said islands. Prays therefore, in consideration of his long service and late losses in his Majesty's service, a patent for 21 years of the places of Secretary and Marshal of Nevis, St. Christopher's, Montserrat, and Antigua. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 75.]

1672 ? **1007.** Statement about the ship St. Joseph. In March 1670 Pierre Estelle and Etienne Goillard of the ship St. Joseph, being at the isle of Tortuga, received orders from Daniel Godefroy, the owner, to return to Lisbon or Rochelle. They put a cargo on board ship, and being weak in numbers engaged Jorge Cusicque, an Irishman, and many others, part English, part Irish, so that they outnumbered the French. The first night of the voyage Jorge Cusicque with his helpers made himself master of the ship, put the French on shore at Cartagena, where they were kept prisoners by the Spaniards for 17 months. Estelle and Goillard when set at liberty were informed that the ship had been taken to Boston in New England. According to letters received from them by Godefroy 12 January 1672, they made a demand to the Governor who referred them to the Council; they declared the value to be 170,000 dollars and proved the value by certificates. It being found out that the buyers of the vessel had been compelled to pay to the Council 40,000 dollars as security in case a search should be instituted by the owners, Goillard demanded this sum. The Governor and Council answered that a year and a day had passed, to which he replied that he had been in prison during that time. The King is requested to give orders to the

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Government of Boston to help to reimburse Godefroy for his loss. *French.* 2 *pp.* *Two copies.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., Nos.* 76, 77.]

1672. **1008.** Capt. Wm. Davies, his reasons for the decay of the trade of Newfoundland given to the Council for Trade at their request about the year 1672, which he has not only collected by going convoy thither of late but by several years' experience, living formerly upon the island. *Signed.* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 78.]

1009. The state and condition of the island of Newfoundland as Capt. Davies found it in 1671, being then Commander there of H.M.S. Mary Rose. *Endorsed,* Rec. 8 Dec. 1676. *Mem.* The same paper was presented by Mr. Hinton with his petition and there entered. *Signed,* Will. Davies. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., No.* 79.]

1010. Petition of Samuel Wilson to the King. Has for many years traded to the West Indies and New England and Nova Scotia, but by Sir Thos. Temple delivering up the forts of Acadie petitioner lost about 1,500*l.*, as he shortly after informed Sec. Lord Arlington, since which in this war petitioner has lost nine ships and goods to the value of 9,000*l.*, which constrains him to seek relief. Prays his Majesty to bestow upon him one of the East India prize ships. *Annexed,*

1010. I. Account given to H. Slingesby of what Sam. Wilson knows of the matter of Acadie in Nova Scotia, which he can prove by the testimony of many merchants who walk the Change daily. *Together,* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX., Nos.* 80, 80. I.]

1672 ? **1011.** Seven Acts passed in the island of Antigua, vizt.:—(1.) An Act concerning those that remove from one division to another without a ticket from the Commander of the division. (2.) Against indebted runaways suing for their credits by attornies. (3.) Appointing the proportion of ammunition to be kept in private houses. (4.) Against transporting of timber without licence. (5.) Touching the principal surveyor or surveyors of this island, their fees and duties. (6.) Against heaving ballast or other hurtful matter out of any ships or vessels within any the harbours or roads of this island. And (7.) The punishment of scurrilous and reproachful speeches or behaviours towards the Governor and Council, Repesentatives or Members of the Assembly of this island. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. L.,* 290–295.]

1672. **1012.** Three Acts passed in Barbadoes in 1672 :—(1.) An Act to prohibit the transporting of uncured ginger off this island; February 15. (2.) Concerning forestallers and ingrossers of provisions; May 7. (3.) Concerning persons intended to depart this island, and the setting up their names in the Secretary's office, and warrants of arrest; May 9. *Printed.* 9½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XV.,* 84–93.]

1672. **1013.** Fifteen Acts passed in the island of Nevis (*but without titles*), vizt.:—(1.) An Act for registering the time of servants and

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fixing their wages at 10*l.* according to custom. (2.) Providing that poor orphans shall be bound as apprentices by the Justice of the Peace in each parish. (3.) Concerning merchants receiving goods at the customary places. (4.) Fixing the value of Mexico, Pillar, Seville, and Peru pieces, and of money coined in New England. (5.) Providing that all debts, &c., payable in money sterling may be paid in sugar, at the rate of 100 lb. of good muscovado sugar to 15*s.* sterling. (6.) For the election of two or more constables out of each division. (7.) For fixing titles to lands. (8.) Providing that none under the age of 14 years be listed to pay any public levies. (9.) For preventing the use of any scales, weights &c., not first allowed by the Clerk of the market. (10.) Declaring Bath Bay, Old Road, Morton's Bay, New Windward, and Indian Castle, lawful ports for shipping goods of the Island. (11.) Providing that all masters of ships must obtain licence of the Governor before they trade in the island. (12.) For appointing overseers to take charge of the poor in each parish. (13.) For the maintenance of the ministry by a yearly payment of 10 lb. sugar per poll, and fees of 100 lb. sugar for a marriage, and 300 lb. for preaching a funeral sermon. (14.) Making it felony for any indebted freeman or servant to run away with any boat. (15.) Providing that any person presuming to administer physic without licence from the Governor, shall not have his account allowed in any court of record in the island. 1 *p. Endorsed by* John Locke "Nevis Acts," *also* "By Sir Chas. Wheler in 1672." [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLIX.*, 98–112.]

1672. **1014.** Orders and regulations in force in Nevis. Order of the Assembly regulating the manner of elections. Return of Captains William Howard, John Nethway, and John Smith, and Lieutenant Thomas Nicholson, for the parish of Figtree and Gingerland in the South Division of the island, dated 19 June 1672. Form of oath for Wm. Lord Willoughby's Privy Council in the island of Nevis. Form of oath for Assembly men. *Together,* 3 *pp. Col. Entry Bk., No. XLIX.*, 1, 4.]

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Jan. 1.
Villars House.

1015. Dr. Benjamin Worsley to Sir Thos. Lynch, Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica. His letter of 9th October to Sir Joseph Williamson has been communicated to the Lord President, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Arlington, with all papers therein mentioned, which were very acceptable. Their Lordships have adjourned till the 12 days of this festival time be over, but on their next meeting will present his letter, and makes no doubt but he will by the first conveniency receive orders concerning the unkindnesses of the Spaniard and French suitable to the importance of the affair. Was not a little gratified to discern that they had near three times the trade this year that they had last; and that as yet they had had no disturbance from the Dutch; for fear of which an advice boat was sent with their Lordships' letters, by which he wrote several letters, and acquainted him with their Lordships' pleasures concerning the cutting of logwood, that they altogether allowed of his connivance at it, provided those rules

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were observed which they had formerly directed, and which were agreeable to what himself mentioned. The Lord Chancellor on perusal of his letter and papers from the inhabitants of New Providence, commanded him to give him thanks in his Lordship's name and those of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for his great humanity to the Governor and poor inhabitants, and to inform him that a vessel was ready to set sail with all manner of provision for them and a sufficient Commission for the Governor. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 1.]

Jan. 1. **1016.** Extract of preceding concerning logwood cutting. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 2.]

Jan. 2. **1017.** The King to the Governor of Virginia. To examine into the petition of John Tailoe in behalf of himself and others, creditors of the late Robert Walton or Wauton, who to avoid payment withdrew to Virginia with a good part of his estate, with which he purchased a plantation there, and it is now pretended that said debts were not contracted after he inhabited in Virginia, and therefore his estate not liable to their demands. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIII., p.* 75.]

Jan. 4–8. **1018.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes; Present, his Excellency, Sir Peter Colleton, Dan. Searle, Henry Drax, John Knights, Henry Hawley, Thomas Wardall, Sam. Farmer, and Sam. Barwicke. Ordered that the Assembly be summoned to meet on Tuesday morning next at 8 o'clock for some special affair.

Jan. 7.—Ordered that Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Bate, Treasurer, take care for provision of victuals and other necessaries as his Excellency and Council shall think fit for the expedition to Tobago, not exceeding 30,000 lb. sugar; that the Speaker return his Excellency the thanks of the Assembly for his bountiful promise to bestow the island of Tobago upon Barbadoes, not doubting it will be for his Majesty's service and the benefit of this island; and that any of his Majesty's soldiers now at Tobago that are willing may remain there, taking care for their own support.

Jan. 8.—Ordered that Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Bate compute and provide 14 days' provision for 1,000 men, to be forthwith put aboard the sloop Speedwell, to supply the people to be brought from Tobago, and maintain those that must stay there till they can be fetched away, provided the same exceed not 30,000 lb. sugar given by the island for that purpose. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 208–210.]

Jan. 7. **1019.** The King to Wm. Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes. Directing him without further delay to admit Sir Tobias Bridge into the Council there, according to his Majesty's order of 22nd March 1672, from which he had been suspended till his Majesty's further pleasure, on the ground of his not being a freeholder in the island, a necessary qualification in his Majesty's instructions of the 10th June last. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 77.]

1673.
Jan. 8.
St. Jago.

1020. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. On reading the clause in the Act for negro slaves, allowing that such as do not stir above 4 miles from their master's plantation shall not be whipped or taken up, though they do not produce a ticket, and on consideration how much the safety of all planters consists in restraining communication of the negroes one with another; Ordered, that all masters and overseers under penalty of 5*l.* take care to keep their negroes within their own plantations, and permit none to go thence without a ticket mentioning their number and names, and what merchandizes they carry with them, and what allowances are granted them to trade; and that it shall be lawful for any person to take up and whip any negroes found after 1st February next out of their masters' plantations without a ticket, and return them to their masters without respect to their distance from home; and all marshalls, constables, and other officers are strictly required to use their utmost diligence in the execution of this order, and shall be paid for such negroes according as is appointed for runaways in the Act. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.*, 334–336; *also No. XXXVII., fo.* 138 *d.*]

Jan. 9.
Barbadoes.

1021. Governor Lord Willoughby to Col. Sir Tobias Bridge and Capt. Poole at Tobago. Has after great consideration with his Council and Assembly, who much applaud their action, procured 30,000 lb. sugar more towards their transportation. Leaves the way of bringing off the soldiers and people wholly to their contrivance, and supposing the St. David must have two trips, has by this sloop sent provisions for those that stay behind. Thinks the slaves and prisoners should be first brought off, and such soldiers as Sir T. Bridge shall desire, and that such vessel remain as they agree upon. May possibly come in person to bring off those that are left. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 3.]

Jan. 11.

1022. Order of the Council for Trade and Plantations. That the Secretary out of the letter lately sent from Sir Thos. Lynch, and other papers before the Council, draw out an extract of the complaints made from him or any other about the losses and injuries lately sustained from the Spaniards in the West Indies since the last Articles of Peace, and that same be delivered to Lord Arlington to be communicated to Sir William Godolphin. *Annexed,*

1022. I. The 7th and 8th Articles of the Treaty concluded at Madrid the $\frac{8}{18}$th July 1670. Providing that all injuries which the people of Great Britain and Spain have suffered by each other in America be buried in oblivion, &c.

1022. II. "Extracts of several letters concerning the usage of the English by the Spaniards in the West Indies since the Peace," viz.:—

28 Nov. 1671.—Sir Thos. Lynch to Mr. Slingesby. A catch from New York robbed by a Spaniard, taken into St. Jago, and dismissed without satisfaction.

1671, Dec.—An address by merchants to the Council for Plantations, received 19 April 1672. In December 1671 one Capt. Yellows, late a privateer of Jamaica, by commission from the Government of Campeachy

1673.

carried five English vessels off the coast of Yucatan to Campeachy, where they are detained as prizes.

N.B.—This entry has been crossed through.

1672, Jan. 13, Jamaica. Nathaniel Radely to William Williams, of London. On 5th August the Loyal James of London, was cast away on the Jordans by Cuba, where two English ships took in what was saved; one was the pink Peter which was taken by Capt. Candelero and carried to Campeachy, where the men were led through the town barefooted, without shirts or hats, called dogs and rogues, spit on, scorned and reviled, cast into prison and made to carry cables and logwood.

Jan. 24, Jamaica. Hender Molesworth to Thomas Duck, of London. The same about Yellows as in preceding address [*see ante, No.* 888].

1672, April 8. Bristol. Charles Swan to ——. The Governor (of Jamaica) sent the Assistance to Campeachy to confirm the Peace and take Capt. Yellows a pirate, but Capt. Willgress found Yellows at dinner with the Governor, who would not permit him to be surprised; but afterwards gave him commission to take all English ships at anchor or cutting logwood on the coasts, who took and carried into Campeachy two ships of London, one of New England, and two of Jamaica.

1672, May 22. Petition of Peter Brent about the pink Peter (*see No.* 820.) Evidenced by a letter from Charles Cogan of 14 January 1672 to Peter Brent and Co., and by depositions before Sir Thos. Lynch, 12th January 1672.

1671, Dec. 26. By reason of which James Barclay, Deputy Secretary of Jamaica protests against the Spaniards for a breach of the Peace.

1672, Mar. 10. Sir Thos. Lynch to the Council for Plantations. *Two copies. Together,* 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., Nos.* 4. 4. I., II.]

Jan. 11. St. Kitts. **1023.** Minutes of the Council of St. Kitts. On a motion by Lieut.-Col. John Estridge about overtures lately made to him by several French gentlemen that the late capitulations made in this island for the continuance of unity here betwixt said French and English, though a rupture should happen between the Kings of both nations in Europe, it was desired that the Governor would advise the General that his pleasure might be known with expedition and privacy. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 69.]

Jan. (15). Whitehall. **1024.** The King to Sir Thos. Lynch, Lieut.-Governor. Whereas his Majesty has been informed of certain proceedings of his against one Johnson a pirate, and reflecting upon the manner and circumstances of his condemnation contrary to law, his Majesty has thought fit to signify his dislike of the same, which, though his severe orders about privateers might in some degree seem to mitigate, yet in a case so extraordinary and where the offender, though never so guilty, was by course of law cleared, his Majesty did expect that the cognizance of the whole matter should have been remitted to him and his determination. And therefore for the future his Majesty strictly commands him to follow the strict rule of law in all cases, especially concerning the life and property of any of his subjects; and that his Majesty's service may not in future suffer by any artifice or collusion as seems to have been practised in the first trial of Johnson, his Majesty strictly commands him hereafter to try all pirates by the maritime law or law of nations, according to his commission from his Majesty or the Duke of York. And he is likewise to continue to endeavour by all prudent and just means the preservation of the peace and good correspondence between his Majesty and neighbouring Crowns, yet so as not to suffer anything to be done to the manifest prejudice of his Majesty's service or of his subjects, without speedily informing one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State. And because his Majesty is satisfied of the justice of the sentence against Johnson, though wholly disapproving his manner of proceeding therein, and is desirous that his Catholic Majesty may see how sincere his Majesty is in discountenancing privateering, and using all means for maintaining good correspondence, his Majesty requires him forthwith to suspend and put out of the commission of the peace, and out of all other employments in the government of the island, whether military or civil, both Col. Modyford and all those persons who were designedly or wilfully guilty of acquitting said Johnson, and also all others who shall hereafter, out of favour to any pirates, misdemean themselves in like manner in conempt of his Majesty's authority. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 5 *and* 35. *See also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 76.]

Jan. 22.
St. Jago.

1025. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Whereas on the representation that Ann Gage, late of Port Royal, died possessed of a very valuable estate real and personal in this island, and that she owes considerable sums of money, and it appearing that her husband is not on the island; ordered, that all the estate be put into the hands of Capt. Rich. Brayne as chief creditor, who is required to return a true inventory thereof to the Governor on oath within four months, and is authorized to sue and recover all debts, &c. due to the deceased, and give acquittances for same, and to pay all debts lawfully due on proof made before Rob. Freeman, Sam. Bache and Reginald Wilson, Esquires, or any of them, whose certificate, shall be sufficient warrant to pay; and that Capt. Brayne give bond in 2,000*l.* for punctual performance hereof, and dispose of the overplus to the Governor's order. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.*, 336–338.]

Jan. 23.

1026. Grant to Edward Cranfield of the office of Escheator of Barbadoes during life, with power to levy and receive to his own use without account, fines and forfeitures due to his Majesty within

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said island. *Endorsed,* "23 Januarii 1672." [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquets.*]

Jan. 23–29. **1027.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Desire of the Governor to know in writing the resolutions of the Assembly upon his Majesty's instructions of the 12th June empowering his Excellency to treat with the country and upon reasonable terms to part with the 4½ per cent., copy whereof was given them at their last meeting. Six Acts and votes brought by the Assmbly, vizt., an Act repealing an Act prohibiting importing of brandy, an Act to enable the Jews to give testimony in courts of judicature, an Act for raising a duty on brandy imported, and an Act for paying Mr. Knights 250*l.*; a vote about purchasing the 4½ per cent., an Act about negroes, and afterwards an Act prohibiting people going on board ships, &c. Ordered by the Assembly, that Mr. Farmer manage conference about the Jews Act, and Col. Hawley and Col. Walrond the business of accounts. Ordered by the Assembly, with the assent of the Governor and Council, that the Treasury pay out of the excise on liquors to John Knights, merchant, 250*l.*, or the value at 12*s.* 6*d.* per 100 lb. sugar, in full for the freight of paving stones laden on board the Norwich by J. Bawden for the use of the forts, deducting what rests in Bawden's hands on account of sales of sugars received from the country.

Jan. 29.—Ordered that the Council, or any four of them, view the forts of the island, calling to their assistance the field officers near each place, and make report to his Excellency the next council day what they find necessary to be done; and that they meet at Austin's Bay on 4th February next at 9 in the morning. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XL.*, 210–212.]

Feb. 1. **1028.** Order of the Council for Trade and Plantations. That the Secretary peruse the papers relating to St. Christopher's and the differences with the French there, and digest such a draught of the state of the whole affair as may be fit for the Council to prepare a memorial from, to be tendered to his Majesty. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV.*, 63.]

Feb. 10.
Barbadoes. **1029.** Governor Lord Willoughby to Sir Joseph Williamson. Has by all opportunities, from Tangier, Madeira, since his arrival, given account of his actions; the enclosed papers (*see* next abstract) will acquaint him with their success at Tobago. Has not received any advice since he left England six months ago or seen one ship from London. M. de Baas has thrice complimented him from Martinico but thinks as much out of design as respect; they have five men-of-war there, one of 66 guns, but hears of no feats they have done, nor have they made any overture of a design to him. Two days after he had taken Tobago, there came a French frigate of 35 guns, whose Captain could not well contain his displeasure, supposing single St. David, with six small vessels hired for the transport of land soldiers, could never have mastered that island, so well stocked with French, who he believes exceeded the Dutch in number, and as the

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Monsieurs since tell him fought best; has sent most of them to Martinico in hopes M. de Baas will hang them for their pains. Received a congratulatory compliment, and that M. de Baas had sent that frigate for his assistance, but the Commander said that M. de Baas intended to send all his sea force and 1,200 soldiers to reduce that island with intent to have settled it; and it had been well worth their pains, but of no advantage to Barbadoes, for it is a fertile island, and was well accommodated with good buildings, forts, provisions, and great quantity of excellent ginger and canes, all which he has demolished, but does not think it convenient any should possess it but English. This is the way of this business or any of the like nature: the soldiers go, no purchase, no pay, but every captain is at 30*l.* or 40*l.* charge before he can complete his company, and most of this falls on his own credit, many of the captains being in the soldiers condition when they are raised and the provisions for the whole voyage are on Lord Willoughby's account, besides the hire of vessels for want of some of his Majesty's; wherefore it is of absolute necessity during the war that they have a magazine for victuals and a supply of rigging for his Majesty's ships, which the experience of the St. David's sufferings in the last brush will justify. He may guess at what charge this poor island has been in reducing Tobago, besides the vast sums raised for fortifications and other things which the Lords of the Treasury appropriate to be performed out of his Majesty's revenue here, though nothing has yet been applied towards it. Hopes these things will move his Majesty to believe the people here to be good subjects, and that the Lords of the Treasury and Council will so order that he can serve his Majesty without ruining himself, which he had rather do than suffer an enemy to insult, or lose a fair advantage against him. Assures him the 4½ per cent. yielded the farmers not above 5,000*l.* this last year, so that it will be a long time before it answer the ends it is by the Lords of the Treasury designed to, and the proposals put into his hand to manage with the Council and Assembly will hardly be accomplished. His service to Lord Arlington. P.S. For attacking Tobago was forced to borrow out of the country's magazine 600 muskets, and since 60 barrels of powder to supply what the St. David spent in that action, by which he may judge how Capt. Poole behaved himself; and to speak truth, but for his prudence and courage and St. David's broadsides, they had not taken that island. Want 3,000 or 4,000 wt. of match. Have had another terrible fire in St. Michael's Town, which consumed 30 or 40 houses and much of their provisions from New England, Virginia, and Bermudas, and their great magazine of pipe staves and hoops. Have but five small London ships in the road, whereas at this season they were wont to have 100, and know not what to do with a plentiful crop now grinding out. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 6.]

Feb. 10.
Barbadoes.

1030. Sir Tobias Bridge to Sec. Lord Arlington. The enclosed was written from Tobago, but the ships were gone before the letter arrived at Barbadoes. Lord Willoughby's instructions have been

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punctually put in execution to the utmost of his power. *Endorsed,* "p Capt. Mason." *Encloses,*

1030. I. Same to same. Gave account by his last of what was intended against Tobago; is now in the fort of that island, and doubts not to have all things done in a short time according to Lord Willoughby's instructions; nevertheless has been as civil and kind as any enemy in the world could be, and so will continue. The profit to be expected from this island is very inconsiderable, but their orders are to destroy it, which he will do with all the kindness and respect to the inhabitants he can possibly devise. The enclosed papers will give account of his proceedings with Meinheer Constant. Tobago, 1672, Dec. 21.

1030. II.–VIII. The seven papers above referred to, being duplicates of those enclosed 21 Dec. 1672 to Lord Willoughby (*see Nos.* 995 I.–VII.) *Together,* 6½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., Nos.* 7. 7. I.–VIII.]

Feb. 10. Barbadoes. **1031.** Sir Tobias Bridge to Secretary Sir Joseph Williamson. Wrote Lord Arlington 21st December from Tobago account of the surrender of that Island, and having since performed Lord Willoughby's instructions for destroying that place, they are returned hither, saving 3 small sloops, which are every hour expected. Prays a continuance of his countenance in reference to the 400*l.* per annum his Majesty conferred on him, as also that old business of the fee farm rents. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 8.]

Feb. 12. **1032.** An Act passed in the island of St. Christopher's concerning the due observation of the Lord's day, &c. 12th February, 1673. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. L.,* 8–10.]

[Feb. 18.] **1033.** Report of Dr. Ben. Worsley, Secretary, to the Council for Trade and Plantations. In observance of their Lordships' order of the 1st instant to prepare a statement of the affair of St. Christopher's, certifies that he has diligently perused the narrative of Sir C. Wheler and all the articles, letters, papers, and protests transmitted, and finds: That both his Majesty and his subjects have by reason of the arbitrariness of M. De Baas and the French Commissioners appointed by him been wrongfully kept out of those very rights which were expressly and sufficiently provided for by the Treaty of Breda. Refers to the 8th Article, which provides that his Majesty's subjects should be restored to their goods and estates sold in St. Christophers if the price received for same be paid back; there is no mention of meliorations to be allowed to the French, but it was expressly concluded by his Majesty's Ministers and the French Ambassador they should be left to the parties concerned, and that no demand for melioration ought to hinder the immediate restitution or re-entry on payment of the price received for the estate. To remove all disputes, the English Commissioners have not only tendered the price received, but proffered reasonable time to the purchaser to take off said meliorations; but it appears (1.) That many of the English sold their estates for inconsiderable

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value, and were paid in merchandize at exorbitant rates, which rates have been rigorously insisted on; (2.) That when far greater sums have been demanded than were ever actually received, the French Commissioners have refused to admit proofs of what was received; (3.) That the French have refused to deliver possession where it no way appears that anything was paid for the estate, or to those who had any right to sell it; (4.) Or to make allowance for damages, wastes, and devastations though proofs have been actually made before them; (5.) That at the price tendered they have refused possession, without further allowance for meliorations, though for peace sake a reasonable compensation in some cases propounded; (6.) That they have denied restitution of cattle, horses, and goods, when the full price was tendered, under the allegation that the word bona in the 8th Article does not signify moveables but immoveables; (7.) They have utterly refused reparation for devastations wilfully committed, since notice of the Peace, on estates which they could have no pretence to enter on, particularly of Colonel Clement Everard, Captains Philip and Sam. Payne, Jeffery, Elderton, and others; (8.) and satisfaction for the mean profits of the English part of the island from 2–12th May 1668, when Lord Willoughby demanded same, to 5th July 1671; (9.) That though by the 12th and 15th Articles all forts with cannon and ordnance which were taken were to be mutually surrendered, yet 39 cannon in St. Christophers have been detained; (10.) That demands for satisfaction for several churches wilfully demolished since the Peace have been, contrary to the 2nd Article, utterly denied; (11.) And servants or slaves taken in St. Christophers, Antigua, or Montserrat which it was agreed by the 13th Article should be free to return to the English subjection within six months from the rendition of said places to His Majesty, have been detained, and restrained by force or disposed of to evade those articles; and when the English have detected persons detaining them, the French Commissioners have refused to send for said servants and slaves or to enjoin the masters to produce them. The number of slaves taken off Antigua and Montserrat amount at least to 1,300, of St. Christopher's to 400, which if reckoned at 20*l.* per head would amount to 34,000*l.*; that of these but 100 returned, and those by flight. That neither his Majesty nor any of his Ministers created any such difficulties in restoring the large Province of Acadia to the French King pursuant to the 9th Article of said Treaty. All which wrongs are yet more aggravated by several circumstances appearing from the history of the matter of fact. 7 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIV.,* 62–70.]

Feb. 18. **1034.** Minutes of the Council for Trade and Plantations. The Secretary presented his report about the affair of St. Christopher's according to order of 1st instant, which was read and ordered to be considered again the 25th instant, the Lord Chancellor and Secretary Lord Arlington desired to be present. Ordered that the Secretary prepare a further report of such other circumstances as might evidence yet more largely the wrong sustained by his Majesty and his subjects through the proceedings of the French Governor and his ministers. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV.,* 70.]

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Feb. 18–20. **1035.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes, February 18: Present, his Excellency and all the Council, viz.. Sir Peter Colleton Henry Hawley, Christopher Codrington, Daniel Searle, Thomas Wardall, Henry Drax, Samuel Farmer, John Knights, Henry Walrond senior, Samuel Barwicke, Samuel Newton, John Sparkes. His Excellency having sent for the Assembly acquainted them with his design to send the St. David with 20 men to Tobago and leave them there, to be maintained out of the provisions left for the former expedition, and to report if they have anything else to propound to this Board relating to that place. He also presented the Provost-Marshal's petition about rebuilding the gaol, or indemnifying him against escapes till done. The Assembly returned and said they desired no people might be sent to Tobago, this place much wanting hands, which they will further consider.

Feb. 19: The Assembly attending, Mr. Speaker desired a longer time to make full inspection into the Acts of the country, but his Excellency desired them to hasten the business, for if his Majesty's commands for the speedy sending them home were not complied with, it might be thought remissness in his Excellency. He also desired the members of the Assembly who were officers, especially the Colonels, to attend him on Tuesday next at Fontabell about settling the militia.

February 20: Ordered that the Council be formed into three committees to consider such affairs as shall be given them by his Excellency, and report on Thursday the 6th March next at the usual meeting place in St. Michael's Town. Nomination of the committees, to consider the 18th and 22nd articles of his Excellency's instructions and the several bills brought up by the Assembly; the 19th and 23rd articles of his Excellency's instructions; and the 16th article respectively. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 212–215.]

Feb. 21.
St. Kitts. **1036.** Minutes of the Council of St. Kitts. On consideration of a petition of the Rev. Father Phil. de Nogell, Mons. Chaffart, and others complaining of an Act of 27 June as repugnant to the Treaty of Breda, Ordered that answered be returned in justification of said Act and the proceedings thereon, but nevertheless the said Father and others of the French nation of quality to be allowed to have two servants, one as overseer and the other as carter for the management of their plantations in the English part of this island provided security be given to the Governor for their good deportment. And that those of the French nation who have planted provisions and are not freeholders in the English ground before the publication of the Act for their departure have convenient time to take off the same. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 69.]

Feb. 24. **1037.** Two Acts passed in the island of Montserrat, viz., (1.) An Act for the raising of a levy on all lands in this island and the inhabitants thereof and for the builing of a court house and prison, dated 24th February 1673. *In margin* "expired." And (2.) An Act for the speedy making of a platform in the new Fort of this island for the guns to be planted there. *In margin*, "expired." [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLIX.*, 88, 89.]

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[Feb. 25.] **1038.** Report of Dr. Worsley Secretary to the Council for Plantations. In obedience to their Lordships' further order of 18th inst., certifies that all the wrongs and inconveniences offered to his Majesty and his subjects in St. Christopher's are yet more aggravated by the following circumstances. Though all prisoners were to be forthwith set at liberty without ransom, provided they paid what was due for diet, which could only be understood that the prisoners were to pay for their own diet, and though his Majesty had released the French prisoners taken on his side, yet the possession of his part of St. Christopher's was refused unless his Majesty would undertake to pay for the prisoners' diet. That the French King's letters were obtained for the peremptory rendition of that part of the Island, and it was mutually agreed that Commissioners should be empowered on either side finally to conclude all differences. Then follows a narrative of all the differences that have happened since Sir Charles Wheler was empowered to settle with the causes of them and how they are left. These differences have reference to servants and slaves, meliorations, fraudulent contracts, wrongs done and wastes committed. With Dr. Worsley's opinion of the "remedy" which seems to be any way practicable. 5½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 9 ; *see also Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV.*, 71–78.]

Feb. 25. **1039.** Letters signed "Any Person" to Sir Robert Howard. Seeing it written at the Exchange that the Parliament would hear propositions from any person for securing and improving his Majesty's Plantations in America gave him the boldness to write. For security, nothing is equal to their going only in fleets, with a convoy out and home. As to improving the trade, the plantations may be reduced to four heads: first, such as produce the same that grows in Europe, which are diametrically opposite to the interest of England; second, tobacco plantations, and there is little tobacco imported from anywhere else, the growth thereof being prevented even in England; third, such as produce cotton, wool, indigo, ginger, cocoa, &c., these are not of bulk enough to deserve any great consideration; and fourth, the sugar plantations. Sugar has already and may again cause great debates, and some bold barbarian may propose to have all sugars prohibited from any other place, others that an imposition be laid on all foreign, *i.e.*, Brazilian sugars; both of these will cause a dismal dust. Though the Portugal merchants may pretend that the export of our baize to Lisbon depends on the import of their sugar to England, does not understand them to be "terminis invertitilis," for it is evident the Portugals stand more in need of our woolens than we of their sugars, which they might transport to Leghorn, Venice, and other places, and import other commodities to England; yet the pretence is so fair that neither prohibition nor further imposition on Brazil than on Barbadoes white sugars will be obtained. Parliament should therefore lay a high duty on all white sugars, which will give the King of Portugal no offence, and yet secure the English planters, provided there be no imposition on the middle sorts imported by them; but it may

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be noted that his text is neither "his Majesty's Revenue," "the encouragement of navigation," nor "profit of the English refiner," but "the improving the trade of his Majesty's Plantations in America." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 10.]

Feb. 27. **1040.** Warrant to deliver to John Jenkins 20 barrels of powder, 100 muskets with firelocks, and of scoreshot, culverin, minion crossbar and roundshot 50 each for the defence of the Somers Islands. ¼ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XL., p.* 7.]

Feb. 27. **1041.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered that the Assembly be summoned on Tuesday next by eight in the morning to consider of letters received from his Majesty relating to his special commands. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI.,* 215.]

March 3. St. Kitts. **1042.** Minutes of the Council of St. Kitts. On consideration of a petition of the Protestant congregation living at St. Kitts under the French government to Governor Stapleton desiring the privilege of purchasing a parcel of land in the English ground to build a church or churches, with licence to send for a pastor and privilege of meeting together to worship God according to their profession, which petition on 7th February last from Montserrat was left to the judgment of said Governor and Council in the English part of this island, it was resolved, consented, and granted that petitioners have liberty to do what they desire, provided they give notice beforehand to the Governor where they intend to build and that their meetings tend not to any disturbance of the peace. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 69.]

March 4–5. **1043.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. His Excellency acquainted the Assembly that he had received two letters, one from his Majesty on behalf of the Royal Company for the effectual getting in of what is due to them, the other from the Council for Plantations concerning the Dutch preparations against these parts. He advised them to consider about guarding the coasts, and to renew the order for a Committee to inspect the accounts and examine the powder since his Excellency went off to settle the militia. His Majesty's letter returned by Mr. Speaker with this answer, that according to his Majesty's command they had ordered it to be entered in the Assembly book that they were much troubled that the public justice of the island should be so much misrepresented to his Majesty, for it was well known that the Royal Company had the same law for recovering their debts as all other inhabitants, and that if they had met with any failure of justice, the Assembly desired it might be rectified and the offenders punished. A method for keeping guards in the island was under consideration.

March 5. Papers delivered by the Assembly in answer to letter of the Council for Plantations, and to authorise Lieut.-Col. Wm. Bate to pay a quantity of sugar to Isaac Devall. Ordered that Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Bate give a list to each Colonel of Foot of the powder within the district of his regiment, and desire him to enquire in what condition it is, and what quantity remains, that he may inform his Excellency how every post is furnished. A paper brought by the Assembly

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containing two votes touching his Excellency's proposals for keeping his Majesty's ships St. David and Garland, affirming nemine contradicente that the ships should be kept and victualled for two months by the country. Ordered by the Assembly, with consent of his Excellency and Council, that the treasurer pay out of the excise on liquors to Isaac Devall 1,558 lb. sugar for supply of provisions and necessaries at Mauneco to Captains Baines and Cope. Address of the Assembly to his Excellency :—Having considered the letter of the Council for Trade and of the intentions of the Dutch towards them, conceive it necessary that guards be settled in the several forts by the several regiments, regard being had by the officers to ease the poor therein, and that the watches be appointed in the most convenient places for observing shipping, and further that the forts be forthwith repaired and that some strict course be taken, that those in arrear of labour or sugar by former levies forthwith make payment, or that distress be made upon them for same. Doubt not his Excellency's care in ordering the ships to be put in good posture of defence, and return their hearty thanks to the Council for Trade for their good advice and care of their safety. *Signed by* John Higginbotham, Clerk of the Assembly. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 216–220.]

March 7. Barbadoes. **1044.** Governor Lord Willoughby to Dr. B. Worsley, Secretary, to the Council for Plantations. His of December 17, 1662 (*sic*), with letter from the Council for Plantations, and all papers relating to Dominica received February 26, not having till then received one line from England since his arrival. None of the letters were so much to his satisfaction as his own, as he is now assured that he now has a friend in the Council to whom he dare speak plain English as Worsley has done. Heartily congratulates his establishment in that employment, though he suceeds a person of great parts. Is glad he knows his man, and will deal plainly with him. Is commanded by his Commission to have 12 of his Council, and seven to be of one mind in all votes ; but it is rare he can procure seven to meet, and unless all be of one mind the major part do not make a Council unless they be seven. In the 4th paragraph of his instructions is obliged to administer the oaths of allegiance and supremacy ; declined the latter, else had not had such a Council as directed, being obliged to continue those he found ; has begged direction herein of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Arlington. To the 8th instruction will send the names and qualities of his Councillors, who are more than a good many. In the 13th instruction a latitude is pretended to tended consciences, which does not at all answer the end, for though the oaths of allegiance and supremacy are dispensed with, is obliged to give those of a judge, justice, and constable, which many tender consciences will refuse. Will instance one, a quaker and judge of a court, as well approved as any, but he refusing the oath of a judge, the Council fell severe upon him, and he must quit his place, and himself be hard put to it to find a fitter. Has acquainted the Lord Chancellor with some of these particulars : the rest of his instructions that are material

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will answer at the return of the London Fleet, which may sail in six weeks. Sent by J. Willoughby, the Governor's son, on 30th May, who certifies the above to be a true copy written by his father by the last ships. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 11.]

March 7. Shaftesbury Papers. **1045.** Plott of land belonging to the Lords Proprietors in Carolina. "This plott represents the shape and form of the clear plantable "land belonging to the Lords Proprietors of this Province whereof "Colonel Joseph West now liveth, which at request of the said "Colonel Joseph West I have measured and surveyed, and find it "to contain 44 acres and one-half of land or near thereabouts, "situate and being near Charles Town in the aforesaid Province, "butting and bounding as by the plot appears; performed March 7th "1672[–3] and certified by John Culpeper, Surveyor General." Size 19 inches by 12 inches. A scale of 10 chain, 66 foot in a chain. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 72.]

March 8. S. Kitts. **1046.** Minutes of the Council of St. Kitts. Ordered that the guns to be brought by Captain John Jones from Anguilla be landed at or near Cleverleys Hill for the defence of this island. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 69.]

March 11. St. Jago. **1047.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. On reading the expresses sent in his Majesty's ketch from the Earl of Arlington and the Council for Foreign Plantations, advising of the preparations of the Dutch and Spaniards to attack the island, Ordered, that no vessels whatever, unless sent to give advice or gain intelligence, be permitted to depart out of Port Royal till there appear some probability of the danger being over; that all possible means be immediately used for fortifying Port Royal; and that materials for fire ships be speedily prepared, and everything put in readiness to defend the place. Ordered, that six ships make an alarum, and that Col. Freeman send it down with all speed to the Point and Lygonee, and immediately move with his regiment to the succour of Port Royal, and that Lieut.-Col. Whitfield rendezvous with his regiment at the three rivers, and that both of them advance to the Point if they find the enemy has attacked it. That there be a company in arms every day at Port Royal, for safety of the fort and harbour. That in case of invasion, all civil courts be immediately suspended, and that the Articles of War published in Sir Thomas Modyford's time then take place, and that copies thereof be forthwith distributed amongst all such officers as want them. That officers make the best provision they can in their several quarters, and if the Commander-in-Chief or any party sent out takes or buys anything for the sustenance of himself and soldiers, same be paid by public contribution. That a guard of three horse, to be relieved every 24 hours, be forthwith kept at the Three Rivers by the Lygonee troop. That the officers see that the orders of the several courts marshal already made be exactly executed, and publicly read at the next muster of the several companies. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.*, 338–341.]

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St. Kitts.

1048. Minutes of the Council of St. Kitts. On reading a protest of three of the French Commissioners, viz., MM. Mouchet, Poyett, and Bonnemerre, against the Act of 24 June 1672, and the Declaration of Major John Crooke of the result of the French Council of 12th March, and on proposals made by the Governor, resolved that they would adhere to the Acts passed unless enjoined to the contrary by his Excellency the General. In case the French attempt any hostility, ordered that the forces on the windward side retreat to the old road, and that the several persons hereafter mentioned be always ready with horse and arms to attend the Governor in case of any alarm. That two horsemen be in constant readiness on the windward side to send over to the Governor in case of any attempt of the French, which is left to the care of Major John Crooke. Resolved that Major Henry Crooke and Capt. Phitts attend the General to give account of the French Protest, and copy of Major John Crooke's information about the resolves of the French Council. The names of such as are to attend the General with horses and arms. In Capt. John Bedingfield's division six men to be furnished by Mr. Trebeck. In Lieut.-Col. William Freeman's division six men. In Capt. Clark's division one man. In Capt. Elrington's division six men to be furnished by Mountaigne Selotte. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 69.]

[March 17.] **1049.** Petition of Capt. John Rodney to the Council for Plantations. That Henry Carpenter, merchant, who lived long in Nevis, and is now going thither, may be heard before his departure in the cause depending between Petitioner and Sir James Russell (*see ante, No.* 958). *Endorsed,* "Read in Council 17 March 1672[–3]. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 12.]

[March 17.] **1050.** Reply of Capt. John Rodney and Frances his wife to the answer of Sir James Russell (*see ante, No.* 958) in five articles, and having had the advice of able counsel, who are satisfied of the great wrong done them, they are willing to give bond to pay Sir James Russell's expenses if they make not good their charge, and hope their Lordships, when Sir James comes to London, will order him to give bond to pay Petitioners' expenses if they prove the charge. *Endorsed,* "Read in Council 17th March 1672." 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 13.]

Mar. 19–20. **1051.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Col. Symon Lambert, the new Speaker of the Assembly, presented by Henry Sweet, late Speaker; John Knights, one of the Council, sent, according to custom, to swear in the Marshal attending on the Assembly.

Mar. 20.—Request of the Assembly that several Bills now lying before the Board be passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 221, 222.]

Mar. 20. **1052.** Deposition of Ferdinando Gorges, of London, merchant. Concerning the law and custom of real estates in Nevis, about Capt. Rodney's case. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 14.]

Mar. 20. **1053.** Deposition of Henry Carpenter in same case. That he believes the estate of said Francis Rodney is no way liable to pay

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William Richardson's debts, and that the said plantation was much more worth than the 60,500 lbs. of sugar of debt for which it was sold; and that by the Act of the 4½ per cent. all lands in Nevis are held in free soccage. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 15.]

Mar. 20? **1054.** Deposition of Joshua Antrobus in same case. To the same effect as the preceding, that he believes the plantation was worth above 150,000 lbs. of sugar. Has heard the present Governor say this was the only plantation so sold, and Chief Justice Symonds acknowledge that it was sold contrary to law. *Endorsed, as also Nos.* 1052, 1053, *by John Locke,* "Rodney." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 16.]

Mar. 21. St. Jago. **1055.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Whereas the present danger of being suddenly invaded obliges all to use their utmost endeavour to fortify Port Royal, and whereas the gentlemen of Lygonee have sent over 40 able negroes for that service, and if some more hands were added it might reasonably be hoped that in 8 or 10 days the platforms at Bonham Point and the Prison Point might be despatched, the guns mounted, and the trenches made and finished, which would render the fort, point, and harbour much more tenable and be of extreme use to secure the men if attacked, Ordered, that from the precincts on this side there be immediately sent 100 able negroes; that Col. Coape choose 40 for Guinaboa and send them down with all speed, Col. Thos. Ballard 20 from 16 mile walk, and 20 more for the Town Caimanos and the Angels, and Major Anthony Collier and Capt. Long 20 more from the seven plantations; and these gentlemen are desired to be very prudent in executing this order, that the people may be satisfied and the country served. To the end that all persons who appear brave in the public service may not want due encouragement and reward, Ordered that if any servant shall by any action signalise himself he shall receive his freedom and his master satisfaction out of the public treasury; and if any person be wounded and disabled in said service from getting his future livelihood his wound shall not only be cured at the public charge, but he shall have an able negro delivered to him for ever, for his maintenance; and all those serving in fireships shall receive the rewards accustomed in England. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.*, 341-343.]

Mar. 23. **1056.** Warrant to the Commissioners for Prizes. To restore the Chasseur, alias Hunter, Jacob Janson master, of 200 tons, built at Honfleur, taken on her course homeward from St. Christopher's by a Dutch caper, and rescued by the Drake frigate, and deliver her, with all her apparel and lading, to Peter Bar, for the use of the Royal West India Company of France. ⅓ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XL., p.* 23.]

Mar. 25. **1057.** Governor Sir William Berkeley to (the Committee for Trade and Plantations). They have had this year an unexperimented hard winter, which has destroyed more than half their cattle, and the few ships that have come have not brought a fifth part of the

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goods and tools necessary for them. In extreme want of ammunition, of which he begs their Lordships' intercession with his Majesty to supply them with a small quantity. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX.*, *No.* 17; *see also Col. Entry Bk.*, *No. XCIV.*, *p.* 49, with the marginal note, "Extract read in Committee, 19th Nov. 73."]

Mar. 27. Navy Office. **1058.** The Commissioners of the Navy to Wm. Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes. Enclose copies of two charter parties, with Peter Hayles of the African and Richard North of the St. Peter, for transporting to Barbadoes stores and provisions for the use of his Majesty's ships St. David and Garland. Which, to prevent demurrage, they have consigned to his Lordship, according to enclosed copies of bills of lading. "True copy, attested 18th day of Augt 1673, by Edwin Stede, Dep. Secy." *Endorsed by John Locke*, "Read in a Comttee of the Council, 21 Oct. 73." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX*, *No.* 18; *see also Col. Entry Bk.*, *No. XCIV.*, 152.]

April 1. London. **1059.** Lieut.-Col. Edward Thornburgh to the Assembly of Babadoes. The Gentlemen empowered in their affairs here have commanded him with Capt. Gorges, to attend Parliament, and give them notice if anything were in agitation relating to their interests, and Capt. Gorges, being suddenly called into the country, counts it his duty to acquaint them what has been done. Having intimation that Sir Robert Howard demanded a copy of the old Excise Bill from the clerk, they had a meeting with the refiners and merchants, and unanimously agreed to oppose any tax on sugars, but if it could not be avoided, to get plantation sugars favoured and foreign sugars advanced; but other disputes grew in Parliament, and the Act of Excise was never in debate. Whilst giving attendance they had notice of a complaint of the Virginia merchants to the Committee of Trade, that the New England men carried much tobacco and other commodities of the plantations to New England and thence to foreign nations; but they assured the Committee that all the sugars they carried from the plantations (except what they used in New England) were brought to England, for importation into Spain and Portugal was prohibited, and there was a very heavy imposition in France, and represented the necessity the sugar plantations had of a trade with New England for boards, timber, pipestaves, horses, and fish, without which they could not maintain their buildings nor send home their sugars. They likewise possessed several Parliament men how unpracticable it was to tax those that had no members in their House; yet hears that in an Act for regulation of several trades they have laid an imposition on all tobaccos and sugars shipped from his Majesty's plantations to New England; but the Act is not yet come out. The session was so short they had not time for other business; yet they presented a paper to the Committee to show the conveniency of a free trade from Scotland to the Plantations, which some approved; and they hope at the next meeting in October may be taken into consideration. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *No. XIII.*, *No.* 123, 124.]

April 2. **1060.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. The oaths of allegiance and supremacy and the oath of a Privy Councillor taken

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by John Willoughby. Letter from Edwin Stede, Deputy-Secretary, to Col. Chr. Codrington, acquainting him that his Excellency has this day sworn in his son John Willoughby one of the Council in his place, whom he has removed, and also granted a commission to his said son to be colonel of the regiment of foot he lately commanded. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 222.]

April 4. **1061.** Mem. of Warrant to Mr. L'Estrange to suppress and hinder the publishing of a pamphlet containing a relation of the late attempt upon Panama by certain of his Majesty's subjects. ¼ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., XL., p.* 28.]

April 4. Jamaica. **1062.** Lieut.-Gov. Sir Thos. Lynch to the Council for Plantations. Received two of their Lordships' letters on the 11th last, but the advice of the designs of the Dutch and Spaniard, from Lord Arlington, came 10 days before. Communicated to the Council of War how imminent the danger was, knowing the people are much more apt to be over-secure than fearful. All rejoice that their affairs are fallen under the management of those who they believe are as wise as the greatest ministers, and hope to find them no less good than guardian angels. Renews his petition that a frigate or two be sent to secure their plantations and trade, or that those at Barbadoes may be ordered to come down, for it will be a great hazard for them to stay there these coming months, and Barbadoes is not in such need, being little, fortified all round, populous, and out of all danger of such an attack. Thinks their Lordships will not judge it advisable to keep the frigates there to countenance the settling of Tobago, an unhealthful, small, incommode island; for the King has but too many such, ready to be made preys to every invader. Believes they will consider whether it is not better the surplusage of people in the Caribbee Islands were directed to Jamaica, by which means his Majesty's lordship would become a kingdom. Enclosed they have a true account of all the families, excepting St. Elizabeth's, occasioned by Col. Vassall's absence about the survey of the island, which he hopes shortly to send, very exactly done. This account is the first ever taken, that of Sir Thos. Modyford was made by guess. Besides these there may be 800 seamen, privateers, &c. belonging to the island but not constantly on it. These are people enough to keep the country from all invaders, but it is hard to defend Port Royal, for the castle is not strong or regular, the enemy comes in with a fresh breeze, and the shore being steep they may lay their sides on board it, and make it impossible to keep either fort or town, which has nothing to cover men, being only a sandy point. These considerations have moved former Governors in lesser dangers to resolve to quit it; but they, considering the loss, besides the dishonour, would infallibly draw after it that of the island, have resolved to defend it. Three fireships are made, trenches digged, forts building, officers and sea Commanders appointed, 700 men ordered to be carried over on the first appearance of an enemy. All encouragement is promised to such as are wounded and that go in fireships, and three small vessels are sent out to cruize towards St. Domingo and Curaçoa and between the east end of this island and Cape Tiberon. Besides which has commanded to the point above 200 negroes, who are working at the forts and platforms. Intends to keep them till the harbour is secured, and though he could not prevail on the Assembly to levy money, is resolved to command the country to send hands, and to keep them at work. Is taking up all the money his credit will amount to, not doubting but their honours will see him reimbursed, and his family, if he should die, kept from ruin, for there is not a farthing in the treasury, the revenue arising only from the impost on liquors, the consumption whereof is lessened by privateers, as well as the risk of importation increased by the multitude of capers that lie off Madeira. If his account be not credited, hopes their Lordships will believe that which Sir Thos. Modyford remitted, wherein he computes the whole revenue to be about 1,800*l.* per annum, and the ordinary charge of government double. Has laid a foundation for the improvement of this revenue, which will not, nevertheless, in divers years be sufficient to answer the necessities of the island. Young colonies, like tender plants, should be cherished and dealt easily with, it being better to put soil to their roots than to pluck too early fruit. If Jamaica have easy government, be defended from enemies, and supplied with negroes and servants, and have no privateering, in six years it may produce as much sugars as Barbadoes, which island lessens every year, both in quantity and quality, while those of Jamaica improve in both, so that their sugars are sold at 30 per cent. more than theirs. Judges that in this time their cocoa, indigo, achiotte, hides, wood, &c. will be worth more than all the sugars; for they have had extraordinary success in planting this year, and it is judged they will make as much goods in this as in any four years since they had the island. There are now 10 or 12 vessels ready to load, which will not carry one-third of the goods on the island, which makes freight at 14*l.* per ton, or four times as dear as formerly. They are likewise very healthful, and everyone careful and busy to make and secure his fortune; for they are labouring to fortify at Port Morant, Salt Ponds, Old Harbour, and Withy-wood, and with such vigour and courage that everyone seems confident of safety or success. Yesterday came back the person he sent to St. Jago, who says there are no signs of any expectation of capers there, nor do the poor people of Cuba desire anything else than to trade with Jamaica, which they do to the great advantage of both; for abundance of small vessels bring hides and cattle, which in seven years will make the island as full as when the English took it. The cheapness of logwood is like to put an end to that trade; if not, knows not how they shall continue it, unless the King declares he must defend it as his dominions or sends a frigate. The sending the logwood cutters in fleets has made a Dutch pirate run out of the bay, but he has lain between Cuba and Hispaniola, and has taken a Jamaica vessel bound for England, and two or three others. Is informed they are raising 2,000 men in New Spain, which they think are to plant Jamaica when the capers have taken it. Their man-of war returned five days ago from Curaçoa, without a prize,

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and says they are very strong there, near 700 men, have a multitude of negroes, have secured all their moneys at Caraccas, want provisions, and are sending two great Spaniards and a Dutchman that carries 1,100 negroes for Cartagena. Hears from Col. Stapleton and others that about five weeks since the Gov. of Guadaloupe, in a ship of 70 guns, and about 10 more went to take Curaçoa; some say St. Domingo, where they fear some such thing, for all the inhabitants are commanded into the town, and are labouring to do all they can to defend themselves, which he doubts will be little enough if they are attacked. They say the contract with the Grillos for negroes expires in eight months, and the cities of Cartagena, Mexico, &c. are offering a yearly payment to the King of as much as he got by that assiento for permission to buy negroes where they can best. Should this be so, believes Jamaica would be serviceable to the Royal Company, and hopes they will make more reasonable proposals for supplying the planters. It is hard this island should suffer because Barbadoes owes them so much; and it may be worth consideration whether the small planters, who are the strength of every colony, are not to be encouraged. By the Royal Company's proposals they cannot have a negro under 35*l.*, for those that pay 17*l.* in London will advance for the use of their money and bad negroes, and may be require ready payment too, by which means the poorer people will get none, and the rich will find in this, as in the Gospel, "habenti dabitur;" but they hear the capers come by way of Guinea, so they will fatally adjust the difference between the Company and the planters; others have talked as if they were stopped in Surinam, whither Lord Willoughby is sending his late Deputy Governor; but all this is very uncertain. The King's ketch is useful in weighing and transporting guns, but intends she shall be the next despatched. Will advise constantly what they do and fear, not doubting their Lordships will move the despatch of the frigates, and remember that all here depends on their protection and mediation to the King. *Endorsed* by John Locke. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 19.]

April 4. Jamaica. **1063.** Extract from preceding letter, also of Lieut.-Governor Lynch's letter to H. Slingesby [*see ante, No.* 954] about logwood cutting. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 20.]

April 5. Whitehall. **1064.** Petition of Lord Viscount Ranelagh and Wm. Lord Brereton to the King. For a privy seal out of the revenues of Barbadoes and the Leeward Isles for repaying 8,397*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* that Lord Willoughby, uncle to petitioners, disbursed in his Majesty's service in those islands; with reference to the Lord High Treasurer to find some way for the petitioners' gratification, his Majesty having formerly declared that the within-mentioned debt should be satisfied. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXVII., p.* 60.]

April 5. **1065.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Statement of Sir Peter Colleton that in this time of the Governor's indisposition of health his Excellency had appointed him his Deputy Governor and

President of the Council. John Willoughby took his place as a Privy Councillor in the room of Colonel Chr. Codrington discharged from that employment. Ordered, that the colonels and field officers be summoned to meet at the Council Room on Wednesday next at 8 in the morning, and that Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Bate then deliver an account of the public arms and ammunition in the island to the Deputy Governor. The Deputy Secretary ordered to acquaint the Assembly that if they approve of the bill sent them for a duty on distilled liquors imported as drawn, it may be ingrossed and sent to the Council to be passed, but if they conceive it necessary to make any alterations it should be sent in rough draught. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 222, 223.]

April 6.
Jamaica.

1066. Lieut.-Governor Sir Thos. Lynch to Dr. Benj. Worsley, Secretary to the Council for Plantations. Has received his letters of October 8, November 2, and December 10 and 30 by the King's ketch "Eaglet," which arrived the 11th last, and of 1st January by the Jamaica merchant on the 6th last, and is more satisfied with their Lordships' care than troubled with the fear of invasion. Such favours come like blessings from Heaven, and it is an extraordinary comfort to the inhabitants that so many great men and good patriots are concerned for them. Though his whole life has been uneasy, all his troubles are hardly equal to those he is now under, for here is a vast country to be kept by a few men; a port to be defended with no ships; a town without fortifications; ammunition, guns, carriages, fire ships, platforms, &c. to be had and made without money; and to lessen his credit, at a time when his whole particular estate is engaged for the public, comes a report that some noblemen are designed for the Government, but the King is wise and just, and will not ruin those that serve him well. Wishes to see those great men here that they may tell his Majesty that 1,500*l.* will not make them eat. Young colonies are made or ruined by their Governors. Is infinitely more pleased with his advice than disobliged at being superseded, for he is weary of serving on such uneasy terms, his expenses increasing at home, and his estate not doing so here. Doubts not the Lords, considering all he says of the state of the island in his long letter, will move the despatch of a frigate or two, if not already ordered. It is strange Jamaica should not be as much considered for the King's interest as Barbadoes has been for Lord Willoughby's, for Jamaica is the King's own lordship, and if preserved and indulged may become his kingdom; it is remote, environed with enemies, plantations settled all along the coast, and their trade considerable, and yet but a new colony; but it is their unhappiness that the public revenue of the island is so little that they can oblige no one to solicit for them. Is hugely satisfied that his many long letters have not been displeasing to the Lords, and infinitely engaged to him for minding Lord Arlington of writing, which he has always done pretty frequently and fully. Rejoices that those of their laws which have been perused were approved; they were signed by himself and the Speaker 14th May last, and the not dating them was the fault of the transcriber. The prohibi-

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tion of transporting plants in a plantable condition aims chiefly at cocoa and achiotte, and includes English or foreign colonies. Have yet made no great progress in curing vanillas, nor are the china roots and contra yerva much gathered, though said to be as good as any, of which he will hereafter give as full an account as he has sent Sir Robert Murray of the cocoa and its decay. Has promised Sir Robert likewise all he can say about the achiotte and cashues, which Lynch's wife sent Lord Brouncker painted, but is "not now recollected enough to write anything of such easy subjects," nor shall he ever be able to say what will gratify him, and acknowledge the honour his noble friend Mr. Boyle does him, but knows he will not expect philosophical discourses from one who is illiterate, and has been always brought up in the noise and tumults of war. 1½ *large pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol XXX., No.* 21.]

April 7. **1067.** John Lucas Lyon, Agent to the Duke of Courland, to the King. Refers to the Duke's letter [*see ante, No.* 984] to his Majesty respecting his accounts exhibited two years since for ammunition, artillery, corn, and vessels formerly supplied to his Majesty. Is now commanded to represent to his Majesty, because there is a strong report of great endeavours of the Swedish mediators to procure a general Peace, particularly between his Majesty and the States General, his obligations for the favours shown to him and his house concerning Tobago, which the Hollanders have these 15 years wrongfully detained from him, and for having recommended the matter to his Ambassador, Sir George Downing, and entreats his Majesty to have the same concern as to that matter in case of a Treaty, for if he lose this advantage he will not live to attain this island again. The Dutch have lately made him understand that the quarrel requires a legal trial, as concerning not themselves but private persons, meaning the Lambsons, who first dispossessed him. Trusts his Majesty will not admit any sinister construction concerning his son serving under the Prince of Orange, but if so, will immediately recall him. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 22.]

April 9-10. **1068.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered that Lieut.-Col. Wm. Bate take care of the guns brought from Tobago as his Majesty's guns for the use of this island, and that he send 20 barrels of powder to Col. Bayley's division, and to each fort shot to make up 25 rounds for each gun; and that the several colonels of foot bring to this Board list of those in their several divisions fit to be gunners and mattrosses, also a list of the gunners and mattrosses now employed in the forts in their divisions, and the names of the surgeons fit to be made use of on occasion. April 10.—Ordered that two of the Council be a committee to inspect the Act of Militia, and that the Assembly be desired to join with them such as they think convenient. The Speaker and Assembly attended and desired it might be inquired what was become of the Tobago guns, and that they be secured for the island's service. That they would adjourn to Wednesday next to consider of still money and other things not yet perfected, and had raised a sum of sugar for victualling the ships. Ordered that the clause added by the Assembly to the Bill be entered, and the same engrossed against the next Council day. The Deputy Governor empowered, in the absence and indisposition of his Excellency, to sign all orders and petitions in Chancery, grant injunctions, and do all other matters to bring causes to a hearing. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 224–226.]

April 10. **1069.** Minutes of the Council for Trade and Plantations. On reading the several reports relating to St. Christopher's, Ordered that the Secretary, out of the breviates drawn up by him, prepare a draught of an address to his Majesty for the consideration of the Council, in which the substance of such things as may be convenient to be moved to his Most Christian Majesty may be briefly comprised:—That if possible the possession of the land itself may be regained from the French upon payment back of the purchase money, and that no advantage may be taken against the English in point of time, through the miscarriages of his Majesty's late Minister there, which have been wholly disallowed, or through the disagreements between the Generals since: but that his said Most Christian Majesty as an Ally will give positive orders for restoring the English to their possessions according to the 8th article of the Treaty of Breda, on paying back to the French the sums bonâ fide received from them, and that if this may be gained, those things relating to the restoring of the cannon, or to the slaves, or to the damages suffered since the Treaty be less insisted on. [*Col. Entry Bk., XLV.*, 78, 79.]

April 12. **1070.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Sir Peter Colleton acquainted the Board that Lord Willoughby had in his lifetime appointed him President of the Council in case he should die, till his Majesty's pleasure be known, to which the whole Council gave their full and free approbation and consent. Ordered that a Proclamation be published in the several parish churches continuing all officers in their several offices till further order. The Great Seal of the island, Lord Willoughby's commission of 6th July 1672, and his additional instructions of 12th June 1672, delivered by John Willoughby into the custody of the President. The Great Seal delivered by the President into the custody of Henry Hawley, that writs might be sealed in his presence. Ordered that the Court of Chancery be held by the President and any four or more of the Council; that the President sign all orders and petitions, and do all other things relating to bringing causes to hearing; and that the care of the militia be in the President till further order. The Proclamation above referred to. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 226–228.]

April 15.
Bristol. **1071.** Sir James Russell to Dr. Worsley, Secretary to the Council for Plantations. Received this day the Council's order for his appearance before them to answer the unjust complaint of Mr. Rodney, for which their Lordships have given him 10 days; but his indisposition of body is not able to undertake so great a

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journey, being at present under the physician's hands, promises if God blesses him with ability, to appear by the end of May at furthest, and desires he will procure an order for his then appearance, and by the next post to give him an account of what may be done herein. *Endorsed by Locke.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 23.]

April 15–16. **1072.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered that commissions to officers of the Militia be entitled by the President and Council. and signed by the President: that on all sudden occasions the Council be summoned, but that till they be assembled the President issue such orders as to him shall seem fit; that a commission be drawn and signed by the Council impowering the President to be Commander-in-Chief till further order; that whenever the Council are to meet, the President with six other members may act as if the whole Council were present, and in case of the absence of the President any seven members, choosing a chairman from amongst themselves; and that the President be impowered to execute all the powers belonging to "the Ordinary."

April 16th. Resolved that the Assembly, notwithstanding the death of Lord Willoughby, be not dissolved; with which resolution the Assembly, who had attended with some doubt on the subject, returned to their house. Mem. that the President write to let Colonel Stapleton know when the London fleet shall sail hence, that the ships be ready for the convoy, which is to sail between the 20th and last of May. Order of the President and Council and Assembly that if His Majesty's ship St. David, now at sea on convoy, return before next sitting of the Assembly, the Treasurer provide for her such necessaries as Captain Poole shall desire. not exceeding the sum of 20,000 lb. sugar. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 229–231.]

April 18. St. Kitts. **1073.** Warrant from Governor Abednego Mathew to Thomas Jones, Provost Marshal. To take care that all masters of ships, sloops, or other small vessels which shall arrive in any part of this island be forthwith brought before the Governor to render an account of their lading, and observe such other commands as shall be found necessary for them to obey. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 69.]

April 21. **1074.** Answer of Sir James Russell to the Complaint of Captain Rodney [*see ante, No.* 958]. That at the death of Stephen Male a plantation with some few slaves fell to his supposed daughter, who contracted marriage with one Richardson, a factor, who was thus possessed of said plantation for several years until his death, when the estate was found to be incumbered with debts, and the slaves the property of Captain Searle. That Rodney married Richardson's supposed rich relic and came to England the carrier of His Majesty's packet, so that being employed on the King's business no creditor could trouble him. That he left trustees behind who spent and consumed the profits and caused the creditors to apply to Courts of Justice for recovery of their debts. Some years after Rodney sent his brother as agent, who with two younger brothers spent and

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consumed much more and faster than before. Describes his endeavours to prevent the planters from being totally ruined notwithstanding the law had proceeded to execution, and the goods were brought to outcry until he found the planters had no regard to settle the old debts but daily created new ones. Then by consent of the Council and Assembly he revived the old Act for bringing goods and plant to sale, according to the ancient custom of that place, which would not satisfy two thirds of the debts. That Rodney and his wife sold said plantation or part of it to Cole in England and ordered his brother then agent, to put him in possession, but he refused to do so; so Cole's agent, seeing that all moveables were sold, applied to the Court and obtained judgment, and the plantation was accordingly sold by outcry as customarily others were; but Russell kept Cole from possession a month in case Rodney's brother could procure any to advance the sum it sold for. Knows not the least injury he has done Rodney, who, had he kept better servants or a more prudent agent, the plantation might still have been his; therefore let Rodney lay the blame on those who deserve it. Hopes the Lords will dismiss his malicious action with costs. Knows not when her father died, but is certain Richardson was in possession in 1666, and lived in it till his death. *Endorsed by John Locke*, "Rodney, 21 April 73." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 24.]

April 22. **1075.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Draught of commission to the President to be Commander-in-Chief approved and ordered to be engrossed; also draught for commissionating military officers. The business of the fortifications being considered upon the report of Sir Peter Colleton and others herein set forth on the condition of the forts at Austins, Needhams, the Hole, and Speight's Bays; ordered that Col. Wm. Bate report how many guns were taken at Tobago and how disposed of; that all forts or platforms, where required, be paved with this country stone; and that all dismounted guns about the island that have carriages be forthwith mounted. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 232, 233.]

April 23. St. Jago. **1076.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered, lest the masters and merchants should be discouraged by a too tedious demurrage, that the embargo laid on all vessels do only continue till the fort at Bonham's Point be finished, whereby the harbour may be in some posture to defend itself, the Governor and Council believing the danger to be sure and certain, though it might not be so sudden as was expected. Ordered, on consideration of the present emergencies, that an Assembly be convened on 16th May next; that writs be speedily issued for the same number in all parishes as before; and that the Marshal make return of the several elections, 9th May. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.*, 343-345.]

April 24. St. Kitts. **1077.** Minutes of Council of St. Kitts, present Governor Stapleton. Ordered that Governor Mathew issue warrants of possession for such King's lands in the English part of St. Kitts as are undis-

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posed of, according to his discretion, to his Majesty's natural born subjects in such proportion as they shall bring on hands and strength to manage the same, not prejudicial to any other right, provided all such grants be confirmed by his Excellency (Governor Stapleton). [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 69.]

April 25. Bristol. **1078.** Sir James Russell to Cousin Warner. Since writing by Capt. Ellis, which would give him some light of that malicious attorney of Rodney's, has received his, desiring answer to some queries. It is well known that the judgments that passed upon the moveables of Rodney's plantation were not one-third for Richardson's debt, but for debts made by Rodney's trustees and agent, which were the absolute ruin of that plantation. Antrobus' declaration that he searched the records and found not one word of Rodney must be false, for he can swear that on one court day in his own presence there were near 30 actions entered against Cæsar Rodney, and he owned every debt, and not one word of Richardson. Was present when the plantation was sold, but it was not sold for Richardson's debt only, but for his and Rodney's together, for goods taken up by Cæsar Rodney from Cole's servant, and, as the witnesses declare, for moneys received by Rodney here. Hopes the witnesses, now at Nevis, will be at home shortly, and Cole likewise, but if the Lords be not satisfied with this answer, nor will give liberty till Cole comes to clear this point, they may do their pleasure. Here are no papers, for Cole, hearing that Rodney was gone over to sue for the plantation again, hastened after and carried all with him. Alderman Lawford will write to him, and gratify him for his love and pains to his son Cole in this business. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 25.]

April 26. **1079.** Answer of Sir James Russell to Capt. Rodney's complaint [*see ante, Nos.* 958, 1074]. Further details respecting "Richardson's plantation" and the sale of it to satisfy the debts upon it. Conceives that he that makes use of a dead man's estate for advantage is liable to pay the debts of the deceased when justly made appear. It may be their Lordships will say inheritances are not to be sold for debt, but extended according to the law of England; to which I answer, the words of my commission run thus: That myself, with advice of Council and Assembly, are to make and ordain laws for the well governing of that island as near as we can according to the laws of England and the constitution of that place. Now the constitution of that place and the nature of the people is to get in debt as much as they can and as long as they may be trusted, and were there not a strict law to bind all they have to make satisfaction in due time, the merchants would be ruined and the credit of the island lost. As, for instance, Capt. Ashton, in his government of Antigua, for reasons known to himself, did make a law that all lands and negroes should be inheritance. It happened after that some ships came and put off their negroes at days prefixed, the time was expired and the merchants expected payment, but the planters failed, they sued for their goods or to have their negroes again, which would not be granted, being an Act for inheritance,

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but they should be extended and put to hire for so much a year, so that the merchant in seven years could not get his principal, which brought such an odium on that island that none during his time would trade there any more, and proved the ruin of that island. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 26.]

April 26. Bristol. **1080.** Certificate of Christopher Griffith, Mayor of Bristol. That Edward Cooke, junior, and John Mason, of Bristol, mariners, deposed on oath before him that about three years since they went to Axbridge, county Somerset, with Thomas Cole, to witness a bill of sale to him from John Rodney, of half a plantation with the appurtenances in the island of Nevis, formerly called "Richardson's plantation." *Signed by* the Mayor, Aldworth, Edw. Cooke, and John Mason. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 27.]

April 26. Bristol. **1081.** Similar certificate. That Mary, wife of Thos. Cole, deposed on oath that she has seen several letters to her husband from John Edy, Arthur Taylor, and John Meredith, her husband's servants and agents in Nevis, intimating they had sold goods to Cæsar Rodney for the account of John Rodney and for the use of a plantation of his, formerly called Richardson's plantation, to the value of four or five hundred pounds and upwards. *Signed by* Chr. Griffith, Aldworth, and Mary Cole. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 28.]

April 28. Jamaica. **1082.** Lieut.-Governor Sir. Thos. Lynch to the Council for Trade and Plantations. Encloses copy of his letter by Capt. Cooke of 4 April [*see ante, No.* 1062]. They are still labouring with all vigour to finish a bastion of 12 guns that flanks the insides of the harbour; but this will not be one quarter of what is needful for securing the town and port, and his credit not extending further an Assembly has been called, who he hopes will raise money to finish what is so well begun. To do it quicker and cheaper has ordered every master to bring one third of his tonnage of stone, and is burning lime on his own land, yet will not the works they design be finished in 20 months. Col. Modyford takes great pains and is at vast expense in it, which is such a service to the country and obligation to himself, that he thought himself obliged to admit him again unto the Council, whence he was suspended six months since, for letting that pirate, Johnson, escape, contrary to conscience, law, and his positive orders. Still expect a Dutch fleet, for the last vessel from Cuba advised that the Governor of Havanna had written his Lieutenants of Trinidad and Sto. Spiritu that 12 men-of-war and 3 fire-ships were to come to attack Jamaica; however the Council was not willing to keep the ships longer embargoed. With these come three good ships, and speedily as many more will follow, yet they will leave 3,000 tons of goods behind, mostly logwood, which pay as much custom as 8,000 or 10,000 tons from Barbadoes. But does not see how the logwood trade will be long continued; it is so cheap in London, freight so high, and the risk so great; for now that their going in fleets, with one as a man-of-war, has made the Dutch pirate leave the bay, after taking

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25 vessels, an Irishman is set out of the Havanna, and has taken five or six more, and carries the men quite away to make an end of them, he says, since he cannot of our ships. Sends Sir Charles Lyttleton affidavits of this, and of some vessels taken by the French. If their Lordships do not give him as much liberty to defend the King's subjects as the Spanish Governors and subjects take to rob, murder, and imprison them, they must be ruined, and that so beneficial an interest of the King's lost. Sees nothing that can save it but his Majesty giving him private orders to defend it, affixing it to this Government, that must keep a man-of-war to secure that coast, and exclude strangers, and order all the wood to be carried for England as the produce of an English plantation; which, if done two years since. had improved his Majesty's Customs at least 10,000*l.* But for want of a frigate they are like to lose more to windward than they have lost to leeward, for the Dutch pirate that fled the bay to the eastward of the island took divers vessels that were retaken by the French General; but the pirate (which has 12 guns and 48 men and is an admirable sailer) escaped, and has got to Altavela, where he will infallibly take all that come from England or Barbadoes. Has therefore put 25 men more in the King's ketch, which goes in company with a brigantine, which he has hired, manned, &c. at extrordinary charge, and doubts not they will take or trepan this rogue, if not gone from that coast. Hears nothing of the vessel sent to cruize betwixt Hispaniola and this island; that he sent for San Domingo was chased off the coast by the pirate, and met with the French Governor, M. Le Baas, who told him he landed 1,200 men at Curaçoa, was scornfully refused the castle and lost eight men. But others of the officers and soldiers informed him they ran away, and lost the design shamefully, and cursed the General's ill conduct as the cause. By this time he has left Hispaniola for Martinico and France, and has left a new Governor at Tortuga, M. Ogeron, in a ship of 36 guns and 500 buccaneers, being thought lost; which will probably secure San Domingo some years, especially if the Spaniards knew how to improve this advantage. But the severity of the French Governors in the Windward Islands, and the liberty they have on that wild coast of Hispaniola, make them flock down, and will in time people it, and then they will be capable of receiving law, and giving it to these Indies. Most of our logwood vessels begin to apply themselves to the trade of Cuba, whence they bring cattle and hides, to the advantage of the island: and either this or the logwood trade is much more profitable to king and people than privateering, which probably, with other ways they have, will maintain more vessels here than in all the other colonies together, excepting New England. Hopes they will consider this, and that they are the remotest colony, environed by enemies, ports and capes where capers and pirates may safely harbour, and that they are settled thinly along a large bold coast, with not one port fortified, so that certainly they have more need of one frigate than Barbadoes of two: nor can anyone who knows Barbadoes imagine that two months hence the frigates can be safe there. Will write by other

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vessels going within a fortnight, and by all other opportunities, *Endorsed by Locke.* *2½ large pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 29.]

April 28. Jamaica. **1083.** Extract of preceding letter, also of Lieut.-Governor Lynch's letter to Sir Joseph Williamson [*see ante, No.* 944] about logwood cutting. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 30.]

May 6–8. **1084.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered, that a month's provision be forthwith delivered by the Treasurer to Capt. John Wyborne of H.M.S. "Garland," as provided at the last meeting of the Assembly; and that commission be drawn in the usual form to make Col. Thomas Warner Governor for his Majesty of Dominique. May 7. Ordered, that Lieut.-Col. Wm. Bate deliver out of his Majesty's stores to Capt. Wyborne of H.M.S. "Garland," 20 barrels of powder, 2 cwt. match, 176 round demi-culverin shot, 176 round saker shot, 22 round 3-pounders, and 3 reams paper royal.

May 8.—A paper of the wants of the St. David from Capt. Poole produced by the Assembly, and estimate of what they conceive fit to be allowed to carry the ship home. Col. Henry Walrond desired to draw up letters to the Council of Plantations and Secretary of State against next council day. Ordered, that the commission, instructions, and letter to Col. Thos. Warner about the government of Dominique be signed by the President, also the instructions to Capt. John Wyborne about sailing with the Garland to the Leeward Isles; that the solemnity of embarking the corpse of the late Lord Willoughby be on the 22nd instant, and that the Assembly have notice. That the disposal of the money remaining of the Tobago plunder be considered next council day. Order by the President, Council, and Assembly to the Treasurer to provide for H.M.S. St. David 13,000 lb. bread, 5,000 lb. beef, 1,374 lb. pork, 30 bushels of peas, 1,000 gallons rum, and 2,500 lb. fish for her voyage to England, or such other provisions (not exceeding the cost of the above) as he and Capt. Poole shall agree upon. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 234–236.]

May 7. **1085.** Petition of Christian Gayner, relict of William Gayner, of Leitrim, co. Longford, in Ireland, to the King and Council. Petitioner's husband in 1633 was employed by the head-planters and owners of Tobago, alias New Walcheren Zealanders, to recover that island from the Spaniard and improve it, which with a commission from the Prince of Orange he performed. In 1636 the owners employed one Luke Pole, master of the ship New Walcheren, to disseize Petitioner's husband of said government, and place one Cornelius John De Moore, son of one of the owners, in the government; and said Pole, inviting Petitioner's husband to dine with him on ship-board, he was clapped in irons, proclaimed a traitor, displaced of his government, and had effects to the value of 10,000*l.* taken from him; and after 11 months' time set on shore at St. Christopher's, whence he was remitted to Zealand for justice, where finding, after tedious law suits at Flushing, he could have no justice, he repaired to the Provincial Senate of Holland, and failing

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there also, appealed to the High Council of the Supremacy of Holland, Zealand, and Friezland, at the Hague, who, on 4th June 1662, decreed him all the damages he had sustained to be paid him by each of the defendants in solidum; but Petitioner's husband could never obtain execution upon their goods, nor seize their persons, they being too considerable. Prays that the premises be taken into consideration at the treaty of peace intended betwixt his Majesty, the Most Christian King and the United Provinces, that Petitioner may have execution of said decree. *Signed and Endorsed:* "Read May 7, 73." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers. Vol. XXX., No.* 31.]

1673 ? **1086.** Petition of Samuel Wilson, on behalf of the inhabitants of Boston, to the King. The Bostoners being in great want of English manufactures, and having of late laden and sent 18 of their best vessels for England to purchase the said manufactures, yet have no grant for any ship to transport English manufactures to them. Prays that a license may be granted to John Bugby for his ship Society, 200 tons burthen, 16 guns, 20 Englishmen, and 8 foreigners, that he may go for Barbadoes and New England with the said necessaries. *Annexed,*

1086. I. *Mem.* That the protection desired for John Bugby is not for any more men at present than will serve to fit the ship and to take in her lading, which will not be half the ship's company this month. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., Nos.* 32, 32 I.]

1673 ? **1087.** Petition of Samuel Wilson to Secretary the Earl of Arlington. To move the King to grant protection to Captain Bugby, with note annexed. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., Nos.* 33, 33 I.]

May 9. General Court of Boston. **1088.** Certificate of the Governor and Council of Massachusetts touching Sir Thos. Temple. At the request of Sir Thos. Temple, late Governor of Lower Accadia, bear witness that, having had manifold occasion, owing to his dependence on them for supplies and to the vicinity of his Government, to observe the translations of his affairs, they have found him very faithful and industrious in the King's service, he has to his great cost maintained the King's interest against all opposers, till he received the King's commands to surrender the same, when to his great loss he readily submitted to the King's pleasure; he has in all respects behaved himself as a loyal subject and servant; he has been several times on his voyage home to give an account of this, but has been prevented by sore sickness. *Signed by* John Leveret, Governor, Sam. Simonds, Deputy-Governor, and ten others. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 34.]

May 9-12. St. Jago de la Vega. **1089.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Returns of the Elections to the Assembly brought in by the Marshall, viz.:—For the parish of St. Thomas, Capt. Sam Bache and John Medly; St. David's, Jacob Stoakes and Thomas Rives; Port Royal, Benjamin Whitcombe and Edward Halested; St. Andrew's, Major

Sam. Barry and Capt. Rich. Brayn; St. Katherine's, Capt. Sam. Long; for St. Jago de la Vega, Major Jno. Colebeck, for Bowers, and Major Wm. Nedham, for the 16 mile walk; Clarendon, Capt. Gifford Pennant; Vere, George Osborn, Esq.; St. Elizabeth, Capt. John Barrow and Captain Christopher Pindar, Esq.; St. Ann and St. James, Capt. Richard Guy; and St. George and St. Mary's, Capt. George Nedham. Petition of Robert Rollfe to Lieut.-Governor Lynch: having unfortunately slain Capt. Harmondson, without the least malice other than to retake him, having broken goal, which he hopes might be justified by law; but being informed that, through some mistake at trial, the decision of his case may be tedious, if ever it comes to be argued, and very poor, and having been imprisoned many months, Petitioner casts himself on his Excellency's mercy, entreating pardon for his crime, so that he may be enlarged from prison, or permitted to transport himself, having never before been reputed guilty of any notorious crime. With certificate, signed by eight of the jury, that the tragedy was casually committed by petitioner in discharge of his office; whereupon, on the unanimous recommendation of the Council, ordered for the reasons given that the Attorney-General forthwith draw his pardon.

May 10.—The Assembly attended in a body, and Capt. Sam. Long was approved Speaker on his Excellency's nomination, Col. Modyford and Chief Justice White administered the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and both Houses adjourned till Monday.

May 12.—The Speaker and Assembly having been sent for, the Lieut.-Governor in a speech to the whole House recommended the raising of money to complete fortifications at Port Royal, showing his Majesty and the Council's letters advising of the danger the island was in, and how suddenly it might be attacked, and praying them to consider speedily of the best means to preserve it. But the Assembly, having spent divers days in unnecessary questions and disputes, and at last bound themselves not to raise money for fortifications or any public uses, his Excellency, considering it necessary that the several officers should with all speed repair to their respective commands, with the advice of the Council sent for the Speaker and Assembly on the 16th inst. and declared them dissolved. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *No. XXXV.*, 345–352.]

May 15.
Jamaica.

1090. Lieut.-Governor Sir Thos. Lynch to Dr. Benj. Worsley, Sec. to the Council for Plantations, at Villiers House, in London. Has nothing to impart, but troubles him with duplicates of what he wrote at large to the Lords, by three ships that sailed 20 days since. The advice they had from their Lordships and himself made them active for their defence and to call an Assembly to raise money to complete what is so well begun at Port Royal; but by their questions, delays, and disputes these five days, doubts they will not; and if they are obstinate, it is his interest to let them alone till his Majesty gives other orders, or sends one with a greater character. Is as full of business as one that has but the

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shadow of a Parliament to treat with, and begins to fear he will find all such Assemblies to be haunted with malignant spirits, which are not to be conjured down by reason. Judges that one of the great reasons against a tax will be, that the danger is over and none was ever laid. Have no news of Spaniards or French. Annexed is copy of the King's letter to Sir Thos. Lynch of 15 January [*see ante, No.* 1024]. *Together,* 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 35.]

May 15. **1091.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Col. Henry Hawley chosen chairman, the President absent from indisposition. Consideration to be had of allowance to be made out of the Tobago plunder undisposed of for the country's arms lent for the expedition and not returned. Col. Henry Walrond desired to represent to the President that some of the field officers and others have refused commissions, and desire him, for the safety of the island, and the more that a strange ship yesterday passed by and took a view of all their ports, that care be taken that no vacancy be suffered in any regiment. Copies of letters to his Majesty and the Council of Plantations, produced by Col. Walrond, read and approved. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 287, 288.]

May 16. St. Jago. **1092.** Minutes of a Council of War. Present: Sir Thos. Lynch, Lieut. Governor, and 14 members of the Council. Ordered, That notwithstanding the Courts of Common Law are again revived for the encouragement of merchants and others, the orders of a Council of War of 11th March last shall be of force in case of any alarum or occasion, of which all officers are required to take notice; provided always, that the Lygonee Regiment rendezvous at such place in those quarters as the Commander shall judge most convenient for its transportation to the succour of Port Royal. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.,* 353, 354.]

May 17. **1093.** Letters concerning Gambia.

I. ——— to Mr. Buckworth, Deputy Governor of the Royal African Company. His Majesty having appointed a Committee of Council to consider the memorial of the Duke of Courland's agent touching his pretensions to trade to the Island of Gambia, their Lordships have commanded him to write to the company to certify them when, how, from whom, and on what terms said island and fort came into English possession? what grant they have of it? the date, and what reasons they have to oppose the Duke's trading there according to his Majesty's grant? Desires him to send the above particulars with as much speed as he can to the Council Chamber, Whitehall. 1673, May 17.

II. ——— to Sir Robert Holmes. Is commanded by the Committee of Council appointed to treat with the Duke of Courland's agent about his pretensions to trade to the Island of Gambia, to desire him to certify them with all speed from whom? by what means? and on what terms said island was taken by Sir Robert Holmes? and what promises and agreement he made with the Duke of Courland's governor for the surrender thereof? and if he

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has any copy of the agreement to transmit it to him at the Council Chamber. 1673, May 17.

III. ——— to his good brother Sir Richard Browne. Some of the Committee appointed to treat with the Duke of Courland's agent touching his pretensions to trade to the Island of Gambia, remembering that he was present when they made a Report in that business (some time since March 1671), have commanded him to ask if he has any papers relating thereto, or remembrance thereof. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 36.]

May 21. **1094.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Sir Tobias Bridge and Major John Hallett desired to summon before them Abraham Langford, to give account of 222*l.* 6*s.*, which he received of Major Hallett by order of his late Excellency, money received from sale of the plunder of Tobago; ordered that said Langford be not permitted to depart the island till said account be perfected. The Assembly attending, Mr. Speaker desired directions, and was desired by the President to take care about assisting in the charge of the honourable embarking of his late Excellency's corpse. To take care about repairing the fortifications, and to provide for holding the General Sessions. Ordered, that Lieut.-Col. Bate forthwith bring account of what charge the country has been at in furnishing the St. David to Mr. Knights, who is to get bills drawn on the Commissioners of the Navy for payment to Lieut.-Col. Edward Thornburgh; that 45*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, resting in Major John Hallett's hands, being the remainder of plunder brought from Tobago, be paid to Sir Tobias Bridge to be distributed to the soldiers and sailors maimed at Tobago. The Assembly attended with answers to the three proposals sent them, viz.: that they were very willing to bear the charge of mourning for the trumpets, drums, and colours at the embarking of his late Excellency's corpse; that they desire that the arrears of sugar from the levy on coppers and stills and all arrears of labour be speedily levied and disposed of for the reparation of the forts, and that the charge of what further reparations may be requisite be calculated, and they will willingly comply with what shall be needful; and that they concur that the country pay the charge of the General Sessions, gaol delivery, and public meeting of the Council, and that orders be drawn on the Treasurer for same, though the same and other public charges ought to be discharged out of the 4½. Ordered by the President, Council, and Assembly that the Treasurer provide mourning for the trumpets, drums, and colours of one regiment of horse, two of foot, and the Life Guard, as he shall receive direction from the President, for the more decent carrying on the ceremony "at the embarking of his late Exc^{y}"; the charge to be paid out of the excise on liquors imported. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 238–241.]

May 23.
African House,
London.
1095. John Buckworth to Sir Edward Walker. Has made it his business to enquire as well into his Majesty's right to the trade of the River Gambia as into the grounds of the Duke of Courland's pretensions to same. The Duke was possessed of the fort St. Andrea, at the mouth of the Gambia, which he sold to the Dutch

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in February 1660. The King granted in 1661 Letters Patent to the Royal African Company, which were confirmed in 1662. In September 1664 his Majesty granted Letters Patent to the Duke of Courland to trade to the coast of Guinea for his own single account, but not for his subjects, to the value of 12,000*l.* per annum, in consideration of the Duke transferring to his Majesty said fort of St. Andrea, since which the Duke has laid claim to trade with the Royal African Company to Gambia, but the cause was heard before the Privy Council in March 1670[-1?], when it was found that as the Duke had first sold Fort St. Andrea to the Dutch before he transferred same to his Majesty, and that his Majesty had granted the sole trade to Africa before his grant to the Duke, that his Majesty was surprised in said grant to the Duke, and he had no right to trade to Guinea, or any part thereof. The whole trade of Gambia does not take European commodities to the value of half 12,000*l.* per annum, and if the Duke hath liberty to trade for that sum yearly the Royal Company must either desert said fort or maintain the garrison without trade. *Also copy endorsed by Williamson,* "Letter to Sir Ed. Walker from Sir R. Vere (I take it), Gambia, and the D. of Courland's interest in it." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., Nos.* 37, 38.]

May 24. Yarmouth. **1096.** Sir Robt. Holmes to Sir Edw. Walker. As to the desire of the Privy Council to be informed concerning a fort taken by Sir Robert from the Duke of Courland, knows of nothing taken from the Duke by himself. A little fort that had two men and a boy in it was taken as it shot at some of his Majesty's ships, then under Sir Robert's command; but always understood it belonged to the Dutch. It is now in the Royal Company's hands. *Endorsed,* "Rec. 26 May 1673." *Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 39.]

May 27. **1097.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Copy of letter to Lord Arlington, prepared by Col. Henry Walrond, read and approved. Ordered, that Abraham Langford have his ticket to depart the island, notwithstanding the former order, having made it appear that no money of the plunder of Tobago remains in his hands, but is paid to John and Charles Willoughby, executors to the late Lord Willoughby. The Assembly attended, and were told of a mistake in the proportion of victuals designed for the St. David; they desired to present Captain Poole with 4 cwt. refined sugar as a gift. Report, that on yesterday seven night, Capt. Wyborne being about St. Lucia, with 10 Flemish men-of-war, whereof the St. Patrick was one, and eight of them of at least 48 guns, in two squadrons, viz.: of Amsterdam and Zealand, which forced the Garland into the road at Martinique, where he was blocked in for three days, but they made no attempt on the Garland nor Island, though the Island had not above 12 guns mounted, and 150 men; but from the "Cole Sacke" (Cul de sac) belonging to the French they took a sloop and a ship of 200 tons laden with sugar. That the ship Grand Infant, that went with the French forces to Curaçao, is lost, with 650 men, by ill weather; and that the Dutch fleet came from Cales (Cadiz), and were all very clean, by which 'tis supposed they have

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not been out long. Resolved that the President make an agreement with the owners of the sloop Speedwell, now bound to Martinique, to go about Deseada and make discovery of any Dutch ships, supposed to lie there expecting the fleet homeward bound from Barbadoes, and give account thereof as soon as may be, and further to agree with the owners for satisfaction to be given them, in case the sloop should be taken on that discovery. Ordered, that the General Sessions be held on 8th July next, and timely notice to be given to all persons according to custom. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 241–243.]

May 28.
Barbadoes.

1098. The President and Council of Barbadoes to the Council for Trade and Plantations. Thank our Great and Good God for having inspired the King to establish as sentinels over the honour, interest, and welfare of his subjects so many persons of nobility and honour, and thank them for their care, expressed in their letter of December 11 last, to the late William, Lord Willoughby of Parham, who departed this life 10th April last; since which they have, according to his Majesty's Letters Patent, taken on them the administration of the Government till his Majesty's further pleasure. Sir Peter Colleton, appointed by his Excellency, is elected President and Commander-in-chief. The militia consists of two regiments of horse and six of foot, numbering 1,000 horse and 4,000 foot, the utmost number of white men capable of military service, so small are their numbers, and so infirm by age, sickness, and personal defects (or mental, in which quality they deem the Quakers) are the rest; so are already enforced to arm part of their blackmen. Are but weakly provided with arms and ammunition, not having yet recovered the total loss of their magazine by fire in 1668, and having been forced to spare a great proportion to furnish the soldiers that lately subdued Tobago, and also recruited H.M.S. St. David and Garland; spent most of their ammunition in fight, and the usual way of increasing their store of powder by tonnage of shipping is almost taken away by the war. Their usual way of raising money by excise on liquors imported also fails, by reason of the poverty of the inhabitants; are 1,200,000 lb. of sugar indebted; their forts in great decay; no provision to maintain the Governor; no public gaol able to secure a prisoner; no House of Meeting for the Governor, Council, and Assembly, but taverns; and have no means of providing same but by subsidies, which will be very burdensome in the defect of trade. Fear that during this chargeable war with the Dutch his Majesty cannot spare it; but if peace speedily ensue, pray their Honours to intercede that the 4½ per cent. may defray the uses it was raised for, and that arms and ammunition may be sent. The St. David, Capt. Poole, that arrived with his Excellency, and now returns with his corpse, has been very serviceable in securing ships inward and outward bound, and preserving their little remainder of trade left to them; now goes convoy to a fleet of merchant ships for England; but the Garland, Capt. Wyborne, is by Capt. Poole commanded to stay till his Majesty or H.R.H. further orders. Desire, in case her return be ordered, that some other ship of war may supply her room, otherwise the island will

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be immediately blocked up by some of the Dutch capers, which, though of small force, will be able to master any vessels that now trade here, and in a short time the island will be reduced to great extremities, especially for want of provisions. And that his Majesty's affairs in Dominique might not decline, and yet to avoid giving distaste to the French, have only commissioned an Indian, Thomas Warner, somewhat related to Sir Thomas Warner, heretofore Lieut.-General of the Caribbees, with the powers he formerly had from William or Francis, Lord Willoughby, and their deputies, yet so directed as may assure the French there is no intention to break with them. Copies of said commission, letter, and instructions are enclosed. Have not seen any copy of the Articles of Submission made by the Indians of Dominique, but have desired Sir Peter Colleton, if any such be found amongst Lord Willoughby's papers, to send them; also such as relate to the St. Vincent and Sancta Lucia Indians, together with a particular account of the inhabitants and public stores of this island. Have ordered the fleet for England, without touching at the Leeward Isles, having just received advice from Capt. Wyborne that 10 Dutch men-of-war lately arrived there. *Signed by* Sir Peter Colleton and eight of the Council. *Endorsed by Locke. Enclose,*

1098. I. The President and Council of Barbadoes to Col. Warner. Lord Willoughby, their late Governor, having departed this life, and the government of the islands to windward of Guadaloupe being devolved on them, they have thought good, in reward of his past services, to continue his power, as Governor under them, of Dominique, in order whereto they send commission and instructions. *Mem.* "A true copy attested the 3d day of June 1673 per Edwyn Stede Dep. Sec." *Endorsed by Locke.*

1098. II. Commission from the President and Council of Barbadoes to Col. Thos. Warner, appointing him Governor of Dominique, to observe such instructions as he shall receive from them. 1673. *Mem.* "A true copy attested 3rd of June 1673 pr Edw. Stede, Dep. Secry." *Endorsed by Locke.*

1098. III. The President and Council of Barbadoes. Instructions to Col. Thos. Warner, Deputy-Governor of Dominique. To give encouragement to his Majesty's subjects in his island, and endeavour that none of the inhabitants offer any violence to them. To take special care to give no occasion of difference between his Majesty's subjects and those of the French King. To endeavour to secure negroes or others that shall run away from his Majesty's plantations till he can meet with convenience for their re-transportation, and then to send account of his charges. From time to time to give account of the condition of the island, and of his wants and necessities. "A true copy attested the 3rd day of June 1673 pr Edwyn Stede, Dep. Secry." *Endorsed by Locke. Together,* 7 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol.* XXX., *Nos.* 40, 40 I., II., III.]

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1099. Copy of preceding letter, a true copy attested by Edwyn Stede, Deputy-Secretary, 18th August, 1673, "Read at a Committee of the Council 21° Oct^{r} 1673." [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 154–156.]

May 28. **1100.** The President and Council of Barbadoes to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Lord Willoughby being dead, have, according to his Majesty's orders, taken on them the administration of Government, as they have acquainted his Majesty in their letter enclosed, which they desire his Lordship to present. Enclose duplicate of what they have already written to the Council of Plantations. *Endorsed*, "A true copy attested 18th day of Aug^{t} 1673 p^{r} Edwyn Stede, Dep. Sec^{y}."

1100. I. The Council of Barbadoes to the King. Hold it their duty to acquaint his Majesty that Wm. Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes, is dead, and that, in accordance with his Majesty's letters patent, they have taken upon them the administration of Government till his Majesty's pleasure be further signified, which they desire may be with as much speed as his Majesty's other other occasions will permit. Have by this conveyance given account to the Earl of Arlington and the Council of Trade and Plantations of the state of affairs within the late Lord Willoughby's Government. Barbadoes, 1673, May 28. "A true copy attested 18th day of Aug. 1673 p^{r} Edwyn Stede, Dep. Sec."

1100. II. The President and Council of Barbadoes to the Council for Trade and Plantations. *Duplicate* [*see ante*, No. 1098]. *Endorsed* "A true copy attested 18th Aug^{t} 1673 p^{r} Edw. Stede, Dep. Sec^{y}." *Endorsed* by Locke also "21 Octob^{r} 1673. Read at a Comittee of the Council."

1100. III. The President and Council of Barbadoes to Col. Warner "A true copy attested by Edywn Stede, Dep^{y} Sec^{y} 9 June 1673." *Together*, 5½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., Nos.* 41, 41 I., II., III.]

May 28.
Barbadoes. **1101.** Sir Peter Colleton, President of the Council of Barbadoes, to (the Council for Trade). The Council of this Island give notice of the death of Will. Lord Willoughby, and have appointed Colleton to give account of the inhabitants and public stores, and to send copies of what Indian articles shall be found. By lists taken during Lord Willoughby's life, finds the inhabitants amount to 9,274 white men over 16 years of age, 3,600 boys, and 8,435 women and girls, of which one half may be English and the rest Scotch, Irish, French, Dutch, and Jews; the negro men amount to 10,236, boys 5,827; women 11,914, and girls 5,207; but, forasmuch as there ran a report that these lists were taking in order to a tax on negroes, is of opinion that one third of the negroes is not given. From the account enclosed their Honours may perceive they are very slenderly provided with ammunition, especially powder, considering the number of their forces and guns mounted. The course for supply of powder is by a tax of 1 lb. of powder per ton on

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ships trading here, but the war ships are kept from coming hither. Desires them to move his Majesty for a speedy supply of powder, with ammunition and small arms. Cannot find among Lord Willoughby's papers articles made with the Indians, nor copies, but those sent to him by Dr. Worseley from England. Hopes he gave a satisfactory answer in this particular by Capt. Terry, who sailed in March. The Council have sent another commission to Warner, the Indian, to be Governor of Dominica for his Majesty, which was thought the most likely way to keep on foot his Majesty's title, and avoid a contest with the French. Cannot learn that the French have sent any to inhabit there since taking thence those Col. Codrington placed there, nor does not think they will, unless jealousy of the English, or an opinion that the silver mine is of value induce them, for the island is extremely mountainous, and the French already possessed of many islands more plantable, and not one-tenth part peopled. In February last M. de Baas, with 5 of the French King's ships, 3 merchantmen, 14 shallops, and 1,200 soldiers sailed to Curaçoa, expecting 600 buccaneers from Hispaniola would have joined him, but they failed; he landed, and was on shore 48 hours, but attempted nothing against the fort: but reimbarked, dispersed his fleet, and went with two ships to Hispaniola. Takes notice of their advice of ships fitted by the Lamsons and West India Company of Holland; has brought the Militia into as good a posture as can be expected from men not in pay, and found them very ready on any alarm. Is now repairing some of the forts washed down by the sea, and supplying other defects, and doubts not to be able to keep a much greater force than the Lamsons or West India Company from doing harm. Meantime, constant guard is kept and all the forces are in arms, and have their posts assigned. May 29. This day came in the Garland, which had been to Dominica to give Col. Warner his commission and instructions, who said there had been no French there these three months. She was chased by Dutch men-of-war into Martinico Road. They plied in near the castles, which fired at them, upon which they called a council of war and drove off, and five of them passed to windward of this Island. Is informed by Capt. Wyborne of the Garland that the Grand Infant, a French man-of-war of 44 guns, is supposed to be lost coming from Hispaniola to Curaçoa, with 670 men, of whom near 500 were the buccaneers expected to join M. de Baas at Curaçoa; they set out in February, but have not since been heard of. *Endorsed* by John Locke also, "21st Octob. 1673, read at a Committee of the Council." *Encloses,*

1101. I. "A list of the most eminent planters in Barbadoes, anno 1673," containing twelve names, with the number of acres of land held by each, all of whom are included in the following list.

1101. II. A list of the most eminent planters in Barbadoes, anno 1673. Sir Peter Collerton, Bart., 700 acres; Col. Henry Drax, 800; Col. Henry Hawley, 300; Col. Daniel Searle, 500; Col. Henry Walrond, 400; Col. Samuel Barwicke, 400; Samuel Farmer, Esq., 500; John Sparke,

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600; Col. Samuel Newton, 400; John Knight, 350; Col. John Willoughby, 450; and Thomas Wardell, 250; "The above written are the present Council." Col. Wm. Sharpe, 600; Col. Symon Lambert, 500; Col. Timothy Thornhill, 500; Col. Jno. Stanfast, 500: Col. Richard Bayly, 500; Ed. Littleton, 600; Majr. Robt. Legard, 300; Majr. Jno. Helmes. 200; James Wallwin, 300; Col. Wm. Yeamans, 300; Majr. Saml. Tidcombe, 300; Capt. Thos. Maycocke, 500; Wm. Merricke, 400; Richd. Evans, 300; Col. Lewis Morris, 400; Jno. Foster, 300; Wm. Dyer, 300; Capt. Jno. Gibbs, 300; John Worsam, 300; Col. Richd. Guy, 200; Richard Howell, 200; Col. Jno. Horne, 500; Robt. Rich, 350; Thos. Colleton, 500; Hen. Wallrond, junr., 200; Col. Christopher Codrington, 600; Jno. Kendall, 250; Majr. Thos. Rous, 350; John Holder, 400; Robt. Mead, 200; Henry Sweet, 400; Capt. Ed. Briney, 200; Majr. Jno. Hallett, 300; Col. Richd. Hawkins, 350; Capt. John Davyes, 200; Robt. Davers, 600; Henry Odiarne, 300; Martin Bently, 400; Capt. Rowland Bulkely, 500; Thos. Wiltshire, 300; John Pierce, 1,000; Capt. Jno. Codrington, 300; Major Robt. Haskett, 900; Capt. Tobias Frere, 400; Col. John Frere, 300; Richard Seawell, 600; Majr. Jno. Gregory, 300; Nicholas Prideaux, 300; Major Wm. Goodale. 200; Col. Richd. Buckworth, 200, Col. Wm. Bate, 200; Col. Christopher Cine, 400; Capt. John Sutton, 300; Benja. Middleton, 400; Majr. James Carter, 300; Capt. Samuel Rolleston, 200; Col. Alexander Ruddocke, 200; Robert Breviter, 350; Giles Hall, 400; Capt. Jno. Waterman, 800: Majr. Philip Bishop, 250; Lt. Col. Thomas Rous, 400.

1101. III. An account of the great artillery, powder, arms and ammunition, in the magazines and forts in Barbadoes. Anno. 1673; viz.:—152 culverins, demi-culverins, sakers, minions, falconets, drakes or small field pieces; 10,430 shot for same; and 10 hand grenades, 260 pikes, 480 muskets, 1,002 swords, 804 bandeliers, 21,000 lb. small shot, 6,500 cut flints, 368 barrels of powder, and 1,800 lb. of match. *Mem.* "29 May 1673. The same to be sent for the present year, and so yearly. In what places the same are lodged." *Together*, 7 *pp.* [*Col. Papers*, *Vol. XXX.*, *Nos.* 42, 42 I., II., III.]

May 28. **1102.** Copies of preceding letter and inclosure III. "Read at a Committee of the Council, 21 Oct. 1673." [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *No. XCIV.*, 157–160.]

May 28.
Barbados.

1103. [Sir Peter Colleton] to John Locke, Esq., at Little Exeter House, in the Strand, London. Has been long expecting to hear news from him from New England, and Lord Willoughby and himself had projects of taking Carolina in their way and visiting Locke there, but it has pleased God to dispose things otherwise, his Lordship is dead, Locke, Sir Peter understands, in employment in England, and

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himself tied by the leg with an office here, until his Majesty pleases to release him. Our friends in Carolina sing the same song they did from the beginning, a very healthy, pleasant, and fertile country, but great want of victuals, clothes, and tools. Is of opinion the two last ought to be sent, one supply would be enough, and they will be furnished sufficiently this year with victuals never to want more; if the other two be omitted they may run a hazard of losing all the money they have laid out. After Barbados had been settled six years the people then, upwards of 600 men, were leaving, and he sees what this island is come to, and no doubt if they hold their ground but Carolina will excel all other English plantations. Several men of considerable estates will engage from hence as soon as there is peace and shipping is to be had. Sends to Colonel Thornburgh a box of Carolina China root, to be divided between Locke and a cousin of Sir Peter's who is a "drugster." Finds he is Locke's partner in the Bahama trade, which will turn to account if he meddles not with planting, but if he plant otherwise than provisions he will have his whole stock drowned in a plantation and be never the better for it. Planting is Sir Peter's trade, and he thinks he may say without vanity he understands it as well as most men. But if other men will plant the Bahamas hinder them not, for they improve our Province. Can give reasons why he would neither have Locke or my Lord engage in it. Hopes by the next to send him a jar of this island's tar and what other rarities they have. 2 *pp.* *Not signed, but endorsed by Locke,* "Sir Peter Colleton to J. L." *With seal.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 90.]

May 28.
Barbadoes.

1104. Sir Peter Colleton to Henry Slingesby, in London. Hopes several letters written since his arrival are come safe to hand. On 10th of last month died Lord Willoughby, upon which the government devolved by commission to the Council, who have chosen himself President, with command of the militia, till his Majesty's pleasure. Has a troublesome task to keep 11 men in order, who reckon themselves equal in power and are not over well qualified for government, and hopes he will get them a good Governor. Continues of opinion that a man that has an interest on the place will be more certain to be such than one sent from England, who may think his employment a reward for past services, and that he shall be winked at if for his particular profit he break the Acts of Trade and Navigation and other orders; which the other will never dare to do, especially if he have also an estate in England, and other than such he would never advise to be trusted. Lord Willoughby often affirmed that his setting out and first six months' expense of government cost him near 2,500*l.*, and the people here gave him not a cross, nor had they anything to give without raising a particular tax, for the public are above 1,200,000 lbs. sugar in debt, and reparations about the forts will cost 500,000 lbs. more, so that unless the King assist them out of the 4½ per cent. he cannot see how they can go through with their public charge. His Excellency when he lay sick put Col. Codrington out of the

Council and put his own son in his place. Col. Codrington and his Lordship had large accounts, which Sir Peter had adjusted, bringing one to give and the other to take 5,000*l.*, to be paid in time, but his Lordship, finding that Codrington, to avoid being forced to pay his creditors, had made over all his estate, grew very jealous, which, and being no freeholder, was, Sir Peter thinks, the cause he was put out, and that his son would thus be in a much better condition to recover his right. 3,500*l.* was due to his Lordship by bond. Refers to his letter to the Council of Plantations for other affairs. *Endorsed,* "21 Octob^r. 1673. Read at Committee of the Council." 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 43 : *see also Col. Enry Bk, No. XCIV.*, 152–153.]

June 9. **1105.** "Humble Address and Advice" of the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations to the King. In observance of his Majesty's directions to inquire into the several complaints presented to the King from Governors and others of his Plantations touching the proceedings at St. Kitts in relation to his Majesty's subjects there, who have not recovered to this day the right of their respective possessions again, according to the 8th Article of the Treaty of Breda, they have drawn up an entire state of said proceedings as it doth appear to them. Then follows a recital of what was done, but notwithstanding the commission and instructions given to Sir Chas. Wheler and Lt.-Col. Stapleton, they find not the success expected, for the several reasons set forth, no consideration having been had to the loss of his Majesty's subjects by being kept out of their possessions from the $\frac{2}{12}$ May 1668, when rendition was first demanded by Lord Willoughby, to the $\frac{5}{15}$ July 1671, nor any allowances for damages done to the Plantations during that time. And because Sir Chas. Wheler, wholly without his Majesty's order, entered into certain articles with M. de Baas relating to meliorations, pejorations, forgeries, or differences about contracts, wherein the Commissioners could not agree, which transaction of Sir Charles' brought a double inconvenience; for the French Commissioners on the one hand would yield to nothing the English propounded, but referred almost all cases to the two Generals, and Lt.-Col. Stapleton on the other hand, unwilling to concern himself in any of the said articles, refused to take on him this arbitrary umpirage; so that after seven months sitting the Commissioners rose and concluded little or nothing. But as his Majesty has given no countenance to Sir Chas. Wheler's proceedings, they are of opinion that it is every way agreeable to the honour and justice of the French King and his alliance with his Majesty that no advantage be taken by him of any of Sir Chas. Wheler's concessions or of the lapse of time; but that all said proceedings be wholly laid aside, and that he issue peremptory orders that his Majesty's subjects, refunding the money actually received for lands and goods sold to the French, defaulking for all goods lost or wasted, have the same speedily restored to them, and that all debates relating to meliorations be wholly set aside. For the better inducement to his most Christian Majesty the more readily to grant the restoring of the said possessions they humbly offer that no demand be for the future

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insisted on about the several thousand slaves taken from Montserrat, Antigua, and St. Christopher's, which by the 13th Article were to be free to return to the English; nor for the 39 cannon which by the 12th and 15th Articles were to be delivered up with the forts to his Majesty, nor for consideration for the not rendering possession of the island for three years after it was first lawfully demanded, or for the many wastes within that time made not only on divers plantations and houses not sold to the French, but on the very churches also. All which, though reasonable in themselves to be insisted on, yet for the motives aforesaid they humbly offer be wholly remitted and forgot, which they the rather present that the amity between the two crowns may be the better preserved, and because they judge the regaining possession of the said plantations to be the principal thing that can secure his Majesty's interest in the island and can encourage your Majesties subjects again to plant upon it. *Signed by* Shaftesbury,C., Arlington, Halifax, Rich. Gorges, Sir H. Coventry, Sir Geo. Carteret, H. Brounker, W. Hickman, Edm. Waller, J. Evelyn, and S. Titus. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 44.] *See also* copy with marginal note: "To this purpose vid. the Lord Willoughby's narrative in the Leeward Islands." [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 50–54.]

June 10. **1106.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered that forasmuch as his Majesty's ship Garland, convoy to the fleet of merchant ships homeward bound, is retarded for want of provisions, George Hannay, Deputy Provost Marshall search the ships and places in St. Michael's Town, and seize and deliver to the purser of the Garland, provisions necessary, which shall be paid for out of the public treasury. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 244.]

June 11. **1107.** Petition of John Smith, junr., son of English Smith, deceased, to the King and Council. Petitioner's father possessed two plantations called the Sadhill and Bath Plantations, stocked with sugar canes, cattle, and servants, and a parcel of pasture in Nevis, and died leaving by Will the Bath Plantation to his eldest son Thomas, and 700*l.* to his wife and children, and petitioner sole executor. That said Thomas having set up a Deed of Gift which his father made to him in the usurper's time to keep his estate from being sequestered. His Majesty on petitioner's petition ordered the Governor to enquire into the state of the case, and relieve the parties injured, upon which the Deed of Gift was laid aside and the Will proved in 1664. But said Governor being removed Thomas pretended the pasture belonged to the Bath Plantation, and petitioner for the sake of concord permitted him to enjoy it; but not content therewith, on a suggestion that there were several cattle on that ground, he sued for 11 cattle, two colts, and a negro boy, and obtained judgment against petitioner in his absence for 25,000 lbs. sugar, though neither ground nor cattle belonged to the Bath Plantation. Prays his Majesty to order the Governor of Nevis to stay execution or award restitution, and that said Thomas may be sent for over, that both parties may be heard before his

Majesty in Council, petitioner being willing to pay cost if judgment be given against him. *In margin:* "Rec^{d} June 11, read 12, 1673. Rec^{d} & read 23 June, 73." *Annexed,*

1107. I. Order of the King in Council referring above petition to the Council for Trade and Plantations to examine and report to his Majesty what is fit to be done for petitioner's relief. Whitehall, 1673, June 20.

1107. II. The case of John Smith—to the same effect as his petition. *Together,* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., Nos.* 45, 45 I., II.]

June 12. **1108.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered that in an exigency this Board may lawfully cause any provisions (that are to be sold) to be seized for his Majesty's ships, paying the price current. Also that the Garland make what speed she can to New England and back, and that the President issue instructions to Capt. Wyborne accordingly. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 244–245.]

June 18. Nevis. **1109.** Governor Stapleton, to the Council for Trade and Plantations. Beseeches them to present to his Majesty that the 26th May last, by break of day, a Dutch fleet of 15 sail, nine men-of-war and the rest prizes taken from the French Windward Islands appeared before Montserrat, and continued firing at five ships riding at anchor till five in the afternoon, and boarded and carried off a little vessel called the Michael of Galway, whose master would not haul in within reach of the small shot. The 27th they consulted of landing a regiment of 1,100 men they had aboard, but made no attempt; they had 25 men killed and wounded, but none killed of the island but the gunners' boy, who was blown up in loading a gun. The 28th they came to Nevis and manned seven pinnaces to fetch off some vessels, but he ordered them to warp in so close that they durst not attempt anything; and having a captain and quarter-master killed they sailed to St. Christopher's, and carried off a French vessel, and killed a soldier, a woman, a child, a negro boy, and two Frenchmen. The 29th they sailed for St. Eustatius which they took (having landed 850 men) upon no other articles than quarters for the people in the fort out of which the Governor says he and his men were beaten by great shot, which is not yet inquired into. They remained there 14 days and did little prejudice, and the island is reduced again, for as soon as they went away the French Governor sent to take it for his master; the English Governor sent four hours before him. Doubts they went to Windward again. Resolves to-morrow in a sloop for Montserrat which they have threatened to take. They report that they expect seven sail of Zealanders, a regiment bound to Surinam, and eight Hollanders from Guinea, which will be too many for any one island. Most of their soldiers are his Majesty's subjects, who treacherously deserted their colours in Flanders. Begs for his Majesty's result or their own in relation to the affairs of St. Christopher's. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 46. *See also* copy: "Read at a Com^{ttee} as before 19^{o} No. 73." *Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.,* 171–172.]

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June 23. **1110.** "Representation and advice" of the Council for Trade and Plantations to the King. In pursuance of his Majesty's reference of 7th November last on the petition of Capt. John Rodney and Frances his wife, (*see ante, No.* 958), certify:—That they have heard both parties by their respective counsel, and are of opinion, in regard it was yeilded by both sides that the plantation is the proper inheritance of Rodney's wife and descended to her from her father, that it ought not to be sold outright without her own free and voluntary consent: but as it does not yet clearly appear whether said plantation were sold singly for the debts of Richardson, her former husband, or partly for those contracted by Capt. Rodney, or at least for those of his brother and agent Cæsar Rodney, humbly offer: That a special commission be directed to Lt.-Col. Stapleton and 4 others of Nevis with power to examine the records and proceedings of the Court of that island, and witnesses upon oath, and if they find that the plantation was sold for Richardson's debt alone, that they forthwith restore it to Rodney; but if it was sold in part for the debts of said John Rodney or his wife, or debts of Cæsar Rodney contracted for the use of the plantation, that then it be not restored till Rodney or his wife shall satisfy or give security for such debts. And if it appear that any of Richardson's goods and chattels have been sold and converted to Capt. Rodney's own use, that then he give satisfaction to Cole who is creditor to Richardson, as far as said goods sold amount to. And if Cole has committed any wilful waste upon said plantation, or sold any timber for his own private advantage, that the Commissioners order him to give satisfaction to Rodney for the value of same, or if any timber has been cut for the public use that they order satisfaction to Rodney out of the public stock or treasury of said island to the value of said timber cut or to the damage done to said plantation. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 47, *see also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 63–64.]

25 June.
5 July.
London. **1111.** Memorial of M. Colbert the French Ambassador to the King. Concerning the seizure of the ship St. Etienne at Gambia. Represents to his Majesty and Council in the name of his master, that, on 30th March 1672, the ship St. Etienne of 180 tons, Capt. Le Cordier commander, was sent by Messrs. Jacques and Benoist, secretaries to the French King, and Landais, treasurer-general of the Artillery, to Guinea for gold, elephant's teeth, and negroes for the French islands of America; that taking in some wines at Madeira they departed thence, and come into the river of Serbonne to refit and water, Mr. Trevor, deputy of the English company at Guinea, without any pretence that appears, after he had caused several guns to be shot at her which killed one of the company, seized the vessel, her lading and victuals, and caused the rest of the company to be shipped in an old Flemish vessel to go where they pleased, as appears by the said Trevor's passport of the 21st August 1672, the reading of which alone plainly declares his unexampled violence between two friendly nations. As the said company is responsible for the actions of Trevor the deputy, and it

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appears by the annexed certificate itself that all has been converted to their use, his Majesty may please to order them to pay the just value of the ship and merchandize belonging to the said Messrs. Jacques, Benoist, and Landais with all costs, damages. *French, signed, also translation. Annexed,*

1111. I. Copy of a pass from Jno. Trevers and Jno. Alingham. For the bearers to have free liberty to pass where they desire, for they have forfeited their ship and goods to the Committee of Gambia Stock at London, and here taken by them for the account of that Committee. Sierra Leone, 1672, August 21. *In Margin*, "Governor of Gambia's pass for the seamen of the St. Stephen."

1111. II. Report of the Committee of Gambia adventurers to the King. In obedience to his Majesty's Order in Council of 27th June on the above memorial? they present the following narrative. On receipt of letters from Sierra Leone that Mr. Trevor had seized the ship about which the French ambassador complains, they attended his Royal Highness who is concerned in the stock, and then acquainted his Majesty who commanded them to take the French ambassador's directions, what he would have done. Whereupon they waited on the ambassaor, but finding him ill left copy of Mr. Trevor's letters with his secretary and informed him that they had a ship in the Downs bound for Gambia River, by which they would write such orders as his Excellency should command; but hearing nothing, they only wrote to Mr. Trevor, that he had done very unadvisedly to seize the French ship, and advised him to keep ship and goods entire, and an account of all apart from the company's concerns. Also wrote to Mr. Rice Wight their chief factor at Gambia, that he had done well to chide Mr. Trevor and to disown it as the company do, and let him that hath done it bear the blame; but the ship and goods must be preserved for the right owners. They also told Mr. Peter Barre, to whom the committee showed all letters and advises, that they never gave Mr. Trevor commission to be their agent, or sent him any goods, and that their agent Mr. Rice Wight would not meddle with the ship or goods. Hope the French ambassador will be satisfied they have done as much as could be expected, and will write anything more he may desire by their next shipping in September or October next. *Indorsed*, "Received and read 9 July 1673." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., Nos.* 48 (2), 48 I. II.]

June 27 **1112.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered, that all provisions brought in the ships African and St. Peter for his Majesty's ships St. David and Garland be put into the hands of the Treasurer, who is to give a receipt to the Board for a letter from the Commissioners of the Navy of 27th March last, and the several bills of lading and invoices. Sir Tobias Bridge admitted

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and sworn a member of the Council upon reading a letter from his Majesty to William Lord Willoughby requiring that he be forthwith admitted. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 246.]

June 28. Charles Town, Carolina. Shaftesbury Papers. **1113.** Joseph West to John Locke. Though he has written several times and by Mr. Portman, who lately went in the ship Blessing, yet must entreat his assistance by importuning the Earl of Shaftesbury to hasten a ship from England with more people and supplies of clothing and tools, for the people cannot long subsist without supplies from the Lords Proprietors, and nothing but their assistance can preserve the settlement from falling, which in time he is confident will answer every man's expectations of it, as there is no plantation settled by the English in America like it for healthfulness. The advantages of falling upon English husbandry have almost overcome their extreme want of provisions this year, and hope a month hence to have corn enough of their own growth. Refers him to the report of the bearer, Mr. Miles' man. *Endorsed by Locke.* 1 *p.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 91.]

July 3. **1114.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered, that the Secretary cause the Act for an imposition on liquors, &c. to be fairly writ, and send same, with the Board's amendments apart, to the Assembly at their next meeting. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 246–247.]

July 8. Jamaica. **1115.** Lieut.-Governor Sir Thos. Lynch to Dr. Worsley. Refers to previous letter. This comes by C. Greene, bound from Barbadoes to England, but forced to leeward. In his last gave account of two years' receipts of the revenue, which did not amount to the pay of the salaries and contingent charges by 887*l.*, and yet were the greatest years for importation of liquors that ever were. This account was drawn up for the Assembly, and all the Council and reasonable people of the island were of opinion that this with the King's orders, their Lordships' advice, and their own safety, would have prevailed with them to raise money to complete the fortifications at Port Royal; but instead, two or three factious persons stirred them up to cavil about their negroes being commanded to work at the fortifications, and to raise questions about the Governor and Council's power; which he thought so insolent that he immediately dissolved them, and determines to call no more. Finds Assemblies are apt to be refractory when not restrained by an absolute power such as (he supposes) the King will confer on the nobleman he sends Governor, that his authority and interest be established betimes. People are very healthful and have abundance of goods, but no ships to carry them away, nor have they had a ship from England since the King's ketch. Nevertheless, they have heard that divers of their ships have been taken. The last is Capt. Cooke, a vessel of Mr. Lyttelton's, carried into Havanna, and the master or some of the men said to be hanged. Two very good ships, Capts. Knapman and Webber, laden home, are also reported taken by two capers of 34 and 36 guns that lie in the Bay of Matanza and cruize off Havanna; but of neither have they any certainty. What is most assured is, that one Fitz-Gerald, a runnagate Irish rogue, has been sent out from Havanna and taken eight or ten Jamaica vessels in the bay, and also Cooke, and hanged one of his company, an Englishman, because he ran away from the pirate Yhallahs and would not rob his countrymen. Besides this fellow, another or two are sent out from Campeachy, so it is reckoned apparent ruin to go there, where about 40 vessels have been lost, to the great prejudice and enraging of the people; and fears it will force the logwood cutters and desperate privateers, which may be 500 or 600, to join the French, against whom it is reported the Spaniards have declared war. A pitiful Spanish barque forced to touch here on her way from Trinidad to St. Jago, and her boat being stopped on the north side, he has given the master all satisfaction, and sent him away two days ago content, though many here are not so, thinking the Spaniards worse enemies now than ever; but will do his utmost to observe the peace till further orders, though the service may be no more grateful at home than here. If there should be a rupture knows the Lords will give timely advice; of the war with Holland they had not a printed declaration until ten months after. This Spaniard could give no news from the Main, nor has he lately heard from Tortugas and Hispaniola of the French, but that ten Dutchmen, with two fireships, came into these Indies six weeks ago by way of Quinea, where they have destroyed the English and French. Hears not their design, but apprehends they are those their Lordships advised of, and that they come in the Spanish service, and may intend the ruin of the French and the attack of this island should they be strong enough for that, yet would two or three cruizers off Cape Tiberon and Havanna undo Jamaica. Presses the Lords to move the King for one frigate at least to defend the island and trade. Shall not be wanting to themselves, for they are fitting up a new fort, though they have no money, and he so much indebted for materials for the fireships, which are ready for action. All their men are well armed and drilled, but what they can do without forts or ships leaves them at home to judge. His last advised that two months since they sent the catch to Altavela, on Hispaniola, with a brigantine of eight guns and 50 men to surprise a pirate that has taken about 25 Jamaica vessels; has heard nothing of them, but expects the catch every hour, having ordered her to stay out but two months, and go no further than that coast. On her arrival will despatch her for England, being all the occasion they are like to have, unless some vessels come thence or drop in by chance, as this has; by which will write the ministers and send the Lord Treasurer the year's account. Not having heard from London these seven months, having no ships here, and beginning to want negroes, servants, and necessaries, fearing invasion, and having frequent accounts of losses and affronts by Dutch and Spaniards, makes them all very melancholy and angry, and makes him consider that without ships and supplies the King's plantations must be undone, customs unpaid, and trade left off; and it is probable

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the war will be long, both sides seeming alike, obstinate and powerful. Thinks it might be best that all merchants coming for America should be ordered to make one fleet, and that but once a year; for if they sailed in October, after the men-of-war are come in, they might arrive at their ports before Christmas, be despatched about the end of March, and be in England in May, time enough to serve in his Majesty's fleet; and could he spare three fourth- and three fifth-rate frigates, two might convoy the Virginia and New England fleets, two the same for Barbadoes and the Leeward Isles, and two for Jamaica; and every merchantman should have a commission of war, by which means they will be always in the King's service, have better ships better fitted, and so contribute more to their own safety, or be punished without the formality of common law if they do not their duties. By this means it is possible the trade of the capers will not be so easy, custom and trade would be continued, plantations supplied, losses prevented, and ships and seamen more ready. But this is but the politics of one in another world, and may be all ad rhombum. Will be content to fancy he replies like him that told the poor man he had said enough to show his want but not to persuade him to relieve it. But nothing concerns him more than the want of money for the support of the Government, for the revenue depending on the importation and consumption of liquors, does not foresee there can be any these hazardous times, navigation to and from the island being mighty dangerous. Has commanded these to be hung up in the master's cabin and thrown overboard if he sees he shall be taken, and so hopes they will come to his hands or nobody's. Does not trouble Lord Arlington or the Lords, having been hardly able to hold up his head to scribble all this, in which he has done himself a violence, for it is probable that shortly a letter from Jamaica will be a novelty. *Endorsed by Locke*, Read 19 Nov. in a "Committee." 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 49; *see also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 173–176.]

July 8.
Barbadoes.

1116. Presentments of the Grand Jury in Barbadoes. The daily increasing numbers of Quakers, who under pretence of piety, seduce many ignorant persons from due obedience to authority, and the true worship of God, which opens a gap to all heresies, and schisms in Government, and open profanity in manners; for prevention whereof it is proposed that all persons be more careful to send their children to be catechised and instructed in the fundamental truths of the true Protestant religion, most of the ministers offering their endeavours, and complaining that few or none repair to them, and that the aged more frequently repair to public worship, and be enjoined to the better observation of the Lord's Day, the profanation of which is a crying sin in the island; that the laws for punishing swearing and drunkenness be duly put in execution; and that orthodox ministers be countenanced against the insolent tongues and pens of ungodly heretics, and that all such as speak evil of dignities and are disobedient to authority, may be restrained by good and wholesome laws. 2ndly. They present the great inconvenience

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arising from the reversal of judgments of the courts by writs of error occasioned by the insufficiency of jurors, and propose that it be declared what value of estate or stock may make men capable to be jurors, and that none under the degree of a councillor, judge, or colonel in command be exempted from serving on trial of land or freehold. 3rdly. They pray that public informers be appointed to prosecute offenders against the penal laws, and that they be countenanced by ministers of justice, and more particularly that the statutes to prevent depopulations, and against ingrossers and forestallers of provisions and salt, be prosecuted. 4thly. They present the Clerk of the Markets for not making due inspection into the bad provisions lately brought to the island, and neglecting other duties, and request he may be enjoined to substitute a sufficient deputy in every town. 5thly. They pray that his Majesty may be petitioned for free trade with Scotland for Christian servants. 6thly. For licence to coin silver, without which there can be no assured trade; and 7thly. That the consideration on which 4½ per cent. was raised may be granted to the island. 8thly. They present the insufficiency of the prison, the decay of the Indian Bridge, and the general neglect of surveyors of highways. 9thly. They request that in every parish houses may be erected, and a stock provided for setting to work poor people, to prevent the daily increase of idle beggars, presuming that if the public make a beginning, other charitable persons would contribute. 10thly. They present the cruel severity of some masters and overseers towards their Christian servants by which some have lately been destroyed. 11thly. They request that a public fair may be held yearly at each of the four seaports. 12thly. They present the great damage many suffer by ill-disposed persons who on pretence of fright, seize other men's negroes; which may be prevented by enacting such seizing to be felony, or otherwise providing a trial the first court on a replevin under a large penalty; and 13thly. They thank God for so gracious a King, who has appointed the Government of this island on such worthy persons. Signed, Alex. Riddocke and Richard Bowcocke, Clerk of the Crown. *Endorsed*, "21st October, 1673. Read at a Committee of the Council." 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 50; *see also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 161–163.]

July 8–10. **1117.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Present, the President and eleven of the Council. Ordered, that the Grand Session for trying treasons, murders, felonies, and misdemeanours, be held by the President and Council (or any three of them), assisted by so many of the judges and justices as shall be present; and that the Assembly be summoned to meet at the usual place to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

July 10.—Ordered, that the Act for an imposition on wines and liquors imported be published in St. Michael's town to-morrow by beat of drum, and in the parish churches of the seaport towns the Sunday following; and that Lieut.-Colonel Bate and five others, or any four of them, whereof the first to be one, make a survey of the provisions and stores sent from England on the ships African and St. Peter for the use of the ships St. David and Garland, and make report to the President. 1½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 247–248.]

July 16. Rosegitt. **1118.** Sir Henry Chicheley to Sir Thomas Chicheley. The Governor and Assembly of Virginia have made choice of him (Sir Henry) to present their humble desires to the King in the inclosed petition, wherein is truly manifested the present state and weak condition of this country against invasion which they may justly fear in this time of wars. They have raised 20 regiments of foot, and as many troops of horse, without making use of any of their slaves or few of their English servants, yet have not arms for every tenth man. It cannot be denied that Virginia yearly raises a greater revenue to the Crown by customs than any other plantation under his Majesty's dominions, therefore they may justly hope for a sufficient supply of arms and ammunition. Although behaving liberally to several agents on similar occasions, they have not answered the country's expectations, so that his favourable assistance will be received with general satisfaction. [2 *pp.*] *Incloses,*

1118. I. The petition above referred to. Account of a fight with four Holland men of war, and the loss of eleven of their ships and goods and of the necessity of assistance for their defence. The foundation alone for a fort at Point Comfort will cost at least 15,000*l.* sterling, whereas their public revenue does not exceed 2,200*l.* a year, of which the Governor has 1,200*l.*, the Council 200*l.*, and the rest expended in necessary works. Hopes still it will not be expected from them. Suggest such duties being laid on ships as may support the necessary charge, for soldiers will not serve for tobacco, because the merchants give them so little for it, as a year's salary will hardly clothe them. *Signed by* Will. Berkeley, Hen. Chicheley, Edward Digges, Thos. Ludwell, Nathaniell Bacon, Augustin Warner, Henry Corbyn, Daniel Parke, Tho. Ballard, Nicho. Spencer. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., Nos.* 51, 51. I.]

July 25. **1119.** Warrant to the Attorney-General. To prepare a Bill containing a grant to Thomas Derham, gentleman, of the offices of Clerk or Registrar of the Court of Chancery and Patents in Jamaica, by himself or his sufficient deputies for life, with all fees to said office appertaining. ⅓ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XL., p.* 81.]

July 25. **1120.** Warrant to the Attorney-General. To prepare a Bill containing a grant to Anthony Wingfield, gentleman, of the office of Clerk of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas at Port Royal in Jamaica, or wheresoever that court is held. ¼ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XL., p.* 81.]

July . **1121.** Warrant for payment of 8,397*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* to Richard, Lord Ranelagh, and William Lord Brereton, in right of their wives being daughters and co-heirs of the late Francis, Lord Willoughby, for

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their moiety, of his Majesty's 4½ per cent. revenue at Barbadoes, same having been employed in his Majesty's service in the war against the Dutch; with directions for levying tallies on the Farmers of that revenue, and in what manner the same is to be paid. [*Dom. Chas. II., Docquets.*]

July 28–30. **1122.** An exact account of all the proceedings of the military officers of Fort James, from 28 July 1673 to the surrender of the fort. 28 July. Seeing ships in the bay under sail and suspecting them to be enemies, sent a warrant to Mr. Disborough of Momoronock, with letters to his Honour to press horse and man to go to Hartford to meet him, another warrant with a letter to Lieut. Willett and Cornet Doughty to draw up their troops to Utrecht and the coasts, to make discovery or give resistance, and to send down an officer to the ferry to attend orders, and warrants to the officers of foot upon Long Island to get their companies together and immediately repair to the garrison. 29 July. The companies not being come in, another more ample warrant was sent to Mr. Wm. Osborne to reinforce the former, and a warrant to Mr. Barker for seizing provisions was put in execution; orders were given to the sheriff for bringing in all the ladders of the town to the fort. 30 July. Capt. Carr, Mr. Thos. Lovelace, and Mr. John Sharpe were sent on board to demand the reason why they came in such a hostile manner to disturb his Majesty's subjects, who on the way met a boat bringing a summons to surrender the fort, dated 9 August 1673, and signed Cornelis Eversen and Jacob Banques, to which was replied that an answer would be given when those gentlemen had returned from the ships; thereupon he gave half-an-hour's time, after the men were landed for the final answer, and the half hour being expired, an answer was sent desiring the suspension of hostile acts till the next day for the advice of the mayor and aldermen, to which they replied that they would give half-an hour longer and no more, and accordingly turned up the glass. The time expired and no message returned, they fired two guns to leeward as warning pieces, to get their men ashore, and when their men were all off, began to make their batterings upon the fort, which the garrison maintained as well as they could; at length finding their power too great for them, beat a parley and put up a flag of truce upon the works, yet they fired many guns afterwards; at length leaving off firing, heard they were marching down to storm; sent out Capt. Carr, Mr. Lovelace, and Mr. Gibbs to make the best conditions, who finding them all drawn up and their forlorn marching, their General told them they were prisoners of war, and if they had anything to say must speak it immediately. After some little discourse Capt. Carr was sent away to the fort (the rest remaining prisoners near their standard) to acquaint the garrison they were all prisoners of war, and that they should return their answer in a quarter of an hour, which he promised to perform on the word and honour of a gentleman and gave his hand thereupon. The time being expired and Capt. Carr not returned, they sent to the fort to know why an answer was not sent; Capt. Manning and Capt. Lovelace replied that they had gentlemen there to make conditions, to which their General answered, "Dit is de dree mael deij heb speld the Gaeck," and so commanded them to treck up and give no quarter. So marching towards the fort till they came near Mr. Van Ruijven's door, they espied Mr. Sharpe coming in haste towards them with a paper in his hand, whereupon they made a halt. In all this time Capt. Carr never came with his message nor has he been seen since. The Articles brought by Mr. Sharpe were (1) that the officers and soldiers should march out with arms, colours flying, and drums beating; (2) that the fort should be delivered to the Dutch; (3) that the officers and soldiers should carry away their goods without hindrance; these articles were read in Dutch to Col. Calvert and other commanders with him in the broad way near and towards the fort where Mr. Sharpe found Mr. Lovelace and Mr. Gibbs prisoners at the head of the regiment. Col. Calvert took the articles and after some capitulations put them in his pocket and engaged with his hand on his breast that upon the word and honour of a gentleman they should be punctually performed, and the next morning, confirmed the same, saying that they were to be prisoners of war which none of them were sensible of, it being only communicated to Capt. Carr, who immediately thereupon absented himself without giving them the least notice thereof, two of which articles were performed that night. *Signed*, John Manning, Dudley Lovelace, Thos. Lovelace. *Endorsed*, Capt. Manning's papers about New York. 5 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 52.]

Aug. 2. Virginia. **1123.** Tho. Ludwell to (the Committee of Trade and Plantations). Encloses their last laws and levies (*see ante, No.* 932). Account of their being lately invaded by eight Holland men-of-war, from 30 to 46 guns each ship, and a fire ship, Commanders, Jacob Binkes and Cornelis Evertsen, and of the fight which lasted above four hours, in which they took and burnt eleven ships. Begs their Lordships' protection for a poor distressed people. Recommends the bearer, a nephew to Sir Herbert Price, and Lieutenant of one of the men of-war here, who behaved with extraordinary courage. 1 *p.* *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 204. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 53; *see also Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIV., p.* 172–173.]

Aug. 4. James River Virginia. **1124.** Wm. Sherwood to "my much honoured friend Sir Joseph Williamson, at Whitehall." Cannot let the opportunity of John Richards going to England pass without acknowledgment of his continued favours and his letter of 14 August, which came to hand, per my wife, the 18 April last, and was as welcome as air to prisoners. The late invasion on 12 July by the Dutch will be at large signified to the King by the Governor's Declaration. The bearer hereof will give a perfect account of it, and John Weldon will give him a copy of the Governor's answers to several inquiries. "Rec^{d}. Oct. 14." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 54.]

Aug. 6. **1125.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Order to the Treasurer to pay to Benjamin Dweight 68*l.* 16*s.* 7½*d.*, for accommodation of the President and Council at their public meeting up to

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3rd July last, and to report upon Mr. Dweight's accounts during the time of the Grand Sessions. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 249.]

Aug. 11–23. **1126.** Votes of the General Assembly convened at St. George's, Bermudas, 11 August, and adjourned to 14 October 1673. The Company's proposals for a joint stock in their last general letter cannot in the least measure conduce to the well being of the island; the failure of the previous joint stock for whale-fishing a sufficient beacon to warn them. After careful inquiry they repudiate charges of profaneness, drunkenness, uncleanness, and other licentious courses of life, and moreover cannot but conclude that the terming us as irreligious and irrational, profane, and refractory, and the hopeful issues of our bodies, which are dearer to us than our lives, we mean the youth of our country, opprobriously nicknamed spawns and young fry, is no less than a Machiavellian design of some interested persons to wrap us in a bear's skin and with the dogs of cruelty to devour us. But if such false calumniations were true, which they contradict, no wonder the people perish when their teachers are removed and alienated from them. The Company exact from them contrary to his Majesty's Letters Patents one-third of the whole product of their commodity, and will render no account, but continually cry debt. But that they may appear guiltless before God and man, they present for the Company's confirmation, an Act against vice and immorality, as well as several other Acts which are put to the vote and passed. They complain of the loss incurred by the inhabitants by the late and irregular arrival of the magazine ship, and pray that it may not be despatched later than August or September. They have enacted that no person buy or sell tobacco of the growth of the year before the 10th November, on pain of forfeiture; they present the intolerable extortions and combinations of the factors, and pass an Act to permit free trade in the previous year's tobacco if no magazine ship arrive before the 10th March for carrying it away. Pray that the Court and Assistants in London, and all persons concerned in judgment on themselves and their estates, may, with the rest of the officers, take the appointed oath that no order from the Court at home may enforce them to suffer any pain, penalty, damage, or forfeiture without a legal trial in the islands by 12 of their peers; that officers in the islands, excepting the Governor during the time of his Government, be liable to action for wrongs or damages; that no person presume to demand the unjust imposition of one penny per lb. on all tobaccos coming from the island, that no person plead by Bill, or be obliged to give answer in writing, but that all pleading be as in said book of laws is provided; and that the Sheriff have power to hear, determine, and grant execution for debts not above the value of 20*s.*; that they have received 20 barrels as a gift from His Majesty, and but 10 from the Company. These Acts and grievances to be forthwith published in the several parish churches, and that in consideration that the magazine ship is allotted to stay but 40 days; the Assembly adjourn to the 21st inst. That all agents receive in their rents by the 26th November, and all factors their debts by the 31st December, or be debarred from impleading for that year. That the export of oranges, potatoes, or any other fruits of the island (tobacco excepted), be in cedar boxes; against making paths over other men's lands; penalty of 10*l.* to any person leaving sails and oars in his boat or outhouse at night, which facilitate robbery and the running away of slaves; against stripping the public lands of timber and fire-wood by Commanders of the magazine ships. Any person refusing his actual service to His Majesty, the Company, or country, shall pay reasonable satisfaction to the person chosen in his stead; that all persons chosen to serve as Assembly men or Jurors have their necessary charges defrayed by their tribe or parish; and that ships coming to the island for refreshment only, pay no port charges, save pilotage, and tollage for water and wharfage. Report of the Committee of Inquiry of the Assembly, as to the defects and wants of King's Castle, Southampton Fort, Smith's Fort, and Padget's Fort. Whereas His Majesty is engaged in a bloody war against the United Provinces, whatever goods and moneys belonging to the public are in the hands of the Sheriff shall be forthwith laid out in the repair of the Castle and forts, and other public charges. No ships belonging to the inhabitants sailing out of port to be obliged to take pilots; that the 100 acres or four shares of land allotted to Anthony Jenour, Sheriff, by the Company's printed book of laws, be forthwith laid out; that any person going aboard a ship within seven days of her arrival and buying up any goods above the value of 10*l.*, be proceeded against as a regrator, forestaller, and ingrosser; the rents, and profits of glebe lands, where there is no Minister, to go to defray public charges, and their timber to be protected. All penalties (above the value of 5*s.*) to be received by the Sheriff and disposed of by order of the Governor and Council for the use of the country; to give account thereof to the Assembly, and allow himself 2*s.* in the pound. This Act limited to the time of this present Governor, Sir John Heydon. The Assembly adjourned to the 14th October at the Church in Padgett's Tribe.

23 August. Names of the Deputy-Governor, Council, and Assembly, viz.:—J. Heydon, D.G.; Henry Tucker, Senr.; Richard Woolrich, Henry Moore, John Hubbard, John Wainwright, Senr.; Thomas Wood, Jonathan Turner, Senr.; Thomas Lecraift, Cornelius White, Sec.:—Charles Whetenhall, Speaker; John Bristow, Junr.; Samuel Brangman, Boaz Sharp, Thomas Shaw, James Farmer, John Welch, Thomas Stow, John Squire, John Hutchins, Richard Hanger, George Hubbard, William Milborn, Lawrence Dill, John Cox, John Somersall, Senr.; Edward Sherlock, Senr.; Robert Dickenson, St. George Tucker, Thomas Kersey, Edward Chaplain, George Bascomb, William Basden, Phillip Lea, John Rawlins, Senr.; Nicholas Thornton, John Arthur, John Stow, Richard Jennins, Richard Deniston, Severn Vicars, William Righton, Senr.; Thomas Hall, Georg Ball, John Morrice, Senr; Will. Burch, Thomas Forster, Richard Mathelin, Nathaniel Butterfield, and Hamond Johnson, Clerk of the Assembly.

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Petition of the Assembly to the Company of the Somers Islands Complain that although several Assemblies have presented the aggrievances of these islands, they could never find any redress of the burdens and impositions laid on them through self-interested persons to their almost ruin, contrary to the King's Patent, and the Book of Laws printed in 1622, whereby the Company is obliged and provision made to defray the public charges and provide ammunition, ministers and colony servants, which continually have been wanting; for till his Majesty supplied them by this magazine ship there were not two rounds of powder in the colony, though there has been extorted from them near four times the value of their public charges: they have no account of the disposal of their own monies; though there ought to be five ministers in the island they have but one; the public lands are disposed of contrary to his Majesty's Patents. and by the Company's last letters they are commanded to build a fort at their own charges, though they are so impoverished they cannot do so They therefore present their aggrievances and several Acts for their approbation, desiring to acknowledge their obligation to some of the honourable part of the Company, who have also been abused by some of the trading party, and on bended knees, for God, his Majesty, and the Island's sake beseech them to confirm their Acts and relieve their aggrievances: to succour them speedily with holy, able, peaceable, and painful labourers in the Word and truth, that they may not have their souls ruined, though their bodies and estates have been enslaved; and that the treasury and husbandry of the Company may not be in the hands of any persons of the trading party. 1673, August 11.

Petition of the Assembly to Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury, Governor of the Company. Have a firm hope that as another Moses for the deliverance of the oppressed the Lord has appointed his Honour, which they experienced when he moved his Majesty to send them a plentiful proportion of ammunition; present their complaints and acts for redress, together with a petition to his Majesty, the presenting or retarding whereof is left to his Honour's wisdom, that if they be hindered of their redress his Majesty may take them into his protection; for they conceive that on strict inquiry his Honour will find that some persons desiring their own interest against the common good, have infringed his Majesty and the Company's Laws, to their great oppression, if not utter ruin.

Petition of the Assembly of the Somers Islands to the King. Refer to the grant by Patent of 29th June 1615 to the first Proprietors, who made several wholesome laws printed in 1622, whereby they were obliged to maintain the public charges out of the public lands; since which, part of the interest of the islands has been alienated amongst some few traders and mechanics, who, for self interest, have infringed his Majesty and the Company's Laws, imposing arbitrary commands, forbidding trade for anything sent but what is in their ship which is but once a year, enhancing their goods to such rates that they have the island commodities for almost nothing, and unjustly taxing their tobacco to one-third of its value or more, amounting to four times the value of the public charges,

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for which they were to supply ammunition and ministers, yet they have but one minister, and ammunition in proportion till his Majesty bountifully supplied them, and made them further happy by commanding the continuance of their truly worthy (Deputy) Governor Sir John Haydon. Wherefore they earnestly implore his Majesty's assistance, their great necessities compelling them to seek redress from his Majesty by the hand of their Honourable Governor the Earl of Shaftesbury, who can more particularly inform his Majesty of their deplorable condition. *Endorsed*, "Votes of the Assembly 1673, with a Petition Read Oct. 21, 1679." *Together*, 15 *pp*. General Sir J. H. Lefroy has printed an abstract of this document which he describes as "most irregular in form, grievances and enacting clauses being mixed up without any distinction." *Memorials of the Bermudas II*. 382 *et seq*. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 55.]

Aug. 13. Exeter House. **1127.** Lord Shaftesbury to [Stephen] Bull. He has behaved so well as a planter in the country and in the government as Shaftesbury's Deputy, though for unavoidable reasons he bestowed his deputation on Mr. Mathew's, yet to let him know it was not through disesteem he has got Lord Cornbury to choose Bull his deputy. Cannot but take especial notice of his acquaintance among and interest with the Indians, however it may be discountenanced by some there, looks on as very wisely done and very agreeable to our design which is to get and continue the friendship and assistance of the Indians and make them useful without force or injury. Should be very glad that all the tribes of Indians round about had each an Englishman for their Cassique. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *p*. 136.]

Shaftesbury Papers.

Aug. ? **1128.** Memorial of Col. Morgan to the King. In obedience to his Majesty's commands by Lord Arlington and promise concerning Jamaica, has set down what he thinks convenient for the present security of that place, viz.:—That his Majesty will order a fifth rate frigate for his transportation, and give the merchants of that place leave to send a ship of 26 guns with but 30 seamen and one-third of them foreigners, and to carry such necessaries as his Majesty shall send at a very easy rate. That his Majesty will let them have for the two new batteries on Port Royal 20 iron guns, viz., 10 demi and 10 whole culverin, with powder, shot, and all other necessaries belonging. Conceives these things very necessary to be forthwith sent for the preservation of the Island, and the chief harbour and magazine there. *Endorsed*, "Jamaica. Coll. Morgan, 1673." 1 *p*. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 56.]

Aug. 12. Jamaica. **1129.** Lt.-Gov. Sir Thos. Lynch, to Sec. Sir Joseph Williamson. Hearty thanks for his three letters by these King's ships, which are not less kind for being short, for with his vast employment wonders he writes at all. Believes that before this can come to hand the King will have chosen the best minister for the greatest negociation, and he will have concluded the peace, which seems to them impossible, the English, French, and Dutch interests seeming alto-

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gether incompatible. Nothing could have so much surprised Lynch as the false representations of his putting the Dutch pirate to death, and that his friends should think he needed a pardon for doing what all laws of God and man require and will justify; does not find that either friends or enemies thought of suspending their censures till he was heard. Remits to his Lordship exemplifications of the whole proceedings, and will send copy by Robothome, and hopes he will be as ready to do him right in clearing his innocency, as he was to do him favour when he thought him guilty. Knows he will consider the King is ill served in discouraging the only person that has resolutely obeyed him in these Indies. His Lordship has likewise accounts of their losses by the Spaniards and all news of these parts. Will serve Mr. Bates to his power, and has furnished him with 20*l.* of the 100*l.* he gives him credit for, which he desires him to pay to Thos. Duck. Mr. Bates is now bound on the frigate to Havanna, and at return will write, having then leisure and matter. *Endorsed, per* "G. Spilsby, Commander of his Majesty's Catch Eaglet. Rec. 14 November 1673." 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 57.]

Aug. 12.
Jamaica.

1130. Lieut.-Governor Sir Thos. Lynch to Dr. Benj. Worsley. Has given account of receipt of letters from the Council and himself, and heartily thanks him for all, and for this by the Portland and Dr. Trapham. Hopes Spillsbery will say Worsley's recommendations have been obeyed in his respect, and cannot doubt his parts will do a great deal of honour to the island, to Worsley and to the Royal Society who expect solutions to all inquiries that can be made to which he will contribute as far as lies in his power. Had his letter of January, but none from his Majesty or Lord Arlington of that month; but has now, which has more troubled and surprised him than anything that ever happened to him, for he cannot imagine by what malice or artifice his proceedings against the pirate Johnson have been so disguised that the King should wholly disapprove of them. Advised Sir Joseph that he called the Council and consulted lawyers that nothing might be done illegally or rashly; which he thought sufficient in so notorious a case, wherein all indifferent people would have given more credit to his integrity and judgment than to the malicious informations of criminals and enemies. Sends his Lordship copies of the proceedings, and has ordered a friend to put them into Worsley's hands, for would have his name white at Villiers House, how black soever Sir T[hos]. M[odyford]'s partizans have made it on the Exchange. Is sure he will consider it is not for the King's interest he should be so traduced, for by the account given of the Assembly he will judge here are people that need not so many encouragements to be obstinate and factious. Knows not what to say to the Council's exceptions to their Acts, they being rather formed to the particular usage of these parts, than assimilated to the laws of England; nor can they ever have laws if some deference be not made to the judgment and reason of the Governor, Council, and Assembly; for few amongst them can give reasons for divers of those laws. Urged upon the Assembly the

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necessity of enabling some one to solicit for them, but it was as ill approved as the building of fortifications. A good intelligent gent. of the Council is coming for England with some of the next ships, and it's possible they may oblige him to wait on the Lords, and give satisfaction to anything that can be scrupled. Meantime the Council had better suspend the passing of the laws than correct any part of them ; for many things that may seem unreasonable there are absolutely necessary here Supposes the great things the Council have to consider are whether these laws preserve his Majesty's prerogative and sufficiently improve his revenue, but of the rest they are hardly competent judges. Thanks him for the copies of the memorials presented to the Spanish Ministers ; but if to be negociated in Spain, they will be paid when all good works are in the world to come. Has now remitted his Lordship a new edition to the former account of losses, and hopes they will cry so loud that they must be heard, and that the King will let them take, if the Spaniards will not give, satisfaction ; to him they seem the most ungrateful and senseless people in the world. The Portland goes to Havanna to demand satisfaction for 5 vessels taken on the coast of Yucatan, and one Cooke the advice ship he sent on the arrival of the Eaglet. Is hugely obliged for his marginal note ; this employment must give him one occasion to thank him, or he will abjure it, and not serve longer unless per duris, for it's incredible yet true that what he has is not sufficient to make him live and gratify his friends and yet coveted by men of the greatest quality. But believes the King will make it worthy of these noble pretenders, and they will come when there is either war or peace, and not when there are neither customs nor prizes, ships nor trade, and by turns has been forced to disoblige the whole world, since the King and Ministers are not pleased with him. But people are very healthful and seem content, the weather seasonable, and all hugely rejoiced with these two ships, which he tells them, they receive from his Majesty's grace at the Council's instance ; and all conclude themselves happy and safe under the care of such wise patriots. *Indorsed*, "*p* his Majesty, Catch Eaglet q Dios g^{d}." 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 58.]

August 14.
Barbadoes.

1131. The President and Council of Barbadoes to (the Council for Trade and Plantations). Wrote 28th May, by Capt. Wm. Poole, of H.M.S. St. David. By theirs of 14th March to Lord Willoughby, lately received, find their Lordships had not received account of his success at Tobago. The Dutch surrendered by treaty the island to his Majesty on the enclosed articles : the forts and buildings are destroyed, the white men had liberty to depart ; and the negroes and all goods were the soldiers' reward, of which there were near 600 landmen, besides seamen. Our forces having laid all things waste returned, and reported that several negroes had betaken themselves to the woods ; whereupon his Excellency sent a small vessel with 30 landmen to hunt for and bring them with some remains of plunder ; at least one-third of these were French who had lived at Tobago under the Dutch, and tendered themselves as guides, but being armed to pursue the blacks, they betook themselves to the woods and returned not, so the Commander returned without the negroes. Are informed that the Caribbee Indians, who came to glean the remains of plunder have taken those blacks, and slain those runagate French. Presume the island is so laid waste as to hinder all settlements there during this war, but if any nation presume to make any beginnings, will endeavour to destroy them. To leave a small garrison had been to render them a prey to the Dutch, and therewith lose his Majesty's title, and a garrison able to hold it against the Dutch is more than they can maintain; deem it the only way to preserve his Majesty's right to keep it a waste. Have had little opportunity to consider the instructions to his Excellency, more than what concerns the militia and defence of the island; tó enable them wherein have established an excise on liquors, which in this time of war, they doubt will fall much short of defraying the charge of the fortifications they have in hand. Have made no other law since his Excellency's death, nor found out any way for the payment of their public debt. Some have proposed a land and poll tax, but have deserted those thoughts finding the planter already mightily impoverished, and many to have quitted the island by reason of the great charge of fortifications and military duties. Hope by next conveyance to answer all his late Excellency's instructions. Desire some gunpowder, their store being small, and much of it bad. Stores and provisions for the St. David and Garland have lately arrived in two merchant ships, Peter Hales and Richard North, masters.

1131. I. The Council of Barbadoes to Commissioners of the Navy. Have received their letter of 27th March to his late Excellency, with Chartered parties and Bills of Lading, and as the St. David is returned for England, and the Garland gone to New England, have ordered those provisions to be landed and surveyed, also what Hales and North have embezzled or spoiled, for which they presume the Commissioners will have satisfaction. *Endorsed by Locke*, "Read at a Comtee of the Council, 21 Oct. 73." 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., Nos.* 59, 59, I. *See also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 167–169.]

Aug. 14. Barbadoes. **1132.** Sir Peter Colleton to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Sent account last month of the actions of the Dutch at the Leeward Isles. The 5th inst. arrived Capt. Peter Wroth, brother to Sir John Wroth of Kent, who, commissioned by Col. Stapleton had been seeking purchase in the Dutch plantations of Guiana. He reports their condition at Surinam to be very weak, which is augmented by their divisions, as will be seen by enclosed depositions. Believes the French, invited by their weakness and the value of the plunder, had attempted Surinam ere now, had they not wanted victuals; if they take it and carry the great number of negroes and implements for making sugar to their own plantations, it will be a great addition to them. Proposes 800 men though a much less number might take it but cannot foresee what assistance the

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Dutch may have from the Arawaca Indians their friends, their own negroes, or the meaner sort of English planters, whose condition is much mended by them, or how they may strengthen themselves from the garrisons of Berbice, Issakebe (Essequibo), and Baruma. If the King will be at the charge of about three months victuals, shipping, and small arms and ammunition, will himself raise men and officers inured to the climate and acquainted with the place, who are impatient to put the French on the design. When he meets the Council on this subject, has only his own vote with the rest. The soldiers will expect share of the plunder usually allowed to adventurers without pay. *Endorsed* by Locke "Barbados 21 Octobr 1673. Read at a Committee of the Council." *Encloses,*

1132. I. Deposition of Capt. Peter Wroth sworn before Sir P. Colleton, 5th August 1673. About 12th May Dept. made the coast of Guiana in the Little Kitt, 20 tons, 6 guns, 30 men, and having notice from Indians that there were English and Dutch inhabitants of Surinam turtling at the Three Creeks, he went and surprised seven of them, who said they expected him, having had intelligence by way of Martinique from a Jew named Luis Dias who owns Quomoka plantation in Surinam, and had blocked up Mud Creek which they knew he was acquainted with; that there were in the river the St. Patrick, 2 other Dutch men-of-war of 30 and 24 guns, a victualler and a fireship, which next spring tide intended to go to Virginia to do what mischief they could; that they landed in Surinam 100 men, two months victuals and pay for the garrison of the fort, and ammunition; that the inhabitants were divided among themselves, as well the Dutch as Dutch and English, and that on any report of English ships on the coast, the principal English inhabitants were kept prisoners in the fort; that there were 300 Dutch inhabitants able to bear arms, and many of the English were dead but those that remained had much increased their stock of negroes and cattle, the Dutch affording them very cheap; that there were 7,000 to 12,000 negroes; and that English and Dutch were very sickly and died very fast. Dept. then sailed past Surinam, taking a sloop, to Isakebe, als Demerara, where he was ambuscaded and lost some men, and thence to the Caribbs in Amecouza River, where he victualled, and arrived at Barbadoes this day. *In margin,* "21st Oct. 1673. Read at the Commtee."

1132. II. Deposition of John Madder. Has lived 15 years in Surinam, and catching turtle 30 leagues to windward of Surinam, was with five more taken prisoner by Capt. Peter Wroth in May last. When he left Surinam there might be 200 English and 300 Dutch, and 5,000 or 6,000 negroes. The Dutch had very plentifully supplied the colony with negroes, the usual price being for a good negro

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2,400 lb. sugar. These 12 months past they have been often alarmed, and then always command the chief of the English into the fort. There is great hatred between the Caribbee Indians and the Dutch. *In margin,* "21 Octobr 1673. Read at the Commtee." *Together,* 5 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., Nos.* 60, 60 I., II.; *see also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.,* 163–166.]

Aug. 14. **1133.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Letters to the Council of Plantations, Lord Arlington, &c., produced by Col. Henry Walrond, approved and ordered to be sent. Mem. that care be taken to pay the gunners and matrosses of the several forts. Commissioners appointed for sale of the damnified provisions brought for his Majesty's ships for ready money, viz., bread at 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and to report the condition of other provisions. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 250.]

Aug. 23. Whitehall. **1134.** Warrant to prepare a Bill to pass the Great Seal containing a grant to George Thornburgh, of Barbadoes, of the Offices of Chief Clerk and Register and Sole Examiner of the Court of Chancery there during life, with power to execute same by deputy, together with all fees and profits thereto belonging; also to take into his custody and safely keep all records and papers whatsoever to said offices belonging. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXVI., pp.* 273–274.]

Aug. 26. **1135.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered on report of the Commissioners for surveying his Majesty's provisions, that the flour, peas, currants, oatmeal, 4 casks of decayed beef and pork, and the damaged bread, sent for the St. David and Garland, be forthwith sold at the best price for ready money. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 250–251.]

Aug. 29. **1136.** Petition of John Smith, son and executor of English Smith, late planter in Nevis, to the King. Recites his former petition [*see ante, No.* 1107]. Prays an order to the Governor of Nevis to award restitution to petitioner for the present, and that said Thomas, being now in England and about to transplant himself to New England, may be summoned to appear before his Majesty to make good his title to said cattle if he can, petitioner being ready to put in security as his Majesty shall think fit, to abide judgment and answer all costs. *In margin,* "Recd and read in Council, Aug. 29, 73." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 61.]

Aug. 30. St. Jago. **1137.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered, upon reading a record of a trial in BB. between Abel Dean and Wm. Dives, and lately remitted by Mr. Dean in pursuance of an order made here by his Excellency and Council, September 26th, 1672, ordered that the effects remain no longer arrested in Capt. Anthony Swymmer's hands, and that those concerned for Mr. Dives be referred to common law. A proposal of his Excellency

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to employ the two frigates with other vessels to attack Curaçao or some other Dutch Colony, debated and adjourned to 6th September. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.*, 354–355.]

Aug. 31. Boston. **1138.** Governor Leverett to Sec. Lord Arlington. The enclosed gives an account of the unexpected and unhappy loss of New York and that country, whether by treachery or negligence has not to resolve himself in, but doubts something of both. Has certain intelligence since the receipt of the enclosed, that Albany surrendered on the same terms. It was expected Col. Lovelace would have kept himself out of the enemy's hand, that the country might have been improved, who was ready to rise for reducing that place, but by one of their Dutch Domine's he was collogued with, whereby they got him in for three days, and before those were out the inhabitants laid arrests upon him for debts, so that time lapsed, the Dutch captains declared that he had liberty (paying his debts) within six weeks to depart the country, they having seized his estate before; so that they keep him and, it's said, intend him for Holland. Several of the towns of Long Island and of Governor Cartwright's government are come into them. They are at work to repair the defects of carriages and platforms (too much neglected before), expecting recruits from England to their settling if not prevented. Apologise for giving his lordship such trouble. *Endorsed*, received from Mr. Richards 11 September, 1678. *Encloses*,

1138. I. Col. Lovelace to Governor Winthrop. Received at Newhaven the unwelcome news of the Dutch approach before New York; was not in the place; they appeared at first with ten sail, afterwards seventeen; yesterday about 5 or 6 o'clock they stormed it, a hot dispute it seems it was; how the success was, cannot as yet learn; they have breakfasted on all his sheep and cattle on Staten Island; is hastening as fast as he can to make one, and doubts not but to give a good account of it. Winthrop's gentlemen have formed a post from Mr. Richbell's to Winthorp, asks him to let it be continued for intelligence; it will be necessary to form a militia, for if it should miscarry they might not radicate long; is yet out of their power, and is hastening over to Long Island to raise the militia there. 31 July 1673.

1138. II. Edward Palmes to Governor Leverett. Had intelligence from Hartford to Milford that New York was taken Wednesday last [July 30], with the loss of one man on each side. The fleet consisted of 20 ships and a galliot. The army landed were about 800 men; it is said they gave good quarter, but what particulars was not yet known. New London, 3 August.

1138. III. The relation of Robert Hodge that came from Southhold on Long Island, Aug. 6. Taken at Boston, 11 Aug. Gives an account of the capture of the fort by the Dutch, 6 August.

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1138. IV. Intelligence from New York by one from Stanford. On the 6th inst., there came four men from New York, two of them were taken at Virginia, and came in the fleet to New York, from whence they made their mistake, and affirmed that the English fleet at Virginia saw the Dutch fleet riding at the mouth of their bay, and supposed them to be a fleet from England come to convoy them home, on which they came to the Dutch, who took eight and burnt five, the rest escaped; the sloop wherein were Capt. James Cartwright and Mr. Hopkins, came to the Dutch, conceiving it to be an English fleet, and were taken by them; Capt. Cartwright and his wife were set on shore in Virginia, but they brought Mr. Hopkins with the sloop to the Manhattan. This man saith that he heard the General demand of the master of the sloop, Samuel Davis, what force they had at New York, and told him if he would deal faithfully with him, he would give him his sloop and cargo again; the sloop's master replied that in the space of three hours the Governor, Lovelace, could raise 5,000 men, and 150 piece of ordnance mounted, fit for service upon the wall; on this the Dutch General said, "If this be true, I will give you your sloop and cargo and never see them," then he inquired of Mr. Hopkins, who told him there might be between 60 and 80 men in the fort, and in three or four days' time they might raise three or four hundred men, and that there were 30 or 36 pieces of ordnance upon the walls that a shot or two would shake them out of their carriages; then all their cry was for New York, to which place they came, and this captive saw them land by the Governor's orchard about 600 men, and of these he thought they had not above 400 guns, some had pistols, some swords, some half-pikes, and he was very confident there could not be above 1,200 fighting men in the whole fleet, not above 1,600 in all; there were but 7 ships that came from Holland (the rest, prizes they had taken), and 2 Generals, one wears the flag eight days, then the other wears it eight days; they are not privateers, but commissioned by the State to make spoil where they could; they brought 100 Frenchmen off from Surinam and burnt it, and left none there. One other of the above-said four men reports, that when Capt. Berry came to the fort upon the account of surrendering, Mr. Hopkins told him that his business was done, also that on August 2, about 2 o'clock, he saw one of the Generals go over to Long Island in his row-boat, with the Orange flag and trumpet to Governor Lovelace, which, after some discourse, went with them straight into the castle, and that Mr. John Sellick going from Stanford to Long Island for boards in a small catch was captured by the Dutch.

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1138. v. Examinations taken before Nathan Gold of one of the corporals of the garrison, and of the boatswain of Mr. Mullin's ship, lately taken by the Dutch. 6 August.

1138. vi. Proclamation of the Commanders and Court martial of the ships of war, in the service of the States-General and the Prince of Orange. Declare their intention to govern the inhabitants as true and faithful subjects, provided they undertake nothing in prejudice of the present government, and their resolution to all the English towns upon Long Island and to Southampton in particular, that they should send two deputies to take the oath of allegiance, and to bring the constable's staves and colours, the deputies to appear on the 11th and 12th inst., if possible. Signed Cornelius Everson, Jacob Binks. Fort William Frederick, 14 Aug.

1138. vii. Nathan Gold to Governor Winthrop. Account of the proceedings of the Dutch. The bearer, [John] Sellick, can give a particular account. The General Lovelace is not at York, and has free egress and regress. They sent 150 soldiers for fort Albany about Tuesday last, 8 August. *Endorsed,* 21 Oct. 1673. Read in the Committee. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 198–205. 11 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., Nos.* 62, 62 i.–vii.]

Sept. 1. Boston. **1139.** Duplicate of the preceding letter, in original, and copies of the enclosures. *Endorsed,* For the Right Hon. the Lord Arlington, &c., these present at Whitehall from New England for his Majesty's special service, hast hast, post hast, London. Rochell the $\frac{26}{16}$ of October 1673. Received the $\frac{24}{14}$ and sent forward by your honour's most humble servant Andrew Stuckey & Co. Recd. from Mr. Richards, 11 Sept. 1678. 7 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., Nos.* 63, 63 i.–vii. *See also Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIV.*, 143–150.]

Sept. 3. Boston. **1140.** Extract of a letter to Mr. Harwood. Account of the arrival of the Dutch before New York, and the surrender of the fort, which is a shame and derision to their English nation as hath not been heard of; for such a place that was so well fitted to defend themselves and offend their enemy, as to open their gates to let in their enemies; as if their Englishmen had lost all their spirits, so the near approach of so potent an enemy hath alarmed the whole country. Are putting themselves in a posture as to be ready to defend the country, but are in no capacity to send shipping, for they have them not that is able to reduce it by sea, nor have they done injury to any of the plantations adjacent, nor taken away any of their vessels. The United Colonies have all agreed as one man, and resolve if they offer any abuse to have reparation. Do not hear of any Englishmen estates sequestered as yet, but Deslavell's and Lovelace's, who were then both absent, but many will be great sufferers.

Endorsed by John Locke. *Printed in New York Documents, III.,* 205–6. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 64.]

Sept. 3. **1141.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered that the Assembly be desired to alter the preamble of their orders, and say, ordered by the President, Council, and Assembly, and not by the Assembly only; and that the Commissioners for disposing of the perishing provisions sent for his Majesty's ships, accept sugar at 8*s.* per cwt. where money cannot be had. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 251.]

Sept. 6. **1142.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Upon petition of the inhabitants of the Precincts of the Magotty to be taken out of the parish of St. John's, &c., ordered that as to all public duties taxes, and levies which concern the church or poor, they shall continue still annexed to said parish; but that, for the conveniency of carrying goods, they shall be annexed to the Precincts of Sixteen Mile Walk as to their paths and highways, on equal terms with the inhabitants there, and exempted from any contribution to the making of old or new ways in or to the Precincts of Guinaboa; and the justices and surveyors of the highways in said Precincts of Sixteen Mile Walk and the Magotty, are empowered to compel the inhabitants of the latter to assist with hands and money in repairing the highways from the Magotty through Sixteen mile walk to town; and the Governor and Council recommend to Col. Coape and the justices and vestrymen of St. John's, to consider of the most equal and easiest way for laying their taxes, so that no person may be aggrieved or oppressed by them. On information that by the death of Lieut.-Col. Robt. Freeman there was no person remaining in the island with any power to look after Mr. Rich. Pacy's interests, ordered that Capt. Reginald Wilson receive the rents for the houses at Port Royal, giving security to answer the effects to him or his attorneys. On petition of Messrs. Sam. Lewis and William Gibbons, ordered that Thomas Matthews be empowered to take account from Dan. Jordan of the estate of Thomas Shutt, deceased, and make return thereof to the Governor as ordinary. Ordered that a patent be drawn in the names of the justices of the parish of St. Katherine and their successors, to hold a fair twice every year at St. Jago de la Vega, on 10th of November and 10th of May, the profits to be accounted to the vestry by the Custos Rotulorum, and be disposed of to the use of the parish. Ordered that in every parish entries be made of the sale of all horses and cattle with the Clerk of the Court for said Precincts, with vouchers according to the custom of England, and that no person's property shall be extinguished unless by such sale so recorded; and the Clerks of said Courts are empowered to demand 12*d.* for every such entry and no more. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.,* 355–357.]

20 Sept. Boston. **1143.** Wm. Dervell to Robert Woolly. New York was taken by the absence of Col. Lovelace, through whose neglect and the

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treachery of Capt. Manning, who was left Commander-in-Chief, the place was delivered up to Cornelius Everson and Jacob Binkes without articles, as appears, for most English lost all, only some few that take their oaths, that are inhabitants, to be true to the States of Holland. All his father-in-law's state and his were seized and made prize of, the reason they give is that his father-in-law is the Duke of York's Auditor, and his is lost because he lived in the colony. They have already carried away of his 160 hhds. of tobacco, 30 tons of logwood, 14 tons of braziletta, and 70 barrels of oil. His father-in-law is going home a prisoner for Holland, and has lost about 2,000*l.* Hopes some address may be to have their estates again. *Endorsed by* John Locke, Read in a Com^{tee} of the Council, 7^{o} Nov. 73. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 206. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 65.]

Sept. 24. Boston. **1144.** Richard Wharton to (his kinsman ?——). Apologises for his defect of duty in not writing. Needs not inform him of the extent, constitution, &c., of the colonies there. Account of the proceedings of the Dutch against New York. On the 11th, Cornelius Everson with eight ships attacked the Virginia fleet at the appointed rendez-vous for their return home near Point Comfort, and had the same success as in '67 (burning and taking 19 sail), only the convoys escaped, and Capt. Gardner by his resolute and good behaviour gained from friends and enemies an honourable report. The enemy then resolved to go into Delaware Bay to wood and water, but finding no sufficient pilots in their fleet for that place, and having several persons of Boston prisoners that were well acquainted with New York, resolved for Staten Island, being rather afraid of receiving some disturbance from New York than giving any to it. But whilst they rid there, several of their countrymen from New York went privately on board and gave intelligence of the weakness and disorder of the place, the Governor gone to Connecticut, the garrison-soldiers most drawn out, the guns in the fort most dismounted or the carriages rotten or unready, the people dissatisfied with the oppression of such as ruled the town and trade and ready to revolt; on which invitations and encouragements they were emboldened to bring up their ships against the town, and finding no resistance landed about 500 men, who in a straight and long street leading to the fort (which was very strong and defensible) they marched up to the fort (and in their march were only saluted with one gun), and on their approach the English flag was struck, and the gates set open, so that without the least dispute or complaint the English marched out and the Dutch marched in to the fort, who, finding themselves so tamely possessed and the English so tamely taken, marched out of the fort again, disarmed those few soldiers that the officers had so betrayed and finding their entrance and entertainment so facile and friendly made present seizure of the estates of the English, and dispatched a small frigate to Fort Albany with a declaration that New York had surrendered and offer of the same terms, which without any inquiry or further capitulation were accepted, and so the estates and persons of the English there by their own inadvertency betrayed into the power of the enemy. Their next stratagem was to invite Col. Lovelace, who from Connecticut was gone over to Long Island to come in, who, it is supposed, for protection from the deserved punishment answered their invitation, leaving the poor people upon that island without commission or Commander to stand up for their defence, which the Dutch well understanding required all the towns on the island to send in their constables' slaves and colours, and come to receive new ones from the Prince of Orange, and all the towns except Southhampton readily subjected after the example of their Governor. Some persons from Southhampton made application to the Boston General Court for assistance, the messenger, John Cooper, a resolute man, proposing it as easy with 100 armed men, to proclaim his Majesty on all the towns upon Long Island, but the deputies in the General Court wholly refused to engage the country in the undertaking; so the enemy are likely quickly to enjoy what they have acquired till his Majesty give them disrest. Insists on the importance of an expedition to unkennel the enemy, New York being the navel of his Majesty's territory, and his subjects on both sides so familiarized to the Dutch by trade and converse, that all will not believe they are their enemies; and having such a convenient place of shelter and resort for their shipping, his Majesty's subjects will be miserably infested, if not overrun, and conquered in their plantations and destroyed in their navigation, as the sad news from Virginia formerly and that day from Newfoundland informs them that some of the ships that went from New York have been in Newfoundland and taken all the English vessels in the country, five or six belonging to Massachusetts. If speedy care be taken before the enemy send further supplies, two or three frigates with two or three hundred men for land service with such force as may be raised there will be sufficient, but in such case the frigates must be there in February or March at furthest, and the soldiers must have warm clothing and bedding aboard, or the frost will unfit them for service. Advises that the General officer should be elected in America, where his Majesty has many worthy subjects fit for command, such as Major Daniel Dennison, sometimes Major General in Boston, a gentleman, a scholar, and a soldier. Refers to Edward Rainsborough for a more certain knowledge of the constitutions of their government and complexions of the people; desires him to accommodate Robert Woolley or any other friends of his; asks him to hasten the frigates as much as possible, if he should be instrumental to send them. P.S. Rainsborough dwells at Knightsbridge and is to be heard of at Mr. Whiting's shop on the Old Exchange. His wife presents him and his lady with her service, desiring her to accept a barrel of cranberries and a pot of refined sugar for winter tarts. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 66.]

1145. Some propositions concerning the ill consequence of New York being in the hands of the Dutch, with something in order to

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the retaking and settling it under his Majesty's obedience again. by Wm. Dyre, Gent. New Yorkshire being in the possession of the Dutch is not only a particular loss to his Majesty, a general ruin to his English subjects there and highly injurious to the adjacent colonies, but, above all, prejudicial to the whole American trade, by which his Majesty's customs are abated, many merchants undone, and much shipping lost. The enemy thereby has the convenience to repair their ships and recruit with provisions there, taking all opportunity to be at the capes of Virginia, surprising what ships are bound in thither, with the like advantage on all the coasts. New York being the very centre and key of his Majesty's dominions in America, it is as commodious in obedience and contrary when in an enemy's hands as Tangier to the Straits or the Downs to the Channel of England. The routing of the insulting enemy is easy, if his Majesty dispatch four ships from 30 to 40 guns apiece, sufficient to convoy the Virginia fleet and to make his Majesty master of the Province to a greater advantage than before, by expelling the Dutch inhabitants who have given just grounds for the same, by throwing off their late subjection to his Majesty. Land forces can be raised in America; dares engage his life to raise men enough, if his Majesty give commission. The inhabitants of New England will not move without his Majesty's order, but is afraid if they have not speedy relief they may be compelled to embrace terms of a very ill and dangerous consequence. Urges this through a tender regard to the welfare of those suffering plantations, by whose produce his Majesty receives 150,000*l.* customs yearly. When the place is reduced the next thing will be to expel all the Dutch, fortify the entrances and settle a garrison, to make it impossible for an enemy to do spoil for the future, to sell the estates of the Dutch at reasonable rates and encourage English settlers, to appoint a Governor acquainted with the manners and constitutions of the country. The place may, instead of being a perpetual charge, produce a clear profit to his Majesty, (1) by imports upon merchandise, &c., (2) by building ships and improving the timber to make planks, &c., (3) by improvement of the trade with the natives, (4) by taking whales on the south side of Long Island; there are also good benefits to be made of the iron ore, of which there is plenty in those parts. If his Lordship were to promote the sending a small force to put a stop to the daily losses sustained by the shipping and trade, it would cause many thousand poor distressed souls to have his Lordship's name in perpetual honour. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 67.]

Sept. 24. **1146.** Petition of John Smith, son and executor of English Smith, late of Nevis, to the King. Has a petition in the nature of an appeal against a surreptitious judgment obtained against him in Nevis by his own brother Thomas, which his Majesty has referred to the Council for Trade. But forasmuch as petitioner hath long attended the sitting of said Council, and cannot hear of any fixed time, their sittings being seldom, and being informed that said Thomas is transporting himself with all his substance out of this kingdom to New England, where petitioner will never be able to recover any satisfaction of him; prays an order to said Thomas to give security to abide his Majesty's judgment, and not to depart the kingdom till same be declared. *In margin*, "Read Sept. 24, '73." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 68.]

[Oct. 3.] **1147.** Petitions of the Governor, Council, and Burgesses of Virginia to the King. Are not able without his Majesty's assistance to provide for their defence during the war with the United Provinces and pray for a sufficient supply, the particulars they have desired Sir Thos. Chicheley, Master of his Majesty's Ordnance to present. *Signed by* William Berkeley, Tho. Ludwell, Secretary, for the Council, and Robert Wynne, Speaker, for the Assembly. *Endorsed*, Read in Council Oct. 3, 1673. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 69.]

[Oct. 3.] **1148.** The Governor, Council, and Assembly of Virginia to Sir Thomas Chicheley. For a supply of arms and ammunition which they request of the King for their defence, 50 pieces of ordnance, 1,000 musquets, and as many horse, arms and 40 barrels of powder. *Signed as the preceding.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 70.]

Oct. 11. [received.] **1149.** Memorial of the Council of Virginia to the King and Council. Setting forth this true character and account of Sir Wm. Berkeley and his actions, as some ill-affected persons, vexed with their loss in this late unhappy accident, may unjustly asperse his fame. He has governed this Colony for near thirty years with prudence and justice, and gained the love and reverence of the inhabitants, and spends all his revenue amongst them in setting up manufactures to their advantage. His courageous behaviour, "beyond what could be expected from a man of his years," in this last conjuncture. *Signed by* Hen. Chicheley, Edward Digges, Tho. Ludwell, Nathaniel Bacon, Augustin Warner, Henry Corbyn, Daniell Parke, Tho. Ballard, and Nicho. Spencer. *Endorsed*, Recd. 11 Oct. 73. Read 7 Nov. 1673. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 71.]

Oct. 13. St. Jago de la Vega. **1150.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. On his Excellency's proposing whether an appeal from his sentence in the Admiralty to the King or Court of Delegates in England should be received or not, it was unanimously declared that it would prove of ill consequence and tend to the subversion of the Government if once admitted, and that there never had been any such precedent of an appeal allowed, either in this island or any of his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.*, 358.]

Oct. 15. **1151.** Warrant to the Clerk of the Signet. To prepare a Bill to pass the Privy Seal authorising Thomas Lord Viscount Latimer, High Treasurer of England, and Sir John Duncomb, knt., Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, to pay to John Locke, Esq., whom by warrant under Privy Signet of 14th Oct. inst. his Majesty has appointed Secretary to the Council for Foreign Planta-

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tions in the room of Benjamin Worsley, Esq., the yearly salary of 500*l.* at the Feasts of Michaelmas, Christmas, the Annunciation, and the Nativity of St. John Baptist by equal portions during such time as he shall continue Secretary to said Council; and that no payment be made to said Benjamin Worsley upon his like salary for any time after the Feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist last. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas II., Vol. XL., pp.* 120–121.]

Oct. 19. **1152.** Warrant to the Attorney or Solicitor-General. To prepare a Bill to pass the Great Seal containing a grant to Henry Stubbs, Gent., for life, of the offices of Secretary of Jamaica and Commissary or Steward-General of all provisions sent for the use of the fleet or army there after the death of Richard Povey, the present patentee, with all rights and profits. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XL., p.* 124.]

Oct. 23. **1153.** Jo. Richards to John Locke. The advice from Middelburgh he desires came annexed to a memorial put in by the French Ambassador, which is now in the hands of Mr. Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty, to whom he may send for it, it being lodged with him above a fortnight since by his Majesty's direction. *Endorsed by* Locke. *Annexed,*

1153. I. Extracts of letters from Middelburg. Since his last "they" have agreed with the Deputies of the particular men to furnish six frigates, three of 40 guns, one of 36, one of 34, one of 24, and a flute to serve for a magazine. To equip them with all haste; and that the particular men shall furnish victuals for nine months and ammunition for these vessels as well as those the State will furnish, and shall agree on the course said vessels shall take for the best advantage of the State. Sept. 21. Sieur Munuqs was deputed to Brussels to propose to the Count de Montery, that the State being busy in arming ships, very considerably to ruin the English and French Colonies, but having no place near where they may retreat and send their prizes, may have leave to retire to Porto Rico and sell prizes there, and demand orders to the Governor of Porto Rico to assist them in case of necessity with men and other necessaries to help carry on their designs. Sept. 23. *Endorsed by* Locke, "Middelburg advice Spaniard and Dutch." *Together,* 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., Nos.* 72, 72 I.]

Oct. 24. Whitehall. **1154.** The King to Sir John Heydon, Governor of the Bermudas. Perient Trott, a member of the Bermudas Company, having represented that to his great loss he has several times been denied and hindered the shipping of his goods of the growth of those islands on ships putting in there, though qualified by Acts of Parliament, "and the same be not contrary to the rules of the Company," it is his Majesty's will and pleasure that he permit said Trott or his agents to ship his goods on ships qualified as abovesaid. With a note below that "the clause underwrit [in inverted

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commas] was added afterwards to the letter unknown to Mr. Trott or Brigge." *Also* certificate, dated 27th Oct., by Timothy Brigge, Notary in the Royal Exchange, that this is a true copy of its original. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 73.]

Oct. 24. **1155.** Petition of John Smith, son and executor of English Smith, late of Nevis, to the King. Recites his petition of 24 September [*see ante, No.* 1146] which has twice been referred to the Council for Plantations besides one order to Dr. Locke, Secretary to said Council, but petitioner cannot hear of any certain time for their sitting, neither can Dr. Locke act in any business until he hath taken his oath, which cannot be until their meeting which is very uncertain. *In margin,* "Received Oct. 24, 73, to Committee of Grievances the Wednesday following." *Annexed,*

1155. I. Order of the King in Council on above petition. That Thomas Smith be required to attend the Board on 21st November to answer petitioner's complaint, whereof he is not to fail at his peril, and that petitioner give 500*l.* security to answer said Thomas Smith's damage by the delay of his voyage, if it be found petitioner had no just cause of complaint. October 31, 1673.

1155. II. Costs and charges sustained by Thomas Smith, planter of Nevis, by reason of a petition preferred against him by John Smith to the King, and an order obtained whereby said Thomas was required to attend the Council Board, total 35*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, besides 100*l.* damage sustained by being stopped of his voyage. *In margin,* "Recd. December 10, 73." *Together,* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., Nos.* 74, 74 I. II.]

Oct. 26. **1156.** "A memorial (concerning New York) sent to Mr. Locke by Mr. Bridgman." After the Dutch men-of-war in July 1673 had taken and burnt several ships in Virginia they sailed to and soon became masters of New York, from whence they may at pleasure infest the adjacent Colonies, which cannot hope for any security until his Majesty again reduce New York, without which both Colonies and traders will be ruined and his Majesty lose a considerable part of his customs, and it is credibly informed the Dutch will send six men-of-war and fortify themselves in those parts when it will be more difficult to reduce. *Endorsed by Locke as above. Another copy endorsed received October* 22, 1673. *Printed in New York Documents, III.,* 207. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., Nos.* 75–76.]

[Oct. 27.] **1157.** "Mr. Dyer's project for reducing New York." A recapitulation of his former paper [*see No.* 1145]. *Endorsed by John Locke as above, and* 27 Oct. '73. *Printed in New York Documents, III.,* 207–8. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 77.]

Oct. 28. **1158.** Mem. of grant to Sir Nicholas Armorer of the office of Receiver of the customs upon all liquors imported into Jamaica by himself or Deputy during pleasure. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XL., p.* 126.]

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1159. Sir John Knight to Earl of Shaftesbury. Suggests that ten of his Majesty's ships should be dispatched with 500 land soldiers to New York with all speed, with store of arms and ammunition for his Majesty's subjects over there, and full power to the Commanders to raise forces in New England and Virginia to join with his Majesty's ships, and that some forts be made near the sea coasts and harbours of Virginia, under which the merchant ships may defend themselves from the enemy and the planters prevented from revolting to the Dutch, as it is much to be feared they will, if some better government than formerly be not kept over them. Gives as his reasons the importance of New York between Virginia and New England, the absence of forts and ammunition in Virginia, the invasion of the Dutch last year into Virginia, where they were permitted to land, the desire of the planters for a trade with the Dutch and all other nations, and not to be singly bound to England, they saying openly that they are in the nature of slaves, so that the hearts of the greatest part of them are taken away from his Majesty, and his Majesty's best, greatest, and richest plantation is in danger, with the planters' consent, to fall into the enemy's hands. Virginia pays 150,000*l* revenue by the customs of tobacco imported to England, and, probably in a few years would have improved to 250,000*l*., so that Virginia is of as great importance to his Majesty as the Spanish Indies to Spain, employs more ships and breeds more seamen for his Majesty's service than any other trade; it cannot subsist without a yearly relief by way of trade be sent over to clothe and preserve the planters and to carry away the produce of the country; 24 ships are now going for Bristol, London, and other places, which, if they come home in safety, may bring his Majesty about 140,000*l*.; does not see how they can escape, the enemy being near that coast, by which the planters will be in extreme want, and be brought without fighting to deliver their country to the enemy. They cannot make up above 13,000 men in Virginia, and these lie scattered in far distant plantations. The Dutch at New York will be bad neighbours to New England and destroy their trade, but these can make an army of 50,000 men and have frequent musters, and, though they be factious, yet if they be made sensible they may easily bring an army and fall upon New York by land, while his Majesty's ships fall upon Evertsen by sea. If ten ships be forthwith dispatched away, they may not only meet with and destroy Evertsen but preserve the rest of the Plantations and return back with the Virginia fleet by 20th April, and bring home with them 140,000*l*. that will be due for customs and the seamen to help man the navy for the next year. *Endorsed by Locke* Sir John Kt's Proposall. 29° Oct. 73. 3 *pp*. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 209–210. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 78.]

[Nov. 3.]

1160. "Memorials of what strength will be necessary for the retaking of New York." (1) six ships of war not under 40 guns apiece, and one fireship; (2) six hired ships to carry 500 foot soldiers to remain there in garrison, with ten guns each to be landed at New York for future defence; the men-of-war will be useful for convoying the Virginia fleet out and home, and the other ships need be no longer in his Majesty's service than till the expedition is over (which will not be probably above 15 or 20 days after their arrival) and may proceed to take in their loading of tobacco at Virginia; (3) commissions to the Governors of Virginia and Maryland for raising 1,000 men who, so soon as the expedition is over (which will in all probability not exceed six weeks) may be returned home in the same ships; (4) arms and ammunition for the soldiers on the ships and 1,000 arms more for the supply of volunteers from Long Island, New Jersey, and places adjacent, and equipage for a troop of horse which will be easily raised on Long Island; (5) his Majesty's command to the Governors of the several Colonies to raise so many men to be in readiness as may be thought necessary to join with other forces for that service; (6) the arms and ammunition to remain at New York as a magazine. *Endorsed by Locke,* Capt. Carteret. Read in the Council 3° Nov. '73. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 79.]

Nov. 6. **1161.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. An Additional Bill about negroes brought by the Assembly to the Board; two orders about satisfying gunners, and one to present six pipes of wine to the President. Letter given by the President to Mr. Speaker from Capt. Wyborne with a bill of exchange of 53,000 lbs. sugar, on account of victualling his Majesty's ship Garland. The Assembly to take into consideration Messrs. Cowley and Bink's desires as to the 4½ per cent., and his Majesty's letter in relation thereto. Request of the Assembly that the fee taken by the Commissioners of the 4½ per cent. for the bond and oath of masters of ships may be taken off as a grievance. They are desired to think of some expedient for completing forts at the Hole and Speights' Bay. Ordered, that the Act for Negroes pass with the amendments added by the Board; and, at the request of Capt. Wyborne, that the damaged powder on board the Garland be delivered to Col. Wm. Bate, and 20 barrels delivered to Capt. Wyborne out of the magazine of the island. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 252–253.]

Nov. 9. **1162.** Order of the Council for Trade and Plantations. His Majesty under the Great Seal bearing date 27 Sept. 1672, having granted the yearly sum of 1,000*l.* towards defraying the expenses of said Council, ordered that John Locke, Esq., Secretary to this Council be appointed Treasurer. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV. p.* 116.]

Nov. 10. Whitehall. **1163.** Warrant to Dr. Benjamin Worsley. To deliver up to John Locke, Secretary to the Council for Trade and Plantations, all papers and books belonging to said Council which were in his possession as Secretary [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XL., p.* 131.]

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[Nov. 13.] **1164.** Lord Culpeper's proposals touching New York. One third rate, three fourth rate, and one fifth rate with three or four merchant ships of 40 guns made men-of-war and three fire-ships, to be the sea force to reduce it (if Evertsen be come back or no recruits sent him, a lesser proportion may serve), and 600 landmen. For the more private carrying on of the design in which consists a great part of the business, an ordinary convoy to be publicly ordered to go thither, neither too great to alarm the Dutch nor too little to discourage the merchants, and an embargo to be made to stop all that would venture alone; the rest of the men-of-war with the land soldiers to be shipped at Plymouth and join with them at the Land's End, when the instructions are to be opened, and not before, by the Commander-in-Chief; the men-of-war to take a double proportion of powder to supply the forts when taken and other necessaries. At sea the Commander-in-Chief to form all the merchant ships into squadrons and exercise such planters and servants as are sent to Virginia and Maryland, letting none go away till the expedition be over; if the merchants are not jealous or afraid, there are at least 600 able servants and 800 seamen go thither yearly, which would be a great reinforcement and cost little besides the ships themselves. To go with all possible speed, there being too much time lost already, so as to be back again by mid-May. Directions to be given about disposing of the Dutch there. *Endorsed by Locke,* Lord Culpeper's proposall, 13° Nov. 73. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 80.]

Nov. 15. **1165.** "Opinion and humble advice" of the Council for Trade and Plantations to the King, about the retaking of New York. Sec. Lord Arlington having communicated several letters concerning the taking of New York by the Dutch at the end of July last, and encouraged their Lordships to enquire further into the posture of his Majesty's affairs in those parts, it is represented:—(1.) That New York, being a very good and the only fortified harbour in all North America, and bordering on Virginia and Maryland, will be a safe retreat for Dutch men of-war and capers, which may intercept all English vessels trading thither; by which means his Majesty's customs (amounting by the trade of those places to 120,000*l.* or 140,000*l.* yearly) will not only be lost, but those plantations be in danger to be utterly ruined, the inhabitants by their scattered way of living in a country with many great rivers, being utterly incapable of resisting sudden incursions. (2.) Though New England on the other side be more capable of resistance, the inhabitants being more intent on their own trade than the public interest of his Majesty's Government, may if the Dutch continue a quiet possession there, enter into commerce with them, whereby they would divert a great part of the English trade into those countries, and lay a foundation for such a union with Holland as would be very prejudicial to all his Majesty's plantations, if not terrible to England itself. (3.) It is probable that the English who possess the eastern part of Long Island, and are far the greater number, have not yet submitted to the Dutch, and if force

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be speedily sent will assist in retaking New York. (4.) Barbadoes and the rest of the Caribbees depending on these northern plantations for provisions, whereof no small quantities came from New York, must if the Dutch keep masters of those seas be reduced to extremity, or else that trade come into New England mens' hands by connivance of the Dutch, which would be of as ill consequence. Are therefore of opinion, that the speedy reducing of New York is of great importance; to which purpose one third rate, one fourth rate, two fifth rate, three hired merchant ships each carrying upwards of 40 guns, three fireships, and 600 foot soldiers are absolutely necessary; that the three merchant ships have their complement made up in good part of landmen, that as few seamen as possible may be taken from his Majesty's service in other places; that the 600 foot be distributed into merchant ships going to Virginia, to some of which his Majesty might lend some great guns; that in order hereto an embargo be presently laid on all ships preparing for Virginia, Maryland, and other northern plantations, that none be suffered to go before this convoy, and none then but strong vessels, which shall be obliged to receive orders from his Majesty's ships as if in his Majesty's pay till this service be over; and that the servants and passengers going in these merchant ships be trained and exercised by the way; that the men-of-war carry such stores of ammunition and provisions that the forts in New York and Albany when taken may be supplied therefrom; that for the better concealing the design (the secrecy of which they conceive to be of great moment), no more of his Majesty's ships sail with the Virginia fleet out of the Thames than would serve for an ordinary convoy, but that the rest with the 600 soldiers be ready to join them at Plymouth or some other port in the west, where the Commander-in-Chief is to open his commission and instructions, and not before. That all preparations be forthwith taken in hand, and that the fleet sail directly to New York, dispatching when near the coast small vessels to Rhode Island and the eastern part of Long Island, with orders for raising forces in New England and Long Island to assist the design; and that if God bless his Majesty's arms with success, the Dutch remaining there be removed up into the country at least as far as Albany, their inhabiting New York having been a great cause of the loss of the town and castle, of which there would be the like danger for the future. *Signed by* Shaftesbury, President; Culpeper, Vice-President; Arlington, Rich. Gorges, G. Carteret, William Hickman, H. Slingesby, Ed. Waller. *Endorsed*, R. Nov. 15th, 1673. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 211–213. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 81.]

[Nov. 15.] **1166.** Copy of preceding, *with mem.* Delivered by the Secretary to the Earl of Arlington the 15th of Nov. 1673. *In the margin is the signature of John Locke, from which it may be inferred that he drew up this "opinion and humble advice" to the King.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 65–68.]

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[Nov. 19.] **1167.** Petition of Edwin Steed, Provost Marshal of Barbadoes, to the King. His Majesty in July 1670, granted to petitioner Letters Patent for the office of Provost Marshal, which about Jan. last, he personally tendered to Henry Walrond, jun., Judge of the Austin's Court there, to be admitted therein, which was refused as by the annexed Case may appear. Prays his Majesty order to the Governor, Council, and Assembly, to settle him in said office with the fees and perquisites, or to allow him such salary as may recompense the same, and that the Assembly be ordered to take care for the prison repairs so as to secure the prisoners, and indemnify petitioner. With reference to the Council for Trade and Plantations to consider and report to the King what they think fit to be done, as well in relation to his Majesty's honor as the petitioner's right, when his Majesty will declare his further pleasure. Whitehall, 1673, Nov. 19. *Endorsed,* "Rec^{d} and read in Council, 24 Nov. 73." *Annexed,*

1167. I. The state of the Case of Edwin Steed Esq., Provost Marshal of Barbadoes. That in July 1670 his Majesty granted to him said office by Letters Patent, which he produced about Jan. last to Henry Walrond, junr., Judge of the Austin's Court, appointed by Lord Willoughby, who refused to admit him, and told him all the Judges were of his mind, pretending that the Governor had the right of disposing of said office according to an Act of Parliament by them made (though never confirmed by his Majesty). After great opposition, having possessed himself of said office, he has been forced to keep constant watch on the prison, it being so decayed that prisoners escape at noon day; and this, because the country makes him liable for the debts of any that escape, yet will not contribute anything to the repairs, alleging his Majesty ought to do it out of the 4½ per cent. given for public uses; nor will the Assembly give him the like indemnity during the insufficiency of the gaol as they have to his predecessors, because appointed by his Majesty. The Assembly has also diminished the fees due to that office, and withold the office of Marshal of the Court, which was always enjoyed by his predecessors, and is more worth than all the other perquisites, alleging that if his Majesty will appoint officers, he ought to pay them out of the 4½ per cent., as they intended when it was given. Conceives the reason, is to disable those that have grants of offices from his Majesty, that they may place their own creatures, and exact what fees they please, none thriving in any office but such as are placed by them. In Locke's hand "This paper with Mr. Steed's petition, delivered in to this Council by Mr. Secretary Coventry, 24 Nov. 1673." *Endorsed* by Locke. "Rec^{d} and read in Council, 24th Nov. 73." *Together,* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers,*

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Vol. XXX., Nos. 82, 82 I. *See also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 69, 71.]

Nov. 20. **1168.** Commission to Sir Henry Chicheley to be Lieut.-General of all the forces raised, or to be raised for his Majesty's service in Virginia, under Sir Wm. Berkeley, Knt. Govr. there. *Mem., only* 4 *lines.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXV.* A., *p.* 85.]

Nov. 26. **1169.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered, that on Wednesday next (weather permitting), Capt. Wyborne with H.M.S. Garland, convoy the ships ready to depart towards England as far as Deseada, and then return with all speed; and that the Commissioners for disposing of his Majesty's provisions deliver to Capt. Wyborne one cask of currants, one hogshead of brandy, and one pipe of oil, and sell all the bread intended for the Garland, six of the worst casks of beef, and all other provisions, for ready money; and deliver all the stores sent for the Garland, as they shall be called for by Capt. Wyborne. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 253–254.]

Nov. 30. **1170.** Warrant to the Attorney General (?). To prepare a Bill to pass the Great Seal containing a grant to John Boarden of the office of Collector and Receiver General of all moneys arising to his Majesty from quit rents, fines, forfeitures, deodands, or the like in Jamaica, with all rights, fees, and perquisites which he now enjoys by virtue of a Commission from Lieut.-Gov. Sir Thos. Lynch of 6th November 1671, or that any former Collector or Receiver General has enjoyed. ½ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XL., p.* 136.]

1673 ? **1171.** [Four] Acts of Parliament of Albemarle (County, Carolina), sent inclosed in a letter of 10 November 1673 (*so endorsed by Locke*), viz:—(I.) To prevent intruding into just claims of land. (II.) For encouragement of owners of vessels living in the county. (III.) To repeal a former Act (the 54th Act made by the Assembly, April 18th, 1672), prohibiting rum to be sold at above 25 lbs. of tobacco per gallon. (IV.) Concerning wild cattle. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX. Bundle* 48. *No.* 92.]

Shaftesbury Papers.

Nov. ? **1172.** State of the case of Edward Sanders, Merchant of London. Concerning the ship, The Society of New England, Capt. Thos. Edwards bound to Jamaica with provisions consigned to Capt. Samuel Bache for the account of Edward Sanders of London and the Governor of Tortuga taking provisions out of said ship and refusing to give satisfaction for same. *French.* 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 83.]

[Dec. 1.] **1173.** Sir Jonathan Atkins to (the Council for Trade and Plantations). The King has designed him to be Governor of Barbadoes and the islands annexed, and has referred him to this Board for his Commission and Instructions. Must confess he lies under some trouble to see his discretion and integrity arraigned by denying him the nominating of the Council, which was never yet refused to any Governor, and was granted even in the worst of times by Sir George

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Ayscue to Col. Searle. He will be sent with the title of Captain and Governor, but the Council, thus constituted, are established by as good authority as his own, and no doubt where their own interest is opposite to the King's they will make their party too strong for him, and having nothing but a negative voice, which will either set the people at odds with him, or establish a faction. If his Majesty make choice of the Council, he must of necessity advise with merchants or planters here, who have interest there and questionless will prefer their own friends. Is told the King refused them a Planter for their Governor, being informed they were too much inclined to popular government already; but if they attain the making of the Council, the title of Governor and the honour to go first will be alone his portion. It were much better his Majesty made them a Corporation and leave them to a free choice of the Council, as of the Assembly. It is undeniable that Barbadoes and the other islands are not annexed to the Crown of England, but depend solely on the King; who then so proper to present fit men as his Governor, who is bound to uphold his rights before all other interests. Begs they will consider the rocks he is thrown upon by this change. Is expected to come to Barbadoes with an olive branch but must come amongst them like a hurricane and turn topsy turvy the whole frame of their Government, to the discontent of most of the people; for those that are to be turned out cannot be without friends, who will make their cause their own, the cause of their suspension not want of wit but want of wealth, not want of honesty but want of money. In case of death or vacancy he is to certify the same to England, which may take six months, in which time five or six more may be dead, departed or suspended; in case they be reduced below nine the Governor may make them up to that number, of whom seven are still to be a quorum; but if Lord Willoughby could hardly get a quorum out of 12 he will never be able to out of nine, so that until he can hear from England there must be no Council held in Barbadoes, and if he does elect, it is but pro tempore, and he fears none will undertake it on that account. Hopes they do not desire to send him with more fetters than are necessary. Where Governors are near to address themselves to the supreme power, those rules may pass, but the amplest power they can give will be little enough to keep order in such an island as this. *Endorsed*, "S^r^ Johnathan Atkins' paper. 1^mo^ Dec. 1673. Delivered into the Council and read." 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 84.]

Dec. 2. **1174.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered, that Lieut.-Col. Wm. Bate call in the necessary match from the several stores in the island, deliver 1 cwt. to Capt. Wyborne of his Majesty's ship Garland, and employ the rest for the forts about St. Michael's Town; and that Capt. Wyborne do not sail till Saturday next. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 254.]

Dec. 2. Barbadoes. **1175.** Affidavit of Wm. Hayes of London, merchant, concerning the taking of New York. That after Samuel Davis informed the Dutch that New York was in a very good condition, Samuel

Hopkins, a passenger in Davis's sloop, and inhabitant at Arthur Cull in New England [Achter Col in New Jersey] and professor there, voluntarily declared that what Davis had said was false and that New York was in no condition to defend itself, which encouraged the Dutch to proceed to that place which they presently took, where Hopkins yet continues and had encouraged the Dutch to proceed to the taking of Arthur Cull, having discovered to them also the weakness of that place. This examination was taken by me Edwyn Stede. 1 *p.* *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 213–214. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX.*, *No.* 85.]

Dec. 4. **1176.** Memorandum of a Pass for 40 volunteer soldiers to be embarked by the African Company and transported to Cabo Corso for defence of the castle there. [*Dom. Entry Bk.*, *Chas. II.*, *Vol. XL.*, *p.* 136.]

Dec. 5. **1177.** Deposition of William Carpenter, Gent., aged 24, before the Council for Trade and Plantations. Was present with Edwin Steede, Esq. in the Court of Common Pleas at Austins Bay in Barbadoes, when he presented to Henry Walrond, junior, Esq., Chief Judge, a Patent from his Majesty, and demanded the Marshal's place of that Court, and several times pressed said Judge and Court to read said Letters Patent; but they were not read, and when deponent left Barbadoes some time after, one Mr. Synckeare executed said office under that Judge. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX.*, *No.* 86.]

Dec. 5.
Whitehall. **1178.** Order of the King in Council. On petition of Martin Stamp setting forth the barbarous cruelties and murders committed on his brother Timothy Stamp, merchant, and several English mariners taken in the ship Humility of London, Matthew Fox, master, by Don Philip Hellen als FitzGerald, capt. of a Spanish man-of-war, as they were sailing between Jamaica and Virginia, with a particular narrative thereof attested by Matthew Fox, who alone by great providence escaped with his life, though he was run into the body in several places with a sword and detained nine months at sea by Fitz-Gerald purposely to be destroyed if any ship should oppose him. And there being another petition presented by Edmond Cooke, master of the Virgin of London, with a narrative of the taking of said ship by said Fitz-Gerald and two other Spanish men-of-war in her voyage from Jamaica to London, and of the barbarous proceedings against the master and his mariners. Ordered, that said narratives be given to Sec. Lord Arlington, who is desired to write effectually to Sir Wm. Goldophin, his Majesty's Ambassador in Spain, to represent to the Catholic King his Majesty's just resentment of said inhuman proceedings and to demand reparation and satisfaction for the same, and further to acquaint the Spanish Ambassador here with the same, and press him to procure speedy satisfaction. *Annexed*,

1178. I. A true relation of the circumstances and manner of the taking and surprising by the Spaniards the ship or pink Virgin of London, of 130 tons, Edmond Cooke, master, on

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her voyage from Jamaica to London, laden with sugar, logwood, indigo, tortoise shell, cocoa, pimento, and boxes of rich English goods, on 10th May 1673 about 40 leagues short of the Havanna, by three ships of war, commanded by Captains Philip Fitz-Gerald, Mat. Delacruze, and Don Francisco. That he had received a packet of letters from the Governor of Jamaica for the King, with instructions in case of imminent danger of surprisal to cast it overboard, and he cast it into the sea accordingly. That a pistol was kept at the master's breast for three quarters of an hour with threats of killing him if he would not declare what was become of the King's pacquet of letters, and he finally confessed it was cast overboard. The Spaniards also gave chase to a New England ketch that came in company of the Virgin. The Spanish Commanders pretended their Commissions authorised them to surprise and destroy ships trading to or from Jamaica, but utterly refused to produce them, asserting their flag was their Commission. That after 14 days they were put into the Virgin's long boat and into a canoe, where, in their passage for Jamaica, they were in great danger from the insufficiency of their boats and the weather, by reason whereof and from want, one man died, and were two months reaching Jamaica. *Signed,* Edmond Cooke, John Austin. Sworn by Edmond Cooke 11th December 1673, before Rob. Wyseman. *Endorsed,* "Reĉed 3° Decemb. 1673." 2 *pp.* *Together,* 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX, Nos.* 87, 87. I.]

Dec. 8. **1179.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. "An Ordinance by the President and Council," investing the Judge and his four assistants of St. Michael's with the powers of a Court of Exchequer for the trial of actions wherein his Majesty's revenue is concerned. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 255–256.]

Dec. 11. **1180.** Relation by John Channon, master of the ship Rebecca, of his barbarous usage by the Spaniards. Sailed with eight men from Jamaica with Sir Thos. Lynch's let pass for Barbadoes 22nd October 1672, was next day forced by foul weather into Cape Antonis, a vacant place at the westernmost end of Cuba, 70 leagues from Havana by sea and 140 by land, for repairs. An hour after came aboard a Spanish canoe with about 12 soldiers, who were seemingly courteous, and desired him to carry his let pass to their Commander at the other side of the Point, and having taken counsel of one of his men, Roger Kine, who had been prisoner among the Spaniards, he said that if they meant roguery they would have done it at their first coming aboard, he put out his boat and went with Kine and three Spaniards; who, however, put them ashore, and went aboard and brought off the rest of his men, and left them with nothing but a piece of a great knife, a penknife, a piece of tobacco tongs and a flint and "founck horn," which a man had put in his pocket the day before to strike fire in the night. Next morning the Spaniards came

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ashore, as he was informed at Havana, to kill them, but they had gone to seek water. The Spaniards then weighed anchor and left them at Cape Antonis, a place whence never any man had travelled. In 10 days after they had began their travel one man, Richard Harper, failed, and being afraid he would be eaten, begged them to go to prayer with him, sing a psalm and leave him whilst they had strength, which they did to their great grief, expecting daily the same; but it so pleased God to strengthen them, that though they had nothing to eat but wild cabbage, three snakes and two crabs, they travelled in all 31 days and then came to inhabitants. Found an old Spanish house where a mulatto lived, who was absent, and afterwards met an Indian who hearing whence they came, crossed himself, saying God brought them, for never any man came that way alive. They were taken to a captain's house, who seemed much troubled at their usage, and sent two men with them for 50 leagues to another captain's house, by whose means they were conducted to Havana, being 62 days since they were put ashore. Went to the Governor for his vessel and goods, not having had a pennyworth of logwood or any other Spanish goods aboard, but found his vessel fitting out for a man-of-war, and himself sent home for Seville prison, where he continued seven months, being examined four times. Was questioned whether he did not know it to be a crime to go into the West Indies: answered, he thought he was as free to sail from one of his Majesty's islands to another as they were to their ports; at which they said it was contrary to their Articles for any English dog to go into them ports, and condemned him a slave for four years to the quicksilver mines, and on pain of death never to go into the West Indies. By means of Sir Wm. Godolphin, himself and one of his men, were set at liberty, and has heard that the rest of his company got free as soon as they came for Spain. His damage amounts to 1,828*l.* 18*s.*, as he will attest on oath. *Signed by* John Channon and sworn before Rob. Wyseman that the above relation and the inventory of his losses annexed is true. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 88.]

Dec. 16. **1181.** Order of the Council for Trade and Plantations. That John Locke, Esq., Treasurer, pay to Thos. Roe, doorkeeper to this Council fifty shillings. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV., p.* 116.]

Dec. 19. **1182.** Report of the Council for Trade and Plantations to the King. Present herewith draught of Commission and Instructions for Sir Jonathan Atkins, as Governor of Barbadoes, &c., according to directions from Sec. Lord Arlington. Having inquired into the state of the magazine in Barbadoes and finding a great want of powder and small arms, advise his Majesty to send 300 barrels powder, 1,000 muskets, 340 pikes, 10 reams of paper royal for "carthrages," 40 handspikes, and 10 iron crowes, with Sir Jonathan, to be disposed of by him so as his Majesty may be reimbursed. And Sir Jonathan is very desirous that the 800*l.* a year his Majesty allows him out of the 4½ per cent. should be paid him in Barbadoes,

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which he conceives would be no way prejudicial to his Majesty's affairs. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 89 ; *see also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 100–101.]

1673 ? Dec. ? **1183.** Proposals of Sir Jonathan Atkins for additions to his Commission and Instructions. Is informed, the complaint of not paying debts in Barbadoes, proceeds from hence. There are five Courts Palatine, having distinct jurisdictions, the island being divided into five cantons or shares, severally depending on the several jurisdictions are courts, so that what is condemned in one court cannot be executed in another jurisdiction, and it frequently falls out that a planter who has lands in two jurisdictions, when one comes to make distress, withdraws his goods and negroes into the jurisdiction where he is not condemned, defrauding thereby his creditors. The Judges have neither stipends nor fees, and if they get anything it is by favouring the party condemned ; they make their own clerks ; and the marshals or bailiffs, who are made by the Provost Marshal, for money give notice to the debtor when they will distrain ; who makes over his estate beforehand, and purchases some small piece of land in Scotland (as they call it), which is appraised at some small value, with which the creditor must be content. Conceives the expedient is to reduce it to two courts in the two chief places of the island, to take away all particular jurisdiction, and that laws be executed every where alike ; all officers to be appointed and sworn and secturity taken, and that for misdemeanour they be displaced by the Governor and Council. These divisions were suitable enough at the beginning of the plantations, but much greater trade requires laws for better support of credit, which is much impaired by not paying their debts. Is informed all taxes are made and collected by the Assembly, and the Treasurer made by them to whom alone they pretend they are accountable ; whereby great sums remain in the Treasurer's hands, and there is neither a house for the Governor and Council to meet in, nor a gaol in the whole island. The King's commands will be needful that they be brought to an account. Desires power in his Commission or rather by a private one to take or destroy Surinam or any of the Dutch islands or plantations. *Endorsed*, "Sir Jonathan Atkin's proposals concerning some things to be added to his Commission and Instructions." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 90.]

Dec. ? **1184.** (Sir Jonathan Atkins) to (the Council for Trade and Plantations). In order to their last commands with reference to his former papers further offers for consideration.—(1.) Whether in the smaller islands the number of 12 for the Council be not too big, the whole Barbadoes having been a long time heretofore governed by a Council of six, and whether the quorum of seven be not inconvenient as expressed in Lord Willoughby's letter. (2.) The oath may be given to him by any five of the Council ; but if the King commissionates a new Council, on his arrival the power of the former one ceases, and believes it will be insisted on by the people that the Governor take the oath on the place before he can act ;

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he never knew it otherwise. (3.) Does not well understand if the power of Captain-General with limitation as practised in England, extend to the powers as formerly, it may be too much, if as they are now, it may be too little, the defence of the place lying solely on the Governor. Esteems it his duty to lay before them an address to him by the merchants, consisting of three heads, viz.:— (1.) That the 4½ per cent. (or at least part thereof) may be disposed according to the intention of the Act by which it was given, viz., for support of the Government and other public uses. (2.) That all places granted by Patent may be executed by the Patentees themselves and not by Deputies. (3.) That his Majesty would allow a convenient number of ships to remedy the great want of provisions and utensils, and the great losses of the planters and merchants by keeping their perishable goods there. *Endorsed by* Locke. "Barbadoes, Sir Jonathan Atkins's paper, 73." 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 91.]

Dec. 19. **1185.** Draught Commission for Sir Jonathan Atkins, Governor of Barbadoes. His Majesty appoints Sir Jonathan Atkins, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Barbadoes, Sta. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, and the rest of the Caribbee Islands to windward of Guadaloupe under his Majesty's subjection; and appoints John Willoughby, Sir Peter Colleton, Bart., Henry Drax, Henry Hawley, Henry Walrond, Samuel Barwick, Samuel Farmer, John Sparke. Samuel Newton, John Knight, Thomas Wardell, and William Sharpe the Council, with power to choose a Council in each of the other islands, consisting of 12 persons, seven to be a quorum. To certify any vacancy, that the King may appoint others in their room. With power to appoint in cases of vacancy up to the number of nine in each Council, who shall be Councillors until confirmed by his Majesty, or others nominated. With the usual power to take the oaths and administer the same; and with consent of the Councils, to suspend or expel any member on just cause. To summon General Assemblies of the freeholders and planters according to the custom of Barbadoes, to ordain laws, which shall continue in force two years and no longer, unless confirmed by his Majesty. To have a negative voice in the passing of laws, and power to dissolve said Assemblies. To use the Public Seal of Barbadoes, and with the advice of his Councils to erect and establish courts of judicature, appoint judges, sheriffs, and other officers, and administer oaths; transmitting to his Majesty copies of all establishments of courts, officers, &c. With power to pardon offenders, treason and wilful murder excepted, but to grant reprieves until his Majesty's pleasure be known. To present to ecclesiastical benefices. To levy arms and muster all persons whatsoever and transfer them from one island to another, and to any of his Majesty's plantations in America, for resisting our enemies, and to vanquish and take, and put to death, or preserve, according to the law of arms. To ordain and execute Articles of War as used in England in time of insurrection or invasion on soldiers in pay only; with advice of Council. To erect forts, castles, cities, and

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towns, and fortify or demolish them; erect Courts of Admiralty, and exercise the powers of Vice-Admiral according to the instructions he shall receive from the Lord High Admiral. To grant his Majesty's lands on reasonable quit rents, under the Public Seal of Barbadoes. To hold fairs and markets; and appoint ports and harbours and erect custom houses. Not to dispose of any office which has been granted under the Great Seal. With power to appoint Deputy-Governors in the respective islands and plantations. In case of his death the Council of Barbadoes to take upon them the administration of this Commission. "We, your Majesty's Council of Trade and Plantations, humbly offer to your Majesty this draught of a Commission for Sir Jonathan Atkins. (*Signed*) Halifax, G. Carteret, Rich. Gorges, H. Brouncker, William Hickman, Ed. Waller, H. Slingesby." 15 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 92; *see also Col. Entry Bk. No. V.*, 153–162.]

Dec. 19. **1186.** Draught Instructions for Sir Jonathan Atkins, Governor of Barbadoes. To repair with all speed to Barbadoes, call together the Council nominated in his Commission, cause said Commission to be published and administer to Council the usual oaths. To communicate to Council these Instructions, and cause Proclamation to be made in the other Islands as soon as may be of his being constituted Governor. The members of the Councils to enjoy freedom of debate, and vote in all affairs of public concern. Members of Councils to be men of good estates and abilities, and not too much in debt; but not to be made Judges so long as they serve in said Councils. Their number neither to be augmented nor diminished, nor any suspended or expelled without sufficient cause, the reasons and proofs of which with their answer to be forthwith transmitted to his Majesty; as also the names and qualities of any put by him into the Councils. To transmit copies of all Laws and Statutes: no Judges or other officers to be displaced without good and sufficient cause, nor is he to execute himself or by deputy any of said offices, nor suffer any to execute more offices than one by deputy. All salaries and fees to be in the bounds of moderation, and no exaction to be unreasonably made. No man's life, member, freehold or goods to be taken away or harmed, but by known laws, as much as may be agreeable to those of England. That persons of different opinions in religion may not receive any discouragement; he shall dispense with the oaths of allegience and supremacy, to those bearing any part in the Government (except members of the Councils, Judges, and Justices) finding out some other way of securing their allegiance; and in no other case to suffer any man to be molested in the exercise of his religion, so he be content with a quiet and peaceable enjoying of it. But we oblige you in your own house and family to the profession of the Protestant religion, as practised by us in England, and the recommending of it to all others. To take care that all drunkenness, debauchery, swearing, and blasphemy be discountenanced, and none admitted to public employment whose ill fame may bring scandal thereon. All Planters and Christian servants to be fitly provided with arms, and mustered

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and trained. To send yearly an account of all arms and stores, also the number of Planters, servants, and slaves in each Island, their increase or decrease, and how many are fit to bear arms in the respective militias. To take care of all goods imported and exported, that due entries be made to what places they come or go, and of the profits arising to his Majesty. To give encouragement to merchants and others, in particular to the Royal African Company, his Majesty being willing to recommend that those islands have a constant supply of merchantable negroes at moderate rates, and to take special care that payment be duly made for them. Account to be yearly sent to his Majesty of the number of negroes supplied, and at what rates. Also of the wants and defects of the islands, their chief products and improvements in industry, and how his Majesty may contribute towards them. All the Articles of the Treaty of Madrid of $\frac{8}{18}$ July 1670, to be carefully observed, with power with advice of Council to take order for anything for the advantage of the islands not provided for herein, giving his Majesty speedy notice thereof, provided he do not declare war without his Majesty's particular commands. Account to be given from time to time of the strength of bordering neighbours, and what correspondence is kept with them. To endeavour to pass laws to set the value of men's estates under which they shall not be capable of serving as jurors, for restraining inhuman severity by masters or overseers towards their Christian servants, and for raising stocks and building workhouses for employing indigent people. To erect a fair in each of the four Port towns of said island. To take into his custody the arms and ammunition sent with him, agreeing with the Master of the Ordnance how his Majesty may be reimbursed. In case of distress of any of his Majesty's plantations to assist them on application with what aid the islands can spare. The prison at Barbadoes to be forthwith repaired. To endeavour to get the Assembly of Barbadoes to re-enact the law whereby lands seized by process of law for satisfaction of debts be sold as formerly by out cry, and to acquaint the Assembly how sensible his Majesty is, what great prejudices are brought upon the trade of that island by the difficulty men find in recovering their just debts, which, if not timely remedied, will draw certain ruin upon the place. Not to encourage any planting or grant any lands in any of the islands except Barbadoes, till further order. With similar mem. and signatures as to Draft Commission. 14½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 93.]

Dec. 19 **1187.** Copy of preceeding with mem., that the foregoing Draught Commission and Instructions were delivered to Lord Arlington by the Secretary. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. V.*, 162–171.]

Dec. ? **1188.** Memorandum of alterations and additions in Sir Jonathan Atkin's Commission, as compared with Lord Willoughby's; chiefly relating to the transfer of the power of nominating the Council from the Governor to his Majesty. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 94.]

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Dec. ?

1189. Memorandum of alterations and additions in Sir Jonathan Atkins's Instructions as compared with those to Lord Willoughby. 2 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 95.]

Dec. 23.

1190. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered, that the Commissioners for sale of the provisions sent for the St. David and Garland, proceed to sell all that remains, saving sufficient beef, pork, and bread for the Garland for five months, at the price current, either in ready money or sugar. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 256–257.]

(1673.)

1191. A brief collection by Robert Bevin and Edwin Stede, Agents for the Royal African Company, with the advice of Council of the defects in the Laws of Barbadoes for the recovery of debts, which are not only repugnant to those of England, but also ineffectual in themselves, by their dilatoriness before judgment, uncertainty of levying execution, and many other inconveniences that the execution is clogged with. *Endorsed by John Locke,* "Barbados. Defects of Laws in Barbados by Mr. Bevin and Mr. Steed, '73. Copy." 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No.* 96.]

1673.

1192. "The Second Memorial delivered to his Majesty by the Agent of the Duke of Courland." That because there is a strong report of the Swedish Mediators procuring a general Peace, and that the Dutch have for fifteen years past wrongfully detained the island of Tobago from the Duke, that in case of a treaty, a Commission be inserted by his Majesty to treat of the Duke's concerns so that he likewise may reap some fruits of same. *Annexed,*

1192. I. The Duke of Courland's affairs concern the Island of Tobago, the island of Gambia, now in the Royal Commissioners possession, and his pretensions for ammunition, corn, ships, &c., furnished his Majesty. *Together,* 6 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX, Nos.* 97, 98.]

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1193. An Act passed in the Island of Montserrat, impowering Justices of the Peace to order labourers wages; and restraining persons going on board ships or other vessels. *Printed in* "Acts of Assembly passed in the island of Montserrat from 1668 to 1740 inclusive. London, 1740." [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LV., p.* 31.]

1674.
Jan. 4.
Whitehall.

1194. Order of the Privy Council appointed a Committee for grievances, &c. Whereas in pursuance of his Majesty's Order of reference of 7th November last, on petition of Capt. John Rodney and his wife, the Council for Trade and Plantations returned their advice to his Majesty, which, on the 2nd inst., was referred to this Committee; ordered that said Council be desired to send all the informations, proofs, and papers in their custody upon which they proceeded in the said business, to the Council Chamber by Saturday next, and to choose one of their number, to inform their Lordships of their progress in that business. *In margin,* "Rec^{d} 7 Jan^{y} 7$\frac{3}{4}$." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 1.]

1674.

Jan. 4. **1195**. Copy of preceding *with mem.* That Mr. Locke delivered to said Committee of Grievances the message of this Council ordered 9th January, 1674. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 73.]

Jan. 6. **1196**. The King to the Governor of Barbadoes. Whereas William Lord Willoughby of Parham, deceased, late Governor of Barbadoes, received his Majesty's letters of December 1672 for admitting Lionel Lloyd to the place of Clerk of the Chancery there, but suspended compliance until his Majesty's further pleasure: his Majesty has thought fit to confirm his first intentions and effectually to recommend the Governor forthwith to put said Lionel Lloyd in full possession of said place, in case he might have been so admitted by virtue of his Majesty's former letters without prejudice to the right of any other, or otherwise to make some equivalent provision for him. 1 *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXI., p.* 122.]

Jan 6. **1197**. John Locke to (Sec. Lord Arlington). In obedience to his Lordship's commands sends this account wherein he cannot but fear there may be many mistakes and omissions, besides other faults of the reasons that prevailed in the debates of the Council so far as he can remember them, some whereof were a good while since and others depending upon the various informations of several persons summoned before the Council. In the (Sir Jonathan Atkins') Commission there is no very material alteration, but the nomination of the Council reserved in his Majesty for these reasons. Fears he shall give but a very imperfect account, and therefore begs where any of said reasons come short or seem insufficient, it may not be interpreted a mistake of the Council, but may be looked on as the fault of his memory in not retaining, or of his skill in not delivering their arguments with due advantage. Because the Government would thereby more immediately depend on his Majesty; it would prevent the great inconvenience of the Council's being too much at the Governor's devotion, and the mischief of having men of the Council in debt, who for the security they enjoy will vote anything the Governor will direct, which has been much complained of by the inhabitants under former Governors. The Government of the Plantations would be hereby suited to that always observed and long approved in Ireland, where the nomination of the Council was not thought fit to be trusted to his Majesty's Lord Lieutenant, and the Governor would be preserved from those animosities which often arise on the placing and displacing of men in Council. These were some of the reasons that led the Council to this alteration without the least reflection on Sir Jonathan Atkins, but merely out of their care of his Majesty's service, and the general consideration of human frailty, and if Locke mistakes not, they intend to give his Majesty the same advice in all his Plantations. Power is given to the Governor to nominate Councillors when there are less than nine. Reasons for additions to the instructions in certain clauses. Judges and Justices are required to take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance to prevent the growth of Dissenters and keep them out of places of public trust. The selling of land by outcry is to expose it to sale to him that bids most to the

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creditor, which prevents his loss of debt and charges, the way now being, that the estate seized is valued by neighbours unsworn, who being almost all in debt, and kind to one another in their turns, very much overvalue the land. Conceives these are all the material alterations or additions, and some of the reasons used in many days' debates, but no point was resolved on without full inquiry and mature consideration. *Draught with alterations and additions in the handwriting of Locke, who has also endorsed it* " A copy of my reasons given to my Lord Arlington 7 Jan. 73," also " Mem. That I g[ave a copy to ?] Sir G. Carteret." 2 *pp.* Also a fair copy signed by John Locke. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 2, 3.]

Jan. 8–10. **1198.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Meeting of the New Assembly, viz.: for Christchurch, Nathaniel Kingsland and Richard Seawell; St. James's, John Stanfast and Edward Littleton; St. Peter's, All Saints, Col. Richard Bayly and Lieut.-Col. Wm. Yeamans; St. Lucy's, Col. Symon Lambert and Major Samuel Tydcombe; St. Thomas's, John Davis and James Carter; St. Philips, Major Ferdinando Bushell and James Fauntleroy; St. John's, Col. Chr. Codrington and Henry Walrond, junr.; St. Andrews, Thomas Lake and Capt. John Gibbs; St. Michael's, Lt. Col. Wm. Bate and Col. Richard Guy; St. Joseph's, William Sharpe and Edward Binney; and for St. George's, Capt. Rowland Bulkley and Henry Odiarne. Col. Chr. Codrington presented as Speaker by the Assembly, to whom the President recommended the necessity of repairing the fortifications, giving them a memorial of the several defects. Samuel Farmer, Esq., desired to swear the Officers of the Assembly.

Jan. 9. Ordered, that Capt. John Wyborne forthwith sail with the Garland and cruise to leeward and windward to see if any privateers or enemy's ships are about, and if so, endeavour to take them. Attendance of the Assembly for a conference, the President thanked them for their ready concurrence in the necessity of repairing the fortifications. Proposition by the Assembly that the arrears due from former levies before that of coppers and stills, which is not yet charged, be forthwith called in for fortifications; the Treasurer desired to prepare a list of those in arrear.

Jan. 10. The Assembly present a Bill for Arrears of former Bills to be employed on fortifications; a Bill to enable Col. Bate to be paid what the country owes him out of the excise; and a paper containing three desires for the Board's concurrence. Ordered that Capt. Delavall of H.M.S. Eagle be furnished with a month's provisions out of his Majesty's provisions. 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 257–260.]

Jan. 9.
Whitehall. **1199.** Order of the King in Council. On petition of Sir Chas. Wheler, praying to be heard concerning his proceedings in his late government in the West Indies. That the Council for Trade and Plantations represent to his Majesty in Council by Wednesday next the state of petitioner's case which occasioned the Proclamation which issued out against him. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV.*, 80.]

1674.
Jan. 9.
Whitehall.

1200. Copy of preceding, with Mem. That in return to this order Mr. Locke delivered the papers by this Council ordered the 13th of January 1674. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 101.]

Jan. 9.
Nevis.

1201. Governor Stapleton to the Council for Trade and Plantations. Could not compass sending an answer to their several particulars of "20th Jany 1673/4" (*sic*) till now; hopes it will satisfy them as to the present state of St. Christopher's; it goes by Capt. Arthur Hare, of the Unity of London, to be presented by Capt. Ferd. Gorges. Begs that in debate with the French Ministers the restoration of the negroes of Antigua and Montserrat, as well as those of St. Christopher's, may not be omitted, for no less than 1,200 were lost there; and that the pay of the two standing companies of St. Christopher's may be remembered. The map of the island sent is as exact as he could get it drawn. Desires them also to be mindful of the land from the Savanna to the Nag's Head, opposite to Nevis, the half of which is justly the King's by the division made betwixt Sir Thos. Warner and Messrs. de Numbee, and confirmed by the Chevalier de Poiny; and it is called to this day La Terre Angloise by the French, yet possessed by them; they will allow only the use of the saltponds, as they have of Brimstone Hill, which is insignificant, whilst the other from the Savanna is as good as any they have. At a considerable distance from Brimstone Hill is a point called Cleverly's, where formerly was a platform, a very convenient place for a fort, well watered, and vessels are usually becalmed under it when they intend to come in to Sandy Point Road. Begs, as one of the considerablest services which may be done to these islanders in case of breach with the French, that whilst the nations are friends, the destroying of the Caribbee Indians of St. Vincent and Dominica may be represented to his Majesty, for the French drew them to their assistance in the late war, and will again on occasion; and the islanders dread them more than any other, because they can come with 30 or 40 periagoes to windward, whilst they are at leeward in the trenches or opposing a landing Christian enemy, and so destroy men, women, and children, and burn all, as the people of Antigua and Montserrat have felt in the last war. *Endorsed*, "Recd 24 April 74, read in commtee 8 May 74." 1½ *pp.* *Annexed*,

1201. I. Answer of Wm. Stapleton, Governor of the Leeward Islands, by advice of his Council, to the particulars required by the Council for Plantations, bearing date 20th March 1672–3. 299 of the old Proprietors of St. Christopher's have claimed their estates, of whom 195 are possessed, whose names are given, and 104 are not possessed, whose names are also given; 139 of the old Proprietors have not yet made their claims. There is no register of the ancient inhabitants, all records having been burnt and lost in the late war. There are 1,400 acres, which were never claimed by the ancient Proprietors, of which 370 are wholly waste, and the residue in possession of the

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French purchasers. The French are possessed of 4,108 acres in the English part of St. Christopher's. Then follow the names of the French Proprietors and of the English formerly in possession of said land, with the number of acres held by each, amounting to 3,595. Then follows a list of the names of the French who have planted and improved themselves their plantations, with the number of acres planted, and how. Total: 247 with indigo, 486 with sugar canes, 353 with provisions, and 1,438 pasture. Names of three who live on French ground and have let out their lands, 548 acres, to others. Also lists of the names of French Proprietors who live in the English quarters, and of French Proprietors who live in the French quarters and possessing land in the English quarters. List of the names of the French Proprietors, with their stocks, goods, and slaves, viz.: 667 cattle, 45 servants, 676 slaves, 24 boiling houses, 44 dwelling houses, 87 coppers, 126 mills, 1,687 sheep, and 47 indigo works. The land now possessed by the French in the English quarters is no better than that possessed by the English. The generality of French Proprietors who live in the English quarters have taken the oath of fidelity to his Majesty (copy annexed), but none of those who live in French quarters. List of these "refusers," with the interest of each, amounting to 1,372 acres, 268 cattle, 82 slaves, and 730 sheep. All the French living in the English quarters are well provided with arms according to families. It was never desired that those living in the French quarters should send any of their servants to be listed, but they are assessed for tax or levy, according to the land they possess. The inhabitants have by a free contribution paid both the clerk and interpreter, as likewise for all provisions spent at the meetings of the Commissioners during the year and day for reimbursing the French; so that all claims were entertained by the Commissioners freely without any fees; and no question made for support of those that have demanded but not possessed their estates. Have advised that it will not redound to the strength and peopling of the island that any longer time should be granted for Proprietors to put in their claims than has already been granted by his Majesty's Proclamation, which expired 25th Dec. 1672; since which several vacant lands have been disposed of by his Excellency to such as came on and are fit for strengthening the island. Sends herewith a map of the island, according to the best skill of their artist, with the limits and bounds of both nations; and judges that for the security both of their roads and lands it is necessary that there be a fort erected at a point commonly called Cleverly's Hill, which may require 30 pieces

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of ordnance. There cannot be less than 400 or 500 small arms, with powder, match, &c., proportionable, and the islands will never be peopled except they have a supply of white men. For the encouragement of merchants and planters it will be convenient that there be some frigates yearly there, as the French continually have. Account of the stores left by Sir Charles Wheler, viz., at St. Christopher's, in Sandy Point Fort, and at Charles Fort at the Old Road; the latter were sent by Sir Chas. to New York, but brought back by order of Governor Stapleton; also at Nevis. Account of muskets left by Sir Chas. Wheler and disposed of in these islands by him and his attorney, viz., 497 muskets, sold at 144 lbs. sugar each. Account of powder landed at Nevis by Sir Chas. Wheler, and the manner of its disposal by order of Sir Chas. and Capt. Jno. Nethway, captain of all the forts. Account of stores wanting of those delivered to Sir Chas. in England for these islands. Also of stores necessary for the supply of Nevis. By the foregoing their Lordships will have an answer to every particular required of him, and will find mistakes in Sir Chas. Wheler's account. 1674, Jan. 5. *Endorsed*, Rec. 24 April. Read at Committee, May 8, 1674.

1201. II. The Oath of Allegiance to be taken by the French retaining estates in the English part of St. Christopher's. So long as they possess any estate there to acknowledge no other sovereign but his Majesty of England, and renounce all obedience to other Kings or States; to serve his Majesty of England against all others, particularly the French King and States-General, if any war should happen between them, and to be friends to his friends and enemies to his enemies. *Together*, 31 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 4. 4. I., II.]

Jan. 9. **1202.** Copy of above letter of Governor Stapleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 180, 181.]

Jan. 9. **1203.** Gov. Stapleton to Sec. Lord Arlington. The Dutch men-of-war, which report gave were twelve, and two fireships designed against them, have not appeared, but it is like that having visited Surinam they may hear of them about the time when they know ships are homeward-bound. The Council for Plantations will receive an answer of all particulars desired by their last of 20th March last, and a map such as he could get drawn of St. Christopher's, in which they may see the English and French parts, and a great tract of land about the saltponds, to half of which they have as just a title as to any English part of the island, but from which they are kept out, though the French have good settlements. The French allege they have an interest in Brimstone Hill, which being of little value may not be denied them, but the land from Savanna to the Nag's Head opposite to Nevis ought to be divided, and for the pitiful place called Brimstone

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Hill, some St. Christopher's planter may inform his Lordship further. Prays notice as soon as may be of any breach with the French or Danes. An express might be the saving of these islands; especially St. Christopher's, where the English cannot defend or offend without supply from home, or from the other islands, in which case those must be weakened and subject to a very ordinary invasion may easily route the Danes at St. Thomas. Begs that what he wrote of the Indians may be represented to his Majesty as of great importance to the planters; and intreats his Lordship to remember that the two standing companies of St. Christopher's cannot subsist without pay, which they want almost for 3 years, except what they have recovered by law from Sir Chas. Wheler. *Endorsed*, "Rec^{d}. 24 Apr. 74. Read in Comm^{tee} 8 May 74." 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 5; *see also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 178, 179.]

Jan. 13. Jamaica. **1204.** Mem. of grant to Thomas Martyn during life of the offices of Secretary of Jamaica and Commissary or Steward-General of the Provisions for the Fleet and Forces there. ¼ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XL., p.* 150.]

1205. Petition of Will. Blathwayt to the King. The office of Secretary of Jamaica, by the late death of petitioner's uncle Richard Povey, the first secretary, has passed to Thos. Martyn. Has qualified himself by his uncle's help, in the knowledge of the affairs of that island. Prays for the reversion of said office of Secretary for Jamaica. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 6.]

Jan. 15. St. Jago de la Vega. **1206.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. On consideration that two years were now almost expired since the making of the laws, and his Majesty had not yet signified his consent to them, Ordered, that Writs be immediately issued for choosing another assembly to be convened at St. Jago de la Vega on 18th February next, and that the Provost Marshal have particular instructions to return none but such as declare they will take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy according to the laws and customs of England. On motion of the Council that no persons be continued in civil or military employment but such as are willing to take both oaths, Ordered, that the Custos Rotulorum and the colonels of the several regiments at their next quarter sessions, public musters, or particular exercises, administer said oaths to all officers and Justices of the Peace within their regiments or precincts, and make a return to the General of such as refuse to take them. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.*, 359, 360.]

Jan. 16. Whitehall. **1207.** Order of the King in Council. That the Council for Trade and Plantations transmit to his Majesty in Council a true state of the case between Captain John Rodney and others, mentioned in a warrant passed the Signet in order, to passing the Great Seal, as also the grounds of their proceedings therein. *In margin*, "Rec^{d} 19 Jan^{y} 7¾. Read 23 January 7¾." ½ *p.*

[*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 7; *see also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 76.]

Jan. 16. **1208.** Report of the Council for Trade and Plantations to the King, on petition of Wm. Dyre. Petitioner, having several times appeared before them to inform them concerning the state of New York, gave them a very ready and good account thereof, and of the neighbouring Plantations, and seems an active and ingenious man, very well skilled in those coasts and well knowing other parts of the West Indies, but of his skill in the military part of sea affairs they do not presume to judge. *Signed by* Shaftesbury, Culpeper, Rich. Gorges, H. Slingesby, and William Hickman. *Enclose,*

1208. I. Petition of William Dyre to the King. Has given the Council for Plantations information of New England affairs, but more especially in what relates to New York, being well acquainted with the coasts, plantations and rivers of America, where petitioner has followed a sea employment above 20 years. That he had command in his Majesty's service both by sea and land, and in 1667 supplied his Majesty's fleet and soldiers at Nevis under Lieut.-General Henry Willoughby, with 600*l.* worth of provisions, and had a ketch impressed and lost in his Majesty's service, for all which petitioner has not received any consideration. Prays for the command of one ship of the convoy of the Virginia fleet. *Underwritten is a* Reference dated December 17th, 1673, to the Council for Trade and Plantations, *signed by* Arlington. *Endorsed by Locke.* Received 19 December 1673. Read in Committee 10 Jan. 7¾. *Together* 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 8, 8. I.; *see also Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIV.*, 74–75.]

Jan. 18. Whitehall. **1209.** Warrant to the Attorney-General. To prepare a Bill containing a Commission for Sir Jonathan Atkins to be Governor of Barbadoes. (*See ante, No.* 1185.) 10 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 82–86.]

Jan. 21. Whitehall. **1210.** Grant to Augustine Herman of the privilege of the sole printing of his map of Virginia and Maryland. Whereas he has by the King's command been for several years past engaged in making a survey of his Majesty's countries of Virginia and Maryland, and hath made a map of the same, consisting of four sheets of paper, with all the rivers, creeks, and soundings, &c., being a work of very great pains and charge, and for the King's especial service; and whereas the copying or counterfeiting said map would be very much to said Herman's prejudice and discouragement, all his Majesty's subjects are hereby strictly forbidden to copy, epitomize, or reprint, in whole or in part, any part of said map within the term of fourteen years next ensuing without the consent of said Herman, his heirs, or assigns. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXVI., pp.* 323, 324.]

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Jan. 22. **1211.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Appointment of members of the Board for collection in different parishes of the arrears of levies for repair of fortifications, to be paid to Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Bate, with whom others are nominated Commissioners to agree with workmen for laying the platforms of the forts about Carlisle Bay with stone first, that being the port where most ships ride, next the fort at Speight's and the small platforms at Humphrey's Bay, next Austin's, and next the Hole; the platforms to be 20 feet wide. Ordered, that the ships designed for England under convoy of H.M.S. Eagle peremptorily sail on 21st February, or wait till another fleet be ready, and that the captains of his Majesty's two ships in the road be desired to take care that no vessel depart this island till further order. That the Treasurer pay out of the arrears of coppers and stills as they come to his hands, such sums as shall be drawn on him by the Commissioners for repairing Fortifications; and that Captains Wyborn and Delavall of H.M. ships Garland and Eagle receive their supplies out of his Majesty's remaining stores and provisions. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 261, 262.]

Jan. 23. Whitehall. **1212.** Secretary Lord Arlington to the Council for Trade and Plantations. His Majesty having appointed the Earl of Carlisle to be Governor of Jamaica and Col. Morgan his Deputy-Governor, they are forthwith to consider what commission, powers, and instructions may be fit for his Majesty to give them. *Endorsed by* John Locke. "Rec. 27 Jan., read in Com^ttee 31 Jan. $7\frac{3}{4}$, in Council 10 Feb. $7\frac{3}{4}$." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 9.]

Jan. 24. St. Kitts. **1213.** Minutes of Council of St. Kitts. Ordered, that no persons under the denomination of merchants or traders shall buy any goods, more especially provisions exported into this island, and expose them for sale. Said goods are confiscated, one half to the informer, and the other half for the use of the country, the persons so offending to be punished as the Governor and Council shall think fit. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 69.]

Jan. 29. **1214.** A Declarative Act passed in Barbadoes upon the Act making negroes Real Estate. January 29. *Printed.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XV.*, 93, 94.]

1215. "A List of Ships freighted by the Royal African Company since Jan^y 1674." with the names of their commanders, the places to which they were bound, and the number of negroes they carried, viz., to Jamaica 7 ships with 2,320 negroes, to Virginia 2 ships with 650 negroes, to Nevis 3 ships with 530 negroes, and to Barbadoes 5 ships with 1,720 negroes: total, 5,220 negroes; besides the Dover dogger and Guinea sloop, at the agent's disposal. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 10.]

Feb. 5. **1216.** An Act passed in the island of Montserrat empowering Justices of the Peace to order labourers' wages, and restraining persons going on board ships or other vessels. 5th February 1674. *In margin,* "Priut this. These to be printed before the Parchm^t Book" *Col. Entry Bk., No. L.*, 224, 225.]

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Feb. 6. **1217.** Commission to Sir Jonathan Atkins to be Governor-in-Chief of Barbadoes, &c. (*See ante, No.* 1185.) 13 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCV.*, 72–84.]

Feb. $\frac{9}{19}$. **1218.** The Fifth Article of his Majesty's Treaty with the States-General, dated $\frac{9}{19}$ of February 1673–4. Whereas the Colony of Surinam and the Articles made on the surrender thereof in 1667 betwixt William Byam, then Governor for his Majesty, and Abraham Quirini (Crynsens), Commander for the States-General, have administered much occasion of dispute and contributed much to the late misunderstanding betwixt his Majesty and the said States; to remove all grounds of future mistakes, the said States agree, that not only the said articles shall be executed without any manner of equivocation, but that it shall be free for his Majesty to depute one or more persons thither to see the condition of his subjects, and to adjust a time for their departure; and that it shall be lawful for his Majesty to send one, two, or three ships at one time to carry away his said subjects, their goods, and slaves; and that the Governor there shall not make any law whereby the buying or selling of land, paying off debts or commutation of goods shall be otherwise qualified to the English than to other inhabitants of the colony, but they shall enjoy the same laws and privileges as are usually practiced amongst the other inhabitants; and that when his Majesty shall desire of the said States authentic letters to the Governor to suffer the English to depart and the ships to come, said States shall within 15 days deliver the same to whomsoever deputed by his Majesty. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LXXVIII.*, 56–58.]

Feb. 12. Whitehall. **1219.** The King to all Admirals, Governors of Foreign Plantations, &c., &c. Whereas Isaac Foxcroft, master af the ship Carolus Secundus, about 300 tons, come into this Kingdom upon the encouragement of his Majesty's Declaration of 12 July 1672 in favour of the subjects of the United Provinces, has petitioned for leave to sail with goods of his Majesty's dominions to Virginia with his own outlandish seamen; his Majesty (in accordance with an Order in Council of the 6th instant) declares his pleasure that they suffer the said Isaac Foxcroft with the said ship laden and manned as aforesaid freely to proceed to Virginia and there dispose of his goods and trade as freely as if he were a natural-born subject; provided that he pay all such duties and observe all such orders as are in such cases to be paid and observed. 2 *pp.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXVI., pp.* 327, 328.]

Feb. 12. Whitehall. **1220.** The like Licences for trade to Virginia to John Harlowe, master of the ship Charitas, about 200 tons, and to Jeroln Jerolnson, master of the ship Liefde, about 200 tons. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol.* 36, *pp.* 328, 329.]

Feb. 13. **1221.** The Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations to the King. Humbly offer their advice that Sir Jonathan Atkins and all other Governors or Deputy-Governors of Foreign Plantations may henceforth before their departure take the oaths of allegiance

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and supremacy, and perform such other things as are required in a late Act of Parliament intituled an Act for preventing dangers which may happen from popish recusants, and also take an oath for the due execution of their commands, and the oath appointed in the Act for encouraging shipping and navigation. *Endorsed,* " Council of Plantations, Feb. 13th. ℞ 19th 1673. Read at the " Com̄ittee of Foreign Affairs, Feby 22nd." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 11.] *See also* copy with Mem. that this was delivered by Mr. Locke to Lord Arlington, 19th Feb. 7¾. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.,* 102.]

Feb. **1222.** The King's Commission to John Willoughby, Henry Drax, Henry Walrond, Samuel Newton, John Stanfast, and John Peers, to administer to Sir Jonathan Atkins, Governor-in-Chief of Barbadoes and the rest of the Windward Islands, the oaths for the observance of the Acts of Navigation and Trade. *With Mem. in the margin,* That the same Commission (mutatis mutandis) is sent at the same time to the Leeward Islands directed to Randolph Russell, Francis Morton, Daniel Lanhathern, John Hughes, J. Estridge, and Roger Eldrinton, to give the oaths to Col. Stapleton, the Chief Governor, and another to Col. Stapleton to administer said oaths to his Deputy Governors and Commanders of said islands. 4½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 11*.]

Feb. 18–19. St. Jago de la Vega. **1223.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Returns of elections to the Assembly, brought in by the Marshal, vizt. :—For the parish of St. Thomas, Capts. William Rives and Edw. Stanton; St. David, Lt.-Col. William Beeston and Capt. Clement Richardson; Port Royal, Capt. Anthony Swymmer and Majr. Benj. Whitcombe; St. Andrew, Capts. Rich. Brayne and Edmond Delacre; St. Katherine, Capt. Saml. Long and Majors John Colebeck and Wm. Nedham; St. John, Majors Thomas Ascough and Whitgift Aylemore; Clarendon, Capt. Gifford Pennant; Vere, George Asborn; St. Elizabeth, Robert Bridgewood and Jonathan Ashurst; St. Mary and St. George, Capt. George Nedham; St. Ann and St. James, Capt. Richard Guy; who, having approved his Excellency's nomination of Capt. Sam. Long to be their speaker, returned to their House, where the oaths of allegiance and supremacy were administered by Col. Thos. Modyford and John White, and they adjourned till next morning.

Feb. 19.—A vote presented by some of the Assembly that writs be issued for supplying two Assembly-men for every parish, except three for St. Katherine and three for Port Royal; to which was answered that to issue writs while they were sitting would retard public business, but that the Governor and Council would join in an Act for ascertaining their number for the future. Committees appointed to join with the Assembly in drawing Acts for the amendment of several Acts, the regulation and adjournment of Courts, suppressing of lawyers, appointing of judges, and regulating the Marshal's proceedings in levying executions. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.,* 360–364.]

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1224. Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica. Present Capt. Sam. Long, chosen speaker on recommendation of the Governor, Lt.-Col. Beeston, Capt. Stanton, Capt. Rynes, Maj. Ayscue, Capt. Needham, Maj. Colbeck, Maj. Needham, Maj. Aylemore, Capt. Delacree, Capt. Pennant, Capt. Guy, Capt. Swimmer, Mr. Asborne, Capt. Richardson, Mr. Bridgewood, and Mr. Whitcomb, all of whom were sworn in the presence of Lt.-Col. Byndlosse and Chief Justice White. Mr. Ashurst refusing to take the oath of supremacy, two members were sent to the Governor and Council to know if it might be dispensed with. Mr. Ashurst sent to the Governor and Council, when the oath was administered to him. Two members sent to acquaint the Governor and Council that Capt. Brayne refused to stand for an Assembly-man, brought word it was without precedent. Ordered, that he be committed to prison without bail during pleasure. The rules for keeping good order, read the last Assembly, again read and approved. Two members to go to the Governor and Council to express their desire that writs be issued for making up the number of Assembly-men to three for Port Royal and St. Katherine's, and two for every other parish. The Act of toleration in religion read first time and passed with amendments. Act against tippling, cursing, &c., read first time and passed.

Feb. 19.—Voted that Port Royal have three representatives. Answer from the Governor and Council that they would consider the Assembly's proposal for a new election. Bounds voted of the respective parishes of St. Thomas, St. David, St. Katherine, St. Dorothy, St. John, St. Andrew, and Vere; Sixteen-mile walk, to be a parish of itself, and to be called St. Stephen's; Clarendon, St. Elizabeth; Point Conway to be called Port Royal. The amendments of these parish bounds sent to the Governor and Council to consider. Acts for the Marshal's levying executions, governing negro slaves and Christian servants, hunting, preventing damage by fire, ascertaining the number of Assembly-men, and celebrating 10th May, considered with divers amendments.

Feb. 20.—Acts for surveying the highways, and maintenance of the ministry, considered with amendments. Voted that the Grand Court be held every three months, with five Judges, three to be a quorum, that all lawyers be wholly suppressed, and all Courts adjourned for six months, except Port Royal, for non-residents and persons going off the island. Several Acts considered, with amendments, and some sent to the Governor and Council. Proposal of the Council for raising the interest of money to 15*l.* per cent. voted.

Feb. 21.—Several Acts considered, with amendments, and sent to the Governor and Council.

Feb. 23.—Act for retailing strong liquors, read and passed.

Feb. 24.—Five members to be fined for not appearing. Capt. Brayne discharged till summoned by the House, having received some loss by fire. Several Acts considered, with amendments, and sent to the Governor and Council.

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Feb. 25.—Several Acts considered, with amendments, and sent to the Governor and Council.

Feb. 26.—Several Acts read and passed. 12 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXVII.*, 88–95.]

Feb. 23. **1225.** The Council for Plantations to the King. In obedience to his Majesty's order of the 16th, herewith present the state of the case between Capt. John Rodney and others, wherein are contained the grounds of their proceedings therein. *Mem.* Herewith were presented copies of Capt. Rodney's petition, his Majesty's reference thereon, and the report of this Council, all which were to that purpose delivered to Sir Robert Southwell the 24th Feb. 1674. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 76.]

Feb. 27. **1226.** Petition of Thomas Jarvis, William How, Robert Higgins, Richard Ashall, Edmond Cooke, Matthew Fox, and divers others trading into the Western Plantations to the King in Council. Petitioners have heretofore in their several petitions laid at his Majesty's feet the consideration of their particular losses by the treacheries and force of the Spaniards in the West Indies, with their barbarous inhuman cruelties committed upon his Majesty's subjects, during a league strictly observed by his Majesty's subjects; and finding no redress by their own applications and those of his Majesty's Ambassador in Spain, where they find their delays as cruel as their other inhumanities; they present in a paper annexed their several cases, whereby his Majesty may take a prospect how much the acts of the Spaniards tend to the destruction of his Majesty's subjects and Plantations, and the diminution of his Majesty's honour, no small aggravations to petitioners' miseries. Pray his Majesty to appoint some way for their speedy and effectual relief, and for preventing these spoils and insolencies for the future. *Signed by all the petitioners*, "Read in Council Feb. 27, 1673–4." *Annexed*,

1226. I. Order of the King in Council. That the above petition be referred to the Lords Committee for Trade and Plantations, to consider the allegations and several cases and reports to his Majesty in Council, what is fit to be done for the petitioners' relief. And it is further ordered that said Committee meet on Monday next, when some of his Majesty's Council for Plantations are to be present, and such papers as have been before them in reference to the cutting of logwood and the contentions which have arisen thereon are also to be sent to the Committee the better to enable them to report to his Majesty the full state of this concern. Whitehall 1674, February 27. *Endorsed by* Locke, Rec. 28 Feb. 7¾ in the afternoon.

1226. II. Order of the Lords Committee of Council for Trade and Plantations. That Edmond Cooke, master of the Virgin pink, Wm. How, master of the Thos. and Mary, Math. Fox, master of the Humility, and John Channon, master of the Rebecca sloop, severally make out on oath before the

Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Admiralty the manner and circumstances of the capture of said respective ships by the Spaniards in the West Indies, and the damages and losses sustained by reason of such capture, and present same to their Lordships with all speed. Whitehall 1674, March 5.

1226. III. Minutes of the Committee for Trade and Plantations. No answer has yet come from Spain to the complaints in behalf of Stamp. The King's Ambassador in Spain to represent the complaints of Jarvis, How, Higgins, &c., to the Queen, as directed in former cases, and to the Spanish Ambassador here. The parties first to make out their complaints in the Court of Admiralty. The Council for Plantations called in; they delivered 6 papers about cutting logwood, and said the matter of right was a point of great difficulty which they had not touched. The merchants called in; Wm. How, and Richard Ashall: the ship Thomas and Mary had no logwood in her when taken. Edmond Cooke informed that the Rebecca sloop, John Channon, master, had no logwood; Channon sick at Dover, this ship went directly from Barbadoes to Jamaica. The Virgin pink, Edmond Cooke, commander, was seized off Santa Lucia on Cuba, by Capt. Philip Fitzgerald and two other men-of-war, who demanded French goods, and then seized the ship and turned them all into a boat with a fortnight's provisions. They were two months and three days reaching Jamaica; and the Governor of Trinidad would neither give nor sell them victuals, but bid Cooke go like a dog and thief. He had 42 tons of logwood laden at Jamaica, and the Spaniards said they had commission to destroy all ships that had two pounds of logwood in them. All this proved in the Admiralty. Cooke says there have been 300 of his Majesty's subjects inhabiting winter and summer at Yucatan for eight years past, and not any of them within 45 leagues of any Spanish Plantations. Matthew Fox, master of the Humility of London, coming from Jamaica towards Virginia, was seized off Havana by Captain Perez Pensall, and carried to Havana, where he was first cleared by the Governor, who afterwards sent men on board and kept him, till, as soon as he was out, Captain Fitzgerald, an Irish Papist, who was preparing all the time of his stay, took him, and used him and his company barbarously, giving no reason but that his countrymen were ill-used by the English 24 years ago, and he should never be satisfied with English blood, but could drink it as freely as water when he was adry; and he had commission to sink or take all ships trading from Jamaica, "and kill those." The Spaniards trade at Jamaica for logwood. Coming back to Havana he complained of the Governor's pass broken and his men murdered; but the Governor replied, "you are a heretic dog, why did he

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not kill you as the rest?", and told him it was a crime for any Englishman to come into the Indies. This has been proved by Fox in the Admiralty; and he says that in the Havana they told him the Spaniards had taken 75 ships of Jamaica, New England. Virginia, and Old England. since the peace in 1670. The Committee to meet again on Tuesday. 1674, March 5.

Similar Minutes. To demand satisfaction, notwithstanding our matter of right be not certain; our men to have warning to defend themselves; 'tis a beneficial trade; a proclamation to forbid Yellows and Fitzgerald to serve any foreign Prince, if the Spaniards deny the satisfaction to grant letters of reprisal; divers English ships ill-treated who have not had any logwood on board. 1674, March 10.

1226. IV. Order of the King in Council on report of the Lords for Trade and Plantations on the cases of the above-named petitioners, as abstracted in the preceding minutes of the Committee for Trade and Plantations. Conceiving these usages may have arisen by the English cutting logwood at Yucatan, which is a beneficial trade and used in uninhabitated places only, and being informed that there have been 300 of his Majesty's subjects inhabiting winter and summer at Yucatan for eight years past, and none of them within 45 leagues of any Spanish plantation; and for that it appears that divers English ships have been ill-treated by the Spaniards in the same manner that had not any logwood on board, and divers that had bought logwood in Jamaica; their Lordships are of opinion, That reparation and satisfaction be earnestly demanded, both in the Court of Spain, and of the Spanish Ambassador here, and particularly for the injuries sustained by Edmond Cooke, master of the Virgin; Wm. How, of the Thomas and Mary, of Virginia; Matthew Fox, of the Humility; and John Channon, of the Rebecca, and their owners; that if the same be denied or unreasonably delayed, his Majesty cannot in honour or justice deny his subjects the liberty of reprisals; and in the interim that notice be given to his Majesty's subjects there to prepare to defend themselves against the like attempts; and in regard Captains Yellows and Fitzgerald, two of his Majesty's subjects, appeared to be the chief instruments of said depredations, That a Proclamation be issued for recalling his Majesty's subjects from the service of any foreign Prince between the tropics in America, with promise of pardon if they render themselves within a convenient time; and that the Governor of Jamaica receive speedy order for securing both said persons if found so offending after the time limited within his Government, and cause them to be sent prisoners to England. To all which his Majesty declared his approbation, and ordered that said report be put into the hands of Secretary Lord

Arlington, to make such use thereof as he shall think most expedient for obtaining satisfaction for said injuries, and procuring the continuance of the trade of logwood, as far as possibly may be allowed. Whitehall, 1674, March 11. *Together,* 7 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 12. 12. I., II., III., IV.]

Feb. 27. **1227.** Copy of preceding Petition and Enclosures I., II., III., with Mem. that copies of the several papers concerning the logwood trade were delivered to the Committee of the Privy Council, 5th March 1674. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.,* 77.]

Feb. 28. **1228.** Commission to Sir Henry Chicheley, knight, to be Deputy Governor of Virginia and other the territories thereon depending, during his Majesty's pleasure, as also to command-in-chief there in the absence or disability of the Governor, with all such powers as Sir William Barclay [Berkeley], knight, or any other Governor has or shall have. *Two copies.* 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 13, 14. *Another copy is in Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXX Va., pp.* 85*d*-86.]

Feb. 28. **1229.** The King to the Governor and Council of Virginia. Has appointed Sir Henry Chicheley Deputy-Governor of Virginia, in the absence or disability of the Governor, and recommends it to them in the most effectual manner to make him an allowance to enable him to support his said character with dignity. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIX., p.* 125.].

Feb. 28. Whitehall. **1230.** Instructions for Sir Jonathan Atkins, Governor of Barbadoes. (*See ante, No.* 1186.) 8 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bks., No. XCIII., fo.* 87–90; *also No. XCV.,* 85–91.]

Mar. 1. **1231.** An Act of the Assembly of Jamaica authorising the free importation of negroes in all ships qualified according to the Acts of Navigation and Trade. "Passed the 1st day of March 167$\frac{3}{4}$." *Two copies.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 15, 16.]

Mar. 3–15. **1232.** Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica. Several Acts read and passed.

Mar. 4.—Acts read and passed and sent to the Governor and Council, some of them returned. That the Governor be desired to commission some persons to inquire into alleged abuses by the Provost-Marshal of his prisoners.

Mar. 5.—Acts read and passed. Voted on petition of Mr. Scarlett that he receive 100*l.* out of the Treasury, and 10*l.* per year during his residence here. On a message from the Governor and Council that suppressing the lawyers would be very inconvenient, voted that they ought nevertheless to be suppressed.

Mar. 10.—Acts read and passed.

Mar. 11.—The Act of Revenue considered with several amendments; other Acts read and passed.

Mar. 12.—Acts read and passed. The Acts of Revenue and Suppression of Lawyers to continue in force for one and the same time.

167$\frac{4}{5}$.

Mar. 13.—Acts read and passed An Act against incontinent living voted not to pass on the third reading.

Mar. 14.—Act read third time and passed. The Governor to be desired to make up the sum voted in the Act of Revenue to Mr. Thornton, the Provost-Marshal, to 50*l.* for his pains and charges in serving writs for election of several Assemblies.

Mar. 15.—The Assembly sent for by the Governor, who, having signed the Acts and delivered them to the Speaker, desired the Assembly to adjourn for a time, which they did, till 11th May. 8 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXVII., fo.* 95–98.]

Mar. 4. Barbadoes. **1233.** The President and Council of Barbadoes to (the Council for Trade and Plantations). Wrote by the St. David and also by Capt. Hayles, since which they have continued in great peace and health, but, by the interruption of trade by the war, are in great want of all things, especially provisions, which has been augmented by an unusual drought. Again beseech them to intercede with his Majesty that powder, match, and small-arms be speedily sent them. By the ships that came under convoy of the Portland were sent provisions and stores for the St. David and Garland, the one being gone for England, and the other for New England to victual, said victuals and stores were received on shore till order be sent how to dispose of them, but the provisions decaying apace, they were sold, and have used the produce for payment of the bills Capt. Wyborne of the Garland drew on them from New England for provisions he took up there, of all which they have given account to the Commissioners of the Navy. Had thoughts of desiring the Assembly that the provisions taken up in New England might be paid for by the island, but the excise on liquors is already pre-engaged for debts, so thought it more for his Majesty's service to pay the bills as above said than to burden the people with a tax, who, besides dearth of provisions, labour under many other hardships, and on whom must speedily fall the charge of the repair of the fortifications which they are accomplishing. *Signed by* Sir P. Colleton, J. Willoughby, Hen. Drax, Hen. Hawley, Dan. Searle, Hen. Walrond, Thos. Wardall. Sam. Farmer, Sam. Newton, and John Sparke. *Endorsed by* Locke, "Barbadoes. The Council to the Council of Plantations." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 17.]

Mar. 4. **1234.** Copy of preceding. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 176, 177.]

Mar. 4. **1235.** Minutes of Council of Antigua. Ordered, that storehouse-keepers be established in every division, under oath that they use no weights and scales not allowed by the clerk of the market; that with reference to an Act formerly passed that tobacco made on the island should be brought to the public storehouses under penalty of forfeiture, no person buy or sell goods by weight and measure not tried and allowed by the clerk of the market, which weights and measures are to be brought to the said clerk, under a penalty. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 55*.]

1674.
Mar. 6.
Whitehall.

1236. Petition of William Helyar, Esq., of East Coker, county Somerset, to the King. One Daniel Fitch, late of Jamaica, merchant, deceased, was possessed by patent from the Governor, dated in January 1667–8, of 400 acres of woodland in that island, which petitioner about November 1671 purchased of Francis Fitch, his son and heir, then in England. But before petitioner could get possession Sir Thomas Lynch, the Governor, without any colour of right, about July 1672 seized said woodland into his own hands, and refuses to restore same. Petitioner has been a great sufferer for adhering to his Majesty's father in the late war, and prays his Majesty to command Sir Thos. Lynch to restore said 400 acres to petitioner, with his just damages. With reference to the Lords of Trade and Plantations to examine and report what is fit to be done. *Endorsed by* John Locke, "Rec^{d} & read in Council 6th Mar. 167¾." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 18; *see also Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII.*, 169.]

Mar. 7.
Nevis.

1237. Gov. Stapleton to the Council for Trade and Plantations. The cowardly giving away of the Laurel of Plymouth, whose master had a packet for their Lordships, to a pitiful Dutch brigantine, makes him write the third time what he sent by the Unity in answer to their particulars of the 20th March 1673. Sends copies of all he sent by the Laurel. The Dutch privateers from Curaçoa are very thick hereabouts, and have lately chased two merchantmen ashore, one protected by their great and small shot got clear, the other homeward bound was cut from the Road, the master running her ashore on the rocks, before the enemy should have her. Presumes to represent that his Majesty in his Customs of these islands loses what might bear the charge of a frigate or two, besides the losses of his subjects by the Dutch, who so often take our vessels laden with sugar, indigo, and tobacco. The French, if they have but five or six vessels going or coming, have a frigate at least for convoy. Begs perusal of a copy of his by the Laurel. *In margin*, "Rec^{d} with orders of the Assembly & certificates of "collectors of the Customs concerning entries of 4½ per cent., being "in answer to the farmers comp^{ts} of a failure in the said entries." *Endorsed*, "Rec^{d} 29th April. Read in comm^{tee} 8 May /74." *Annexed*,

1237. I. Gov. Stapleton to the Council for Trade and Plantations. Hopes before this comes to their hands they have received his answer to the several particulars and a map of St. Christopher's: sends a copy, and other papers passed betwixt M. de Baas and himself: he has always one excuse or other for not appearing on St. Christopher's to decide differences. By his Majesty's letter of the 4th April last it is expressed that notwithstanding his Majesty's grant to Col. Strode for collecting the duty of 4½ per cent., the inhabitants and merchants refuse the same, not permitting the officers to weigh the sugars before shipped. Assures their Lordships that this is not so, as by the certificates of Col. Strode's sub-commissioners

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hereto annexed and the several orders of Court may plainly appear. The collectors may weigh when they please, but hitherto have not erected beams in the places appointed, agreeing very well with those that ship. The rent may be well paid and the Farmer a gainer if he has faithful officers, only in St. Christopher's, where the King has commanded there should be no 4½ per cent. paid for three years from the 25th March 1672; which favour is of little advantage to the planters, who are in no shipping condition, and can buy nothing the cheaper for it. Prays that the two companies at St. Christopher's may have their arrears paid, and be established in some continual way of payment. It will not be of any credit for them to have the name of soldiers and go naked, as some do, and in time of service may run to the French and Dutch. Implores their assistance in other particulars, which he has offered to Lord Arlington. P.S. "Copy of my letter sent by the Laurel of Plymouth." Nevis, 1674, Feb. 3.

1237. II. Order of the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Nevis, upon petition presented by several merchants and others touching the 4½ per cent.: That the former contract made with Tho. Bradgate, commissioner, that custom be paid for 1,300 lbs. sugar per butt shipped off, stand good, or otherwise that the customer set up beams and scales and sealed weights at all places nominated by Francis Lord Willoughby for lawful ports, the merchants being allowed tare according to the rules of the Custom Houses in England. 1672, July 5.

1237. III. Similar order on petition of Jos. Martyn, sub-commissioner for the 4½ per cent., touching the erecting of beams and scales: That said Martyn shall take the butts as formerly at 1,300 lbs. sugar per butt, according to the orders of 18th January 1671 and 5th July 1672, or otherwise erect beams and scales at the five several ports for shipping. 1673, May 9.

1237. IV. Certificate of Thomas Bradgate, commissioner of the King's duty of 4½ per cent. in the Leeward Islands, that he has always received said duty without let or hindrance, and no one has ever refused to make due entries in the Custom House and pay said duty. 1673, July 25.

1237. V. Similar certificate of Joseph Martyn, sub-commissioner and chief collector of the King's duty of 4½ per cent. 1673, Sept. 25.

1237. VI. Similar certificate of Joseph Crispe and Harvey Ekins to same effect, except as to St. Christopher's, where his Majesty had commanded that no impost should be paid for three years. 1673, Oct. 8.

Nos. III., IV., V., VI. are endorsed by John Locke, Nevis, Leeward Islands. Rec^{d} 29 April 1674. *Together*, 7 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 19. 19. I.–VI.; *see also Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIV.*, 181–2.]

1674.
(8 Mar.) **1238.** Report of the Council for Trade and Plantations to the King. In pursuance of his Majesty's reference of 19th November last on petition of Edwin Steed, Provost-Marshal of Barbadoes (*see ante*, No. 1167), not having been able to get such evidence as can make out fully to themselves either the matter of fact or right, offer it as their opinion that the Governor now going to Barbadoes have particular instructions with the advice of the Council there. (1.) To inquire how Henry Walrond behaved himself on Mr. Steed's demand to have his Majesty's letters patents read in open court, and whether he refused so to do, as alleged, and that he do therein in relation to his Majesty's honour what shall seem fit. (2.) And to inform himself what fees, perquisites, and other rights have formerly belonged to Provosts-Marshal of Barbadoes, and particularly whether they have right to nominate the under-marshals in the respective courts, and if so, to invest said Edwin Steed in the same, and in all rights, privileges, and prerogatives belonging to him by virtue of said letters patents. 2 *pp.* *Signed by* Shaftesbury, T. Culpeper, Rich. Gorges, William Hickman, and H. Slingesby. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 20.] *See also* a copy with Mem. that this report was delivered to Mr. Sec. Coventry by Mr. Locke on 8th March 1674. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 71, 72.]

Mar. 11. **1239.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered, that Capt. Wyborne receive out of the magazine for H.M.S. Garland 20 barrels powder and 50 weight of match, and Capt. Delavall for the Eagle 100 saker shot; and that the Commissioners for fortifications under the Act of 31 March 1671, appear next Tuesday to give account of their proceedings, and that ——— (*sic*), a constable of the Hole precincts, who was employed by them to collect part of the duty on coppers and stills, also attend with account of what he has so received and how he has disposed of same. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 263.]

Mar. 13. **1240.** Warrant to [the Attorney-General ?]. Whereas by letters patent in the 12th year of his Majesty's reign, his Majesty granted to John Dawes the offices of Secretary and Clerk of the Courts of Barbadoes, and whereas Richd Morley, Gent., has informed his Majesty that said John Dawes is willing to surrender said grant, and prays for a new grant to himself. It is his Majesty's pleasure that he prepare a Bill containing a grant of the offices of Secretary of Barbadoes, Secretary to the Governor and Council, Secretary to the Council, and Clerk of the Courts there to said Richd. Morley for life, to execute the same by himself or his sufficient deputies, with all profits and privileges thereto belonging. 1 *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXVI., p.* 347.]

1241. MS. Volume containing the "Laws enacted by Sir Thomas Lynch at Jamaica in Feb^{y} 167$\frac{3}{4}$," with the Table of Titles of the Acts therein contained, viz.:—(1.) An Act for ascertaining the number of Assembly men; (2.) for dividing his Majesty's island of Jamaica into several parishes and precincts; (3.) for raising a

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public revenue out of the strong liquors and other goods of the production of foreign plantations imported or to be imported into this island, and for the disposal thereof; (4.) for the better maintenance of the ministry; (5.) for better amending and repairing and keeping clear the common highways and known broad paths within this island leading to church and market, and for laying out new highways, and turning old highways, where it shall be needful; (6.) for the speedy taking out of patents, and better adjusting and more easy collecting the quitrents of this his Majesty's island; (7.) for the good governing of servants, and ordering the rights between masters and servants; (8.) for the better ordering and governing of negro slaves; (9.) authorising the free importation of negroes in all ships qualified according to the Acts of Navigation and Trade; (10.) for settling the militia; (11.) for establishing the Supreme Court of Judicature in the town of St. Jago de la Vega; (12.) for regulating of the fees of the several offices of the island; (13.) for foreign attachments; (14.) for the regulating of the Marshal's proceedings in the levying of executions; (15.) empowering his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in this island to decide all pleas and differences between party and party not exceeding the value of forty shillings; (16.) for confirmation of divers Acts and orders heretofore made; (17.) empowering the secretary to take security of the masters of ships, &c.; (18.) requiring the enrolment of deeds for prevention of fraudulent conveyances; (19.) declaring the laws of England in force in this island; (20.) against sueing any person for foreign debts within five years after the arrival here; (21.) for the better suppressing the multiplicity of lawsuits; (22.) for quieting of all persons' estates against dormant titles; (23.) against excessive usury; (24.) for the speedy remedying of nuisances on Port Royal, and to prevent spreading fire thereon; (25.) for rating meat sold by retail; (26.) to prevent the trusting of seamen, &c.; (27.) to prevent the retailing of strong liquors by unlicensed persons; (28.) to prevent fraud and deceit in the makers and sellers of rum; (29.) against tippling, cursing, and swearing; (30.) declaring it felony without benefit of clergy to steal away any boat, canoe, or other vessel; (31.) for regulating the freight of boats; (32.) prohibiting the transportation of several commodities out of this island, being in a growing condition; (33.) for the anniversary celebrating the tenth day of May for ever, as a thanksgiving for the success and conquest made and obtained on his most sacred Majesty's island of Jamaica; (34.) for toleration in matters of religion; (35.) empowering the churchwardens of St. Katherine's to receive 12*d.* per ton for all goods made up in cask that are landed on or shipped from the bridge at Passage Fort, for maintaining and repairing the same; (36) for compensation of the loss of Mr. Nicholas Scarlett by his pursuit of the rebellious negroes at Lygonee; (37.) for preventing abuses by surveyors in running out land; (38.) for encouragement to Mr. James Lassells for the sugar-mill he lately contrived; (39.) for prevention of such damages as may happen by fire; (40.) for preserving the savannas and small plantations; (41.) for regulation

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of hunting; (42.) for preservation of cattle; (43.) for encouraging the building of a town at Old Harbour; (44.) for encouragement to shipping to take in lading at Port St. Thomas; (45.) for establishing the current price of money; (46.) for recovery of such moneys as were subscribed to for building a half-moon at Bonham's Point, that are not yet paid; and (47.) for the appointing trustees for the sale of Mr. Tothill's estate and payment of his debts. *Together. 455 pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIX.*; *see also Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXVII.*, 100–138.]

Mar. 14. St. Jago de la Vega. **1242.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. The above Acts, the titles only of which are given, having been read and passed three times in both Houses, were [with the exception of No. 18], presented by the Speaker and Assembly to be signed by the Governor. Which Acts having been signed, the Assembly were desired to adjourn till the 11th May, their vote that the Provost-Marshal receive 50*l.* out of the public treasury for his extraordinary attendance and trouble having first been concurred with. *4 pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.*, 364–368.]

Mar. 17. **1243.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered that the Garland, Capt. John Wyborne, sail with the Eagle and the fleet of ships bound for England to the latitude of 18, and thence return to windward of this island. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 264.]

Mar. 17. **1244.** Paper presented to the Committee of Council for Trade and Plantations by Mr. Gorge. Plantations on the continent of America or large islands which swallow up great numbers of people, and are able to produce both food and raiment for their livelihood, are doubtless rather injurious than profitable to this kingdom. But with Barbadoes and the Caribbee Islands it is otherwise, Barbadoes being managed with 5,000 English, who have purchased 70,000 negroes, and are supplied with a great part of their provisions and all their clothing, household stuff, horses, &c., from England, to the value of above 300,000*l.* per annum; these few English employ 200 ships yearly, with 6,000 seamen, and the other islands proportionable, and bring home a native commodity to England of 600,000*l.* per annum, great part whereof is yearly exported, and is no small help to the balance of trade of the nation. Upon the sugar plantations chiefly depends the Guinea trade also. By which it appears that 'tis the interest of England to encourage these small sugar plantations, and if possible to anticipate other nations their competitors. In order whereto it is offered that whereas of late years few English servants transport themselves to the sugar plantations, which stand in great need of white men to keep their vast number of negroes in subjection and defend the islands, and since many thousands of Scotch seek employment with foreign princes, many of whom might be induced to go to these plantations, where they would be ready for his Majesty's service in time of need, therefore that Scotland may be permitted to trade with the sugar plantations as Ireland has; and also that provisions and manufactures may be exported thither from the ports of England free of duties as

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formerly, said plantations being members of England. *Endorsed by* John Locke, "Plantations," *and in another hand*, Mr. Gorge, his paper about the Plantations. Read in Council March 17, 1674. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 21.]

Mar. 18. **1245.** Order of the Council for Trade and Plantations. That John Locke, Esq., treasurer, pay to Thos. Roe, door-keeper to this Council, forty shillings. [*Col. Entry Bk., XCIV., p.* 117.]

Mar. 19. **1246.** Warrant to the Attorney-General. To prepare a Bill to pass the Great Seal for erecting an office for the receipt of duties payable to his Majesty in respect of wines, spirits, and other liquors sugar, indigo, tobacco, and caviare imported into Jamaica, and of the duty of tonnage upon shipping there, and of the duties payable for licenses to sell liquors, and also quitrents, fines payable to his Majesty, his heirs and successors in that island; and for granting said office to Tho. Martyn, Esq., and Leonard Compear, of London, or their sufficient deputies, for their lives and the life of the longest liver, with the same fees and advantages as Reginald Wilson, merchant. Samuel Warren, Col. Robert Freeman, and Capt. John Boarden, or any others had for the collection of same. ¾ *p. See No.* 1260. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XL., p.* 172.]

(Mar. 20.) **1247.** Proposals of William Earl of Sterling, Ferdinando Gorges, and Robt. Mason to the King. Are the Proprietors of three of the principal Provinces in New England, and willing to surrender their patent to the King for his service and the good of the kingdom, whereby the King will have a right to send over one general Governor for the three Provinces and settle a moderate government suitable to the condition of the people, which will be a means to hinder the further encroachments of the Boston Corporation and also to reduce them under the King's Government, very much to the profit of the King and of the people there. In consideration thereof and of the large sums spent by their ancestors in planting the colony they desire new grants from the King of a third of all customs, rents, fines, and other profits levied in the Provinces or some other reasonable compensation. Underwritten is the King's reference, signed by Sec. Coventry, to the Committee of Foreign Plantations to make their report to his Majesty, who will then further declare his pleasure. 20 March 1674. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 22.]

Mar. 20. **1248.** Two copies of the preceding. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 23, 24; *see also Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIV., p.* 80.]

Mar. 23. **1249.** Report of the Council for Trade and Plantations to the King. His Majesty having in the 5th Article of the Treaty at Westminster 9–19 Feb. 1673–4 taken particular care that his subjects in Surinam should have liberty to depart whenever he should send for them; their Lordships offer that his Majesty send immediately to the States-General for authentic letters giving their Governor of Surinam positive orders to execute said Article according to the full intent thereof, without any manner of equivocation;

and that said letters be obtained with all possible speed and a duplicate dispatched by an advice boat with notice to the English in Surinam that his Majesty's ships for their transportation will be there by the 1st August next at furthest; for which purpose two vessels should be sent of the same burden as those formerly sent, the English there with their negroes being about 700. Further advise that his Majesty's Minister in Holland be instructed to endeavour that the orders of the States-General to the Governor be particular in the following points:—(1.) That he suffer all persons thereto deputed by his Majesty to have free liberty to converse with the English as to their removal; (2.) that the English be permitted to sell their estates, pay their debts, and commute their goods with all freedom, and that no laws or orders be made to the prejudice of those willing to remove; (3.) that the English may discount to their creditors so much as is owing them from responsible persons remaining in the country; (4.) that his Majesty's ships sent at this or any other time be not limited in their stay to a shorter time than two months, which they conceive to be as little as those affairs may require; (5.) that nothing be done which directly or indirectly may hinder the departure of any of his Majesty's subjects there willing to remove; and that his Majesty's Minister in Holland get duplicates of the States' letter to be sent away before by the advice boat. *In Locke's hand,* Memorand. This advice was delivered by Mr. Locke to my Lord Arlington 24° March 1673–4. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. LXXVII.,* 61–63, *and No. XCIV.,* 103, 104.]

Mar. 23.
Villiers House.
1250. The Council for Trade and Plantations to Sir Thomas Lynch, Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica. Send enclosed copy of Helyar's petition (*see ante, No.* 1236) and his Majesty's reference, and desire by the first opportunity he will send the full state of the case, and particularly whether Mr. Helyar or anybody in his name has had recourse to any of the Courts of justice there for the recovery of the lands mentioned in said petition, and, if so, whether the ordinary course of law has been any way obstructed and justice delayed or refused. *Endorsed by* John Locke. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 25.] *See also* another copy with Mem. That this letter was delivered by Mr. Locke to Mr. Helyar 24th March 1674. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII.,* 170.]

Mar. 23.
1251. Draught Commission for the Earl of Carlisle, appointed by his Majesty Governor of Jamaica, offered to his Majesty by the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations. [The name of Lord Vaughan has been inserted beneath the King's title.] James Banister, Thomas Modyford, John Coape, Thomas Freeman, Thomas Ballard, William Ivy, Robert Byndlos, Charles Whitefield, Thomas Fuller, Anthony Collier, Hender Molesworth, and John White, Esquires, appointed of the Council, which is to consist of 12 persons, seven to be a quorum. Vacancies to be certified to his Majesty by the first opportunity, meantime the Governor to fill up the number to nine, and no more, out of the principal freeholders of the island. With power to administer the oaths to each of the Council and

Deputy Governor, and to suspend or expel any member of Council. Also with consent of the Council to call general assemblies of the freeholders, according to the custom of the island, whose representatives, duly elected, shall have power, with consent of the Governor and Council, to make laws, as near as may be agreeable to those of England, which shall be of force for two years, and no more, unless confirmed by his Majesty. To exercise a negative voice in the passing of all laws; to dissolve all general or representative assemblies. With consent of the Council, to establish courts of judicature, and appoint judges, justices, sheriffs, and other necessary officers, transmitting copies of all establishments for his Majesty's approval; to pardon offences before or after sentence, treason or wilful murder excepted, in which cases he may grant reprieves till his Majesty's pleasure be known; to present to churches, chapels, and other ecclesiastical benefices; to levy and arm persons under his Government for resisting enemies by land or sea, and transport them to any of his Majesty's Plantations in America for defence of the same from invasion of enemies, and to execute all things which to a captain-general belong. To raise and build cities, boroughs, towns, and fortifications, and arm them, or demolish or dismantle them; to erect a Court of Admiralty, and exercise all powers of a vice-admiral in those seas according to Commission and Instructions from Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England; to grant lands on moderate quitrents, to hold fairs and markets, and appoint ports and havens, customhouses, warehouses. But not to dispose of any office granted by his Majesty under the great seal. All inhabitants of the island to be obedient to him, and in his absence to the Deputy Governor, who shall exercise all powers hereby granted. In case he shall happen to die or be absent, and there be no Deputy Governor upon the place, the present Council of Jamaica to take upon them the Government and execute this commission. And further his Majesty declares that his commission of 5th January 1671, constituting Sir Thos. Lynch Lieut.-Governor of said island, shall henceforth cease. (*Mem. in margin*, "this clause was left out.") And lastly to hold office during his Majesty's pleasure. *Signed by* Earl of Shaftesbury, Richard Lord Gorges, Sir Wm. Hickman, Sir Hump. Winche, H. Slingesby, and Ed. Waller. *Corrections by* John Locke. 13 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 26; *see also Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII.*, 171–177.]

Mar. 23. **1252.** Draft Instructions for the Earl of Carlisle, Capt.-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica, offered to his Majesty by the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations. [N.B. The name of Lord Vaughan has also been inserted beneath the King's title.] (1.) To repair with all speed to Jamaica. (2.) Call together the Council, cause his commission to be published. (3.) Administer the oaths to the Council; (4.) and communicate these his instructions. (5.) The members of said Council to enjoy freedom of debate and vote; and (6.) in choosing them, as also judges, justices, and sheriffs, to take care that they be men of estate and abilities, and not necessitous people, or much in debt. (7.) To prevent arbitrary removals of judges and justices, no limitation of time to be expressed in their commissions. (8.) No members of Council to be judges so long as they serve in the Council. (9.) In case of suspension or expulsion of any member of the Council, the reasons with the charges and proofs and their answers to be forthwith transmitted to his Majesty; (10.) also the names and quality of any put into the Council. (11.) Not to displace any judge, justice, sheriff, or other officer without sufficient cause, or execute himself or by deputy any of said offices, or suffer any person to execute more offices than one by deputy. (12.) All officers upon misbehaviour to be by advice of the Council suspended or discharged. (13.) To regulate salaries and fees. (14.) Give encouragement to persons of different opinions in religion to transport themselves thither, to dispense with the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to those bearing any part in the Government, except the members and officers of the Council and all judges and justices, finding some other way of securing their allegiance; and in no other case to suffer any man to be molested in the exercise of his religion, so he be content with a quiet enjoyment thereof, not giving offence or scandal to the Government; but his Majesty obliges him in his own house and family to the profession of the Protestant religion as established in England, and the recommending of it to all others as far as may consist with the peace of the island. (15.) Drunkenness, debauchery, swearing, and blasphemy to be discountenanced and punished, and none to be admitted to public employment whose ill-fame may bring scandal thereon. (16.) No man's life, member, freehold goods, to be taken away or harmed but by established laws not repugnant to those of England. (17.) Copies of all laws now made or hereafter to be made to be transmitted to his Majesty by the first opportunity. (18.) No law to be re-enacted without his Majesty's confirmation except on very urgent occasion, and no such re-enacted law to be enacted again on any occasion. (19.) To take care that all planters and Christian servants be well provided with arms, listed under officers, and mustered and trained for defence of the island. (20.) That these musters and trainings be not an unnecessary impediment to the planters. (21.) To take an inventory of all arms, ammunition, and stores remaining in any of his Majesty's magazines or garrisons in the island, and send account thereof yearly to his Majesty. (22.) To demand an account from Sir Thos. Lynch, how the arms, ammunition, and stores have been disposed of, and for his better information he shall receive an account of what has been issued out of his Majesty's office of Ordnance, and also an account of what has been bought by Sir Thomas with public moneys, and the same to transmit to his Majesty. (23.) To take into his custody the powder, arms, and ammunition sent with him, and agree with the Master of the Ordnance how his Majesty may be reimbursed. (24.) In case of distress in any of his Majesty's Plantations, on application of the Governor thereof to assist with what aid Jamaica can spare. (25.) No Custom to be laid on goods imported or exported for 14 years from 18th

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February 1671. (26.) To take care that entries be made of all goods imported and exported, whence and whither, and transmit a yearly account to his Majesty. (27.) Also a yearly account of rates and duties payable on goods imported or exported, and what revenues arise to his Majesty, and to use his best endeavours in their improvement. (28.) To send account of how his Majesty's fifteenths and other duties have been disposed of since Sir Thos. Lynch's taking the government. (29.) To suppress the engrossing of commodities if it tend to the prejudice of freedom of commerce, settling such regulations therein as may be most acceptable to the generality of the inhabitants. (30.) To give encouragement to merchants bringing trade to the island, and in particular to the Royal African Company. (31.) His Majesty willing to recommend to the company that the island have a constant supply of merchantable negroes at moderate rates, to take special care that payment be duly made. (32.) To give account yearly of the yearly supply of negroes and the rates. (33.) Likewise an account of the number of inhabitants, as well masters as servants and slaves, also a yearly account of their increase or decrease, and how many are fit to bear arms in the militia. (34.) With consent of his Council to appoint convenient markets and fairs. (35.) Cause a survey to be taken of all considerable landing-places and harbours, and erect necessary fortifications at the public charge there. (35.) And whereas in his instructions to Sir Thomas Modyford and Sir Thos. Lynch, his Majesty was pleased to suspend the setting apart of 400,000 acres of land for his royal revenue, before anything be done further therein to inform himself what lands there are yet undisposed of, and to inform his Majesty whether it may be necessary to continue that suspension or not, and if he find no reason, then to set apart and dispose of for his Majesty's best profit such lands as he shall think fit. (37.) To forbear taking advantage of any penalties or forfeitures against any of the present planters or inhabitants, for not manuring or planting their lands according to the times limited, till he hath represented the true state of that affair to his Majesty. (38.) To contrive that plantations be near together, that the sea coast be first planted, and, when there is opportunity that the planters build near together. (39.) That the wild cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep be preserved: to prohibit or license hunters as shall be judged requisite. (40.) Also to encourage the improvement of cacao walks, the plantation of sugars and indigo, the planting and curing of vanillas, and the repairing of the houses in St. Jago. (41.) All servants coming or transported to Jamaica to serve their masters four years, and every person transporting servants, for every such servant to have 30 acres of land, and every servant at the end of his term to have 30 acres of land. (42.) For better administration of justice, to endeavour to pass a law to set the value of men's estates under which they shall not be capable of serving as jurors. (43.) To give account from time to time of the wants and defects of the island, and its chief products and industries. (44.) The strength of its bordering neighbours by sea and land, and what correspondence is kept with them. (45.) Care-

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fully to observe all the articles of the peace of Madrid, 8–18th July 1670. (46.) In case of injuries done to any of his Majesty's subjects by any of those of the King of Spain, to give account with all speed, and not permit reparation to be sought in any other way that is agreed in said articles. (47.) Anything for the advantage or security of the island which is not herein provided for, with the advice of Council to take present order for, giving his Majesty notice; (48.) provided he do not declare war without his Majesty's particular command. *Signed by* the Earl of Shaftesbury, and five others as in above Commission. 18 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 27.]

March 23. **1253.** Copy of preceding. With marginal note. N.B. It appears by the first paragraph of the 35th page of the 1st Volume of Entries relating to Jamaica (called in the stile of the office the rough books) that this Commission (and Instructions) did not take place according to its date, his Lordship not being in reality Governor of Jamaica till 1678. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII.*, 177–185.]

March 23. **1254.** Draft Commission for Colonel Morgan, appointed by his Majesty Deputy Governor of Jamaica, during pleasure, and Commander-in-Chief within said island. With the same powers in the absence or disability of the Governor, as said Governor has granted to him, and all powers, dignities, profits and advantages to the place of Deputy Governor belonging. *Endorsed*, "March 167¾." 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 28; *see also Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII.*, 185, 186.]

March 23. **1255.** Draft Instructions for Colonel Morgan, Deputy Governor of Jamaica, offered to his Majesty by the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations. (1.) With all convenient speed to repair to Jamaica; and (2.) in the absence of the Governor-in-Chief to call together the Council and cause his Commission as well as that of the Governor-in-Chief to be solemnly published, and to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and an oath for the due execution of his office. (3.) In the absence of the Governor to do such things as, by his Majesty's instructions, said Governor is authorised to do. With Mem. That Mr. Locke delivered the foregoing drafts of Commissions and Instructions for the Earl of Carlisle and Colonel Morgan sealed to Mr. Bridgeman for the Earl of Arlington. 27th March 167¾. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII.*, 189.]

March 23.
Whitehall. **1256.** Humble thanks and supplications of the Deputy Governor, Council and Representatives of St. Christopher's to the King. Acknowledge his Majesty's manifold favours in restoring their estates, redeeming them out of the power of their enemies, continuing at great charge two companies of soldiers, furnishing them with cannon ammunition and other necessaries of war, taking off the duty of 4½ per cent. for some time, and placing over them a person of so much worth as their present General; and being doubly his Majesty's subjects, not only by national duty and allegiance, but by redemption, they implore his Majesty to continue his favours and to

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take into consideration a very powerful attempt lately made by a fleet of Duch men-of-war against them where it pleased God to assist them in a successful defence, and that they of all his subjects in America are most liable to attempts not only from abroad, but by being mixed with foreign nations at home, do not move more for their own safeties than for his Majesty's honour, this island being the first of the Caribbees that was settled under his Majesty's authority. *Signed by* Wm. Willet, Hen. Crooke, John Estridge, John Crooke and Roger Elrington of the Council, and Robert Cave, Rich. Bespich, Rich. Warner, and nine others of the Assembly Underwritten is a reference from the King to the Council for Trade and Plantations to report what they think fit to be done when his Majesty will declare his further pleasure. Whitehall, 1674, March 23. [*Col. Entry Bk., XCIV.*, 84-85.]

March 26. **1257.** Petition of the Representatives of the islands of St. Christopher's, Nevis, Montserrat, and Antigua to the King. That newly breathing from the hard pressures of the late war, petitioners last year laded 100 sail of ships for England, which blooming hopes were this year blasted for want of ships to transport their commodities; which petitioners impute only to the timorousness of the merchants to adventure their ships in these dangerous times of war without some provision for their defence, many having this year been surprised by Dutch privateers, which, by reason of his Majesty's ships lying at Barbadoes, were driven down to Leeward. Pray his Majesty for this year to spare them a small frigate or two to convoy the merchantmen and scour the coast; and further to give encouragement to merchants to bring what white people may be spared, that they may be enabled to stand in the balance with their powerful neighbours, who are yearly supplied with four or five good ships of war to their great encouragement; and especially that his Majesty would lay an injunction on the African Company to send them some considerable quantity of negroes in respect of the great quantity of unsettled land for whose good payment and honest entertainment they are ready to engage their estates and fortunes. Humbly thank his Majesty for accepting them into his protection by Lord Fras. Willoughby's Act of the 4½ per cent., which they request may be continued in the full and due tenor thereof, and that the seal lost by their former General may be renewed to their present General Wm. Stapleton, whose worth commands their pens to supplicate for his continuance; but what raises their hearts "to an (o altitudo), is that his Majesty has left his proffer of " farming that impost. Pray his Majesty to lend a favourable ear " to their agent, who has full instructions to attend his Majesty's " Commissioners. *Signed by* John Estridge, The. Loverawne, Walter " Symonds, Jno. Nethway, Anth. Hodges, and John Bramley. " *Underwritten is a* Reference to the Council for Trade and Plantations to report what they think fit to be done when his Majesty " will declare his further pleasure. Whitehall, 1674, March 26. " *Endorsed by John Locke* Leeward Islands, Petition 26 March 1674, " and in another hand brought to the Council the 3rd of April 1674 "by Mr. Slingsby." 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 29; *see also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.,* 81–83.]

Mar. 31.
Whitehall.

1258. Warrant to the Attorney-General. To prepare a Bill containing a Commission to John Lord Vaughan to be Governor of Jamaica. Being the Draft Commission to the Earl of Carlisle (Lord Vaughan) (*see ante, No.* 1251); but the name of Thomas Freeman is omitted from the list of the Council, and a blank left. 8 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 99–102.]

Apr. 3.

1259. Commission to John Lord Vaughan to be Governor of Jamaica. Two copies, one copy with two marginal columns, containing a short abstract and also an abridgment of each of the 31 Articles. 8½ *pp.* 1674, Dec. 3. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 30 *and No.* 82; *see also Col. Entry Bks., No. XXIX.,* 1–11, *and No. XCV.,* 1–11.]

Apr. 3.
Westminster.

1260. Letters Patent to Thos. Martyn and Leonard Compeare, or their deputies, for their lives and the life of the longer liver. Granting the office of Receiver of duties, impositions, quitrents, fines, forfeitures, and escheats payable to his Majesty in Jamaica, with the same fees, profits, and advantages as Reginald Wilson, Samuel Warren, Col. Robert Freeman, and Capt. John Boarden, or any of them had; the Governor and all officers to assist them therein. Provided that if said Thos. Martyn and Leonard Compeare intermeddle with said office before giving security, these presents to become void. *See ante, No.* 1264. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 31.]

Apr. 7–9.

1261. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. The Assembly attending, the President of the Council told the Speaker of the wants wherewith to proceed on the fortifications, the "calculate" appearing greater than was expected about the quarry of stone; also the want of necessaries for repairing the Garland. The Speaker presented a paper, desiring that an Act made about settling the Clerks and Marshals of the Courts and their fees be recorded in the Secretary's office, it being pretended that it was negligently or willingly omitted, as well in the Assembly as in the Secretary's books.

Apr. 8.—The Assembly attending desired the Board to take some care about the land at the stepping stones, and brought a paper about satisfying for mending damaged powder, and an address about making void the orders about the Clerks' places of the Common Pleas lately issued to the Judges. The President also desired they would provide wherewith to perfect the fortifications to which Col. Codrington, their Speaker, replied that they would do nothing till they received answer to said papers; whereupon the Board thought fit to draw up the following answer, vizt.:—The President and Council are not sensible that there was ever any suspension of the Secretary's patents by any former Governor, or that there is any such law as the Assembly mention, nor do they know of any dangerous consequences to the island by having the King grant the Secretary's, Provost-Marshal's, and Clerks' and Marshals' places of

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the Courts, since on any misdemeanour such officers are to be suspended, nor do they know of any former address on the matter. And they desire the Assembly to believe that they are not less tender of his Majesty's laws and the good of the place than themselves, and to consider that their powers of making laws are derived from the King's patent only, which laws cease to be so on signification of his Majesty's disapproval; that his Majesty has granted power to Mr. Dawes to appoint clerks of the Court, and to the Provost to appoint marshals, that his Majesty by mandamus commanded this patent to be admitted by President Walrond and Council. That Wm. Lord Willoughby before his first coming endeavoured to have these patents repealed, but the King in open Council declared he would have his patents obeyed. That, before his last coming, he declared the same with some anger; and that in the Commission for the present Government the King has expressly restrained the Governor from granting any of the patent offices. From all which they believe the King will dissent to any law made against the patents, the Assembly is desired to consider that it will be extremely ill-taken by his Majesty if they should go about to restrain his Majesty from the power of gratifying such of his subjects with offices as he shall think have merited them of him, and may induce his Majesty to debar themselves of privileges they have enjoyed by his favour.

Apr. 9.—Order brought by the Assembly for supplying Capt. Wyborne with provisions for H.M.S. Garland, and answer to above paper about the Provost-Marshal's patent. They said they were adjourned till Tuesday seven weeks. Ordered that what remains due upon the Bills drawn on the President and Council by Capt. Wyborne for victualling and fitting H.M.S. Garland, in New England, be forthwith paid by the Treasurer out of the 53,000 lbs. sugar granted for that purpose 10th July last, the sale of his Majesty's provisions not having yielded sufficient to satisfy said Bills. 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 265–268.]

Apr. 10. Exeter House. **1262.** Earl of Shaftesbury to Capt. John Wentworth, Governor of New Providence and the rest of the Bahama Islands. Has both in the settlement of the island and the constituting the Company of Adventurers taken so particular a care of him that the Earl presumes to have some authority with him and that he will follow his Lordship's directions for the right ordering of their affairs and the plantation there which it is designed to make a considerable and flourishing one. Shows him how to encourage the Adventurers to continue their supplies by not allowing any braziletto to be cut, nor amber, nor other of their royalties to be sent out of Providence, but in the Company's ships or by direction of their agent, and that it is not intended to restrain the liberty of the planters' trade in the selling of their own commodities. Hopes he will allay those jealousies which Capt. Darrell raised to serve his own ends, and not serve his purpose to the prejudice of the Company in which Shaftesbury has got Capt. Wentworth so good a share. If they can get an inlet to the Spanish trade, he himself can readily judge how con-

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siderable a tenth part of that may be to him. [*Shaftesbury Papers Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 137, 138.]

Apr. 10.
Exeter House.
Shaftesbury Papers.

1263. Earl of Shaftesbury to his assured loving friend Mr. Fisher. By his letter to the Company of Adventurers which his Lordship liked well, thinks him an honest careful man, and one that will deserve their encouragement. Has therefore made choice of him to give an account of the rarities and other observable things in the Bahama Islands. Desires him to send the description and names of the strange plants, birds, or beasts there, and if any pretty ones amongst them that will endure the sea, to send them to his Lordship. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *p.* 139.]

Apr. 13.

1264. Report of the Council for Trade and Plantations to the King. Present the following additions to be made part of Sir Jonathan Atkins's instructions for the prevention of some miscarriages of which they have received information, vizt. :—(1.) Not to re enact any law which shall not have his Majesty's confirmation except on very urgent occasions, and on no occasion to again enact any such re-enacted law. (2.) To prevent arbitrary removals of judges and justices, not to express any limitation of time in the commissions granted to them. (3.) Not to put in execution martial law in any of the islands without consent of the respective Councils and Assemblies, nor for a longer time than the Assemblies shall appoint. (4.) With advice of Council to take care that sufficient deputies be put in for executing all places in Barbadoes granted under the great seal, and if any deputy be found unfit, and on his intimation it be not amended, by the first opportunity to represent it to his Majesty. (5.) And whereas their Lordships are informed that Samuel Barwicke is removed to Bermudas, John Knight dead, and William Sharpe a judge in Barbadoes, and very fit to be continued so, offer that John Peirce, Symon Lambert, and John Stanfast, Esq., be inserted instead as Councillors of Barbadoes. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 32. *See also* copy with mem. That this was given to Mr. Bridgman about 17th April 1674. *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. V.*, 172, 173.]

Apr. 25.

1265. Commission from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Joseph West, Governor of that part that lies between Cape Carteret on the north side and five miles beyond Ashley River on the south side and so westward to the South Sea, and to the Council. Granting power to let, set, convey, and assure lands with consent of his Council and under conditions set forth in his instructions. To execute all powers and authorities in relation to government with power in case of sickness or absence to appoint a deputy. *Identical with the Commission cal., ante. No.* 606, *but with this addition* : All former commissions granted to Sir John Yeamans to be Governor are hereby revoked and made void. *Signed by* Craven, Shaftesbury, Cornbury, Berkeley, and G. Carteret. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XX., pp.* 91, 92.]

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1266. Another copy of the preceding *with mem.* "The aforesaid is a true copy of the original Commission examined this 29th April 1675. Jos. Dalton, Secry." 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXI.*]

Apr. 28.

1267. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. The President produced a letter from Sir Jonathan Atkins, acquainting the Council that his Majesty had constituted him Governor of this island, together with his intentions of hastening hither; resolved that a fitting house be provided for his reception, and ordered that the Treasurer and Deputy Secretary treat for Mr. Egginton's house and furniture for six months, and report at the next meeting. Resolved that six pipes of Madeira wine be laid into the Governor's house for his expenses at his first arrival. Ordered, that on the Governor's arrival his Majesty's regiment of foot be drawn together, and the troop of guards, and that Major Hallet's troop receive him; that the Deputy Secretary summon the Assembly to meet on 13th May next; and that Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Bate be empowered to appoint persons to press boats to fetch store from Austins for the forts about Carlisle Bay, giving just satisfaction to the owners. 1½ *pp* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 269–270.]

1268. Catologue of the Graduates of Harvard University from 1642 to 1674. 201 in number; of these nine are members of British, Irish, or continental universities, viz.:—two from Oxford, four from Cambridge, one from Aberdeen, one from Dublin, and one from Lyons. There is one Indian, Caleb Cheesechaumuck. Appended are some Latin verses addressed to the King of England, the English universities, and the members of Harvard. *Latin. Printed.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 33.]

May 1.
Jamaica.

1269. Grant of Lieut.-Governor Sir Thos. Lynch, in the name of the King to Henry Ward and John Wait, and their successors, churchwardens of the town of Port Royal, and for the use of the town of the right of keeping a market every Saturday in such places and under such regulations as they shall think meet; with power to appoint a clerk, and make rules for the government thereof not repugnant to the known laws of England and of the island. *Endorsed,* "Inrolled in the Inrolment Office, 15th day of November 1675, *p.* me. Peter Beckford, C. of the Inrollments." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 34.]

May 6.

1270. Articles of Agreement between the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Having taken into their considerations how absolutely requisite it is to supply Carolina with clothing and other necessaries until the inhabitants by the product of vendible commodities be able to draw a trade of merchandise to themselves, and being also sensible that if some speedy care be not taken of said plantation it will be utterly ruined and forsaken, and all former charges as well as future expectations quite lost. And whereas said Lords Proprietors have resolved that a supply to the value of 700*l.* at least shall be yearly raised, expended and disbursed for the benefit of said plantation in the manner and form hereafter mentioned. Each

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Lord Proprietor hereby agrees within 10 days from the date hereof to pay to Peter Jones of St. Clement Danes or such other Treasurer as may be appointed the sum of 100*l.* and the like annual sum of 100*l.* during the space of seven years to be reckoned from the date hereof. Signed by the Duke of Albemarle in the presence of J. Baynes and Ant. Bowes, Earl of Craven in the presence of Wm. Jones, and Ra. Marshall, Earl of Shaftesbury in the presence of John Locke and Tho. Stringer, Lord Visct. Cornbury in the presence of Garrett Cotter and Will. Parham, Lord Berkeley in the presence of Philip Frowde and Jas. Worrall, and Sir George Carteret in the presence of John Locke and Rich. Davey. Sir Peter Colleton has not signed. *Parchment.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 93.]

May 11. **1271.** Commission from Henry Viscount Cornbury, one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Appointing Stephen Bull his Lordship's Deputy in Carolina with power to act as in the Fundamental Constitutions, Temporary laws and Instructions provided. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XX., p.* 101.]

May 11. Whitehall. **1272.** Additional instructions to Sir Jonathan Atkins, Governor of Barbadoes. In the same words (mutatis mutandis) as the report of Council for Plantations of 13th April. (*See ante, No.* 1264.) 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 91 ; *also No. XCV.*, 91–2.]

May 11. St. Kitts. **1273.** Minutes of the Council of St. Kitts. On debate concerning the military affairs of this island, it was ordered that upon any alarm all officers and soldiers upon the windward side meet at the old training-place at Nicholas town, there to expect further orders, the horse patrol to keep moving near the frontiers, and Captain Elrington and other officers to meet as herein directed. The mountain path from windward to leeward to be repaired. Copy of letter from Governor Abed. Mathew sent to Mons. Laguarigne, with answer to the protest delivered to the Governor by MM. de Mouchet, de Poyett, and Bonnemere, $\frac{14}{24}$ March last, dated 31 March 1673. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 69.]

May 11–13. **1274.** Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica. Complaint of Mr. Osborne that having, by virtue of his marriage with Mary Noy, daughter of Capt. Noy, deceased, taken out a patent for 940 acres of land patented in Capt. Noy's name, Benj. Smith tore the same whilst he was recording it, said Benj. Smith was, by order of the House, sent for, and the business was referred to consideration on Wednesday next. Voted that the Acts be published on the Parade Place forthwith.

May 13. On information of Capt. Knapman's abusing the Assembly in scurrilous words, vizt.:—that they were knaves and fools, and made laws to ease their own purses and lay burdens upon his and others, 4 members nominated to request the Government speedily to call a Council, and by some legal way bring Knapman to condign punishment, and to take care to prosecute him. Voted that the same gentlemen request the Governor to take care that sufficient

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security be given for the due execution of the offices of the island by such as shall execute them.

Also that the patent taken out by Capt. Noy be delivered to his heirs or their order. Adjourned "to the 1st January 1675." 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., XXXVII., fo.* 99*d.*]

May 13. **1275.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Order brought by the Assembly for providing to receive Sir Jonathan Atkins, the Governor. Ordered that the President open all letters directed to the President and Council, and in case they contain anything of moment summon the Council, but not otherwise. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 270.]

May 14. **1276.** Minutes of the Council of Nevis at the house of Cæsar Rodney all sworn to secrecy. If war should break out with the French, the Governor "proposed" what should be done for the transfer of forces for the defence of St. Kitts. Ordered that upon any expedition 600 men be transferred from this island, 300 from Antigua, and 300 from Montserrat, with officers chosen by the Governor, provisions, arms, and ammunition. But in case of overtures of peace, it is likewise voted that the Governor treat for same. His Majesty's Proclamation of Peace with Spain to be published. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 60.]

May 18. Whitehall. **1277.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to . Send herewith a patent to Mr. West to be Landgrave, and a Commission to be Governor, who has all along, by his care, fidelity, and prudence in the management of their affairs to their general satisfaction, recommended himself to them as the fittest man for this trust. Cannot forbear plainly to say, though having a great regard for Sir John Yeamans, when Mr. West had formerly the management of affairs, things were being put into such a posture as appear by the Acts of Parliament, made at the latter end of his government, herewith sent confirmed, that the Lords Proprietors had some encouragement to send supplies, but immediately Sir John assumed the government the face of things altered, the first news being proposals for increasing their Lordships' charge, which hath since continued, and in his very last despatches he sent a scheme for supplies which would require the disbursement of several thousand pounds without the least mention of how they might be repaid, either their past debts which amounted to several thousand pounds, or be better answered for the future. But instead thereof, complaints made and reproaches insinuated as if the Lords Proprietors had dealt ill and unjustly with them, because the Lords would not continue to feed and clothe them on without expectation or demand of any returns. All which put a stop to the supplies more than the Dutch war, for they thought it time to give over a charge which was like to have no end, and the country was not worth having at that rate, for it must be a bad soil that would not maintain industrious people, or the Lords Proprietors must be very silly that would maintain the idle, but they have no suspicions at all of the barrenness or any other ill qualities of the country which some are so well

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assured of, that at their own private charge they are going to settle a plantation at Edisto without expecting a farthing assistance from the Lords. Are well satisfied that Sir John Yeamans' management has brought things to this pass. Perhaps it would very well have served his purpose if the Lords had supplied him, and he had reaped the profits of your labours at his own rates, and our own Plantation had been so ordered that in reputation, people and improvement, it might arrive at no other pitch than to be subservient in provision and timber to the interest of Barbadoes. The people that have gone to them from New York and the Northward, by their planting and way of living have fully satisfied the Lords that they are in earnest, and desire the settlement and prosperity of the province. Have sent another supply of clothing and tools as an encouragement to honest and industrious men, and have engaged to send yearly supplies, whereby the stores shall never want necessaries for the use of the industrious planter at moderate rates. Are agreed not to make any more desperate debts, and intend to be at the charge of procuring vines, olives, or any other useful plants or commodities, and men skilled in the management of them. They will do well to consider how they will pay the Lords, in what commodities, and how the trade in them can be turned to account, for we aim not at the profit of merchants but the encouragement of landlords. Refer to their frequent mention of wanting a stock of cattle, but the design of the Lords Proprietors is to have planters in Carolina, and not graziers. If their intention was to stock Carolina at that rate, the Lords could do better by their own bailiffs and servants, who would be more observant of orders than you have been. *Signed in Locke's handwriting by* Craven, Shaftesbury, and G. Carteret. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *Vol.* XX., *pp.* 93–95.]

May 20. **1278.** Commission from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Andrew Percivall, Governor of the Plantation, to be settled on both sides, Edisto or Ashipow River. Giving him power to let, set, convey and assure lands, under the conditions set forth in his instructions. Also to execute all powers and authorities in relation to the government, in case of his absence or sickness to appoint a deputy, and in case of death power to the householders of said Plantation, by a majority of votes to choose a Governor. *Signed by* Shaftesbury, Cornbury, Berkeley, and Carteret. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *Vol.* XX., *pp.* 99, 100.]

(May.) **1279.** Petition of William Dyer, of New England, gentleman, to the King. The prosperity of the colonies settled in New England is greatly obstructed by controversies arising from unsettled boundaries, which have caused much dissension among the governments by reason of the usurpation of the Massachusetts. Prays the King to purchase of Mason and Gorges, the Provinces of New Hampshire and Maine, which will give an absolute and immediate dominion over all New England, and bring to his Majesty the most considerable advantages. *Annexed*,

1279. I. Description of the Provinces of New Hampshire and Maine, belonging to Robt. Mason and Ferd. Gorges, with a brief

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collection of such advantages as are to be made by the same if they were in your Majesty's possession and settled under your Majesty's immediate government. Boundaries :—The Merrimack has its easterly beginning 22 miles N. by E. from Cape Anne, the north side of the river being in 42° 57′ N. lat., running S.W. as far as Newbury on the south, and Salisbury on the north, where the river is about half a mile broad, and the torrent swift, but mitigated by an island in the middle, and from thence to Hauverill, W.S.W., and so continues westward as high as any settlement of English, and is said to proceed from the lakes of Iroquois, but it is certain that no principal part lies more northerly than the north side of the entrance, three English miles to the N. of which was built a hut called the Boundhouse, standing in 43° N. lat., and is the septentrional confines of the Massachusetts line according to their grant, nor did they pretend to claim more until the colonies, apprehensive of danger from the French and Indians, craved their protection, which is now claimed as their right. If the Merrimack runs as far N. as 45°, taking into the land three English miles further north, and thence stretching a direct parallel line eastward to the Atlantic (as the Massachusetts would have their grant), then New Hampshire and Maine must fall within the Massachusetts bounds, and likewise from the south of the southwest stream of Charles River and three English miles south of that, running a due south course into the ocean, New York, Newhaven, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Plymouth will be comprehended, the thought of which boundless possessions might swell them of the Massachusetts colony into an ambitious conceit of being absolute lords of a great empire and arrogate to themselves a liberty of prescribing laws and exercising dominion over all the inhabitants of New England. To prevent this title and settle other patentees, there is nothing plainer, both from the words of the charter and the course of the river, than that the intent of the patent was three miles N. of the northernmost part of Merrimack, taking it gradually into the land parallel with the river as it runs up the river S.W., and not to exceed three miles to the S. of the S.W. side of Charles River, still taking it up along the said river's side, and not from the heads thereof, which would include all the southern and northern colony as aforesaid, rendering their patents insignificant. It is only in the King's power to put a final issue to these controversies, which is earnestly desired by those that wish well to his honour and interest, and may be done by the purchase of New Hampshire and Maine. New Hampshire is bounded on the S. and S.W. by the Massachusetts, and parted by the river of Naumkeck, N.E. by Maine, and separated by the rivers Pascattaway and Newichawanock, E. and S.E. by the sea, stretching westward into the continent, lies between 42° and 43° N. lat., in which are many good towns, fronting the sea and inland and on navigable rivers, on the S.W. of the Pascattaway are commodious and profitable saw mills, with sundry good islands, and the south half of the Isles of Shoulds. Maine is bounded on the S. and S.W. by New Hampshire, stretching W. into the continent 120 miles, on the E. and S.E. by the sea, and N.E., by the rivers Sagadahock and Kenebeck, with several good towns and islands, the N. half of the Isles of Shoulds and others of great importance. Climate and air of both Provinces temperate, sweet, clear, and healthy; soil, fertile; harbours, commodious; country well furnished with rivers and lakes, store of champion ground, ranges, level lands, meadows, swamps, thickets, marshes, uplands, hills, and fruitful valleys, where grow cedars, oaks, elms, walnut, chesnut, ash, beech, maple, birch, aspen, holly, hazel, alder, shumack, willow, buttonwood, poplar, sassafras, cypress with fir, spruce, and pines, and the most incomparable timber for shipbuilding in the world; plenty of vines, apples and pears, peaches, mallagatoons, quinces, apricots, plums, cherries, currants, strawberries, cranberries, musk, melons, water melons, cucumbers, small nuts and filberts, with all manner of herbs and roots; the pastures clothed with grass, the fields produce plenty of wheat, pease, beans, barley, rye, and oats, with other sorts of grains; droves of good cattle are raised there, with horses, sheep, and hogs, but the natural inhabitants of the woods, hills, and swamps, are incredible numbers of wild beasts, bears, moose-deer, stags, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, mincks, martins, musquashes, sables, squirrels, raccoons, wild cats, porcupines, rabbits, hares, and woodchucks. The bowels of the earth are enriched with plenty of iron ore, tin, copper, lead, coals, sulphur, and other minerals, offering themselves to public view. There are infinite quantities of fish, such as bass, salmon, trout, pike, perch, pickering, pouts, and on the sea coasts, whales, grampus, seals, sharks, herringhogs, porpoise, dogfish, sturgeons, halibut, cod, haddock, hake, polluck, mackarel, soles, skate, lamperns, smelts, thornback, eels, herrings, capelin; and of shell-fish, lobster, crab, crayfish, oysters, tortoise, clams, mussels, cockles, and scallops. The islands and woods yield swarms of birds, turkeys, pheasants, heath-hens, pigeons, thrushes, turtle-doves, swans, geese, brants, murrs, penguins, mallard, teal, and widgeon; all which is beneficial to the planting and peopling of the country. If the King purchased Maine and New Hampshire, he would have absolute dominion over those seas and might settle a duty on all fisheries there, and might reduce those of the Massachusetts to a ready subjection. The King could be supplied thence with masts, tar, timber,

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&c., at a much cheaper rate, which would conduce to the safety of his maritime affairs. A considerable trade might be settled with the Indians for beaver and all other peltry. The King being the entire owner of these Provinces, the tranquillity of the subjects and prosperity of commerce would be greatly advanced. The King could receive a considerable revenue from a small duty on fish, on timber, and on wine, fruit, and brandy. *Endorsed*, presented to his Majesty in May 1674, 4 *pp. Two copies.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 35, 36.]

May 20. Westminster. **1280.** Certificate of B. Worsley, Secretary to the Council for Trade and Plantations. Certifies at the request of the clerks and other officers of the Council for Trade that, during his attendance as Secretary and Treasurer, he never received orders to pay the clerks and other officers more than half a year's salary, beginning at the feast of St. Michael, 1672, and determining at the Annunciation of the B. V. M., 1673. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 37.]

May 20. **1281.** Certificate of Sir P. Colleton that the following 11 papers certified on the oath of John Pryse, gentleman, are copies of the original records in the Secretary's office of Barbadoes, vizt. :—

I. Petition of Edwyn Stede, Esq., Deputy and Attorney to John Daws, Secretary of the island, to the President and Council. In accordance with his Majesty's Letters Patents to said John Daws, and Mandamus, prays that he may be admitted to the clerks' places in the several courts, which had been refused by the several judges.

II. Petition of Edwyn Stede, Provost-Marshal of Barbadoes, to same. In accordance with his Majesty's Letters Patent to himself to be Provost-Marshal, and Mandamus, prays he may be admitted to the Marshals' places of the several courts, which had been refused by the judges.

III. Order of the President and Council of Barbadoes to deliver to John Walrond, deputy to John Daws, the records, and admit him to the execution of the office of clerk of that court in accordance with his Majesty's Letters Patent to said John Daws, dated 17th August 1660. Dated 1674, March 17.

IV. Address of the Assembly to the President and Council, complaining that an Act passed 5th September 1667, directing how the clerks and marshals for the Courts of Common Pleas shall be appointed, has been omitted to be duly recorded amongst other laws of this island, and moving that same way be forthwith entered. 1674, April 7.

V. Same to same. About 12 years since his Majesty granted Letters Patent to John Daws for the office of clerk to all the Courts of Common Pleas in the island, but afterwards by his Governor suspended said letters, and in 1667 passed a law whereby said patent was suspended, and said offices as also those of Marshal left to the appointment of the chief Judges; yet some persons preferring their private interests to the public good, have of late without any new authority from his Majesty endeavoured to revive said patent. They therefore present the evil consequences that said practices may bring on the island, and pray that the orders lately issued from the President and Council to any of the chief Judges in favour of said patentee may be declared void, and that none may be imposed as officers on said Judges in derogation of his Majesty's laws and his subjects' liberties. 1674, April 8.

VI. Minutes of a meeting of the President and Council of Barbadoes. Being an answer to the Assembly's above address. 1674, April 8.

VII. The Assembly's reply to the answer of the President and Council. Are well assured that for the Council without command from the King to take upon them to make appointments directly contrary to a law of the island is of most dangerous consequence to the island. Cannot easily be induced to believe that his Majesty, in favour of any patentee, will make void any established law of this island, and have reason to believe that the law for the clerks' and marshals' places has been sent home and approved by his Majesty. Pray the Council to cease their endeavours to overthrow it, and that till his Majesty's pleasure be further known, they will cause that law to be duly regarded. 1674, April 9.

VIII. Minutes of a meeting of the President and Council of Barbadoes. Answer to the Assembly's last paper, and their reply. Think it necessary to acquaint the Assembly that in his Majesty's patent for the Provost-Marshal's place, which was granted since the making of the law the Assembly mention, is a non-obstante to any law made or to be made, therefore desire to understand whether the Assembly wish them to withstand his Majesty's command till his pleasure be therein further consulted. 1674, April 9.

IX. Reply of the Assembly. Conceive it was his Majesty's intent that his annulling of any law of the island should be in some instrument expressly designed for that purpose, and not by any collateral clause in an instrument made for another purpose; but the matter being of great difficulty desire it may be deferred till the arrival of his Majesty's new Governor, who in all probability will bring fresh instructions from his Majesty. 1674, April 9.

X. Minutes of Council. Resolved on petition of James Beeke and Edward Bowden, Attorneys to John Dawes, that the offices of Clerk of the Chancery and Clerk of the Peace, as well as of Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas are included in his Majesty's Patent to said John Dawes. 1662, August 27, 28.

XI. Order of Council to the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Marshals of the several Courts of Common Pleas. That whereas, in Jan. 1661, his Majesty's Letters Patent of 2 August 1660 to Francis Craddock for the office of Provost-Marshal-

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General of this island, were suspended till his Majesty's pleasure, since which they have been fully satisfied therein, require them forthwith to yield obedience to said Letters Patent. *Together*, 22½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 38.]

May 22. Whitehall. **1282.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Joseph West, agent in Carolina. Let Dr. Henry Woddard (*sic*), the bearer, have out of the stores what he desires to the value of 9*l.*, there being so much remaining due to him of the 100*l.* formerly promised to him. *Signed in the handwriting of John Locke*, Craven, Shaftesbury, G. Carteret; *with Mem. by Locke* that Mr. Andrew Percivall had a copy of the Fundamental Constitutions signed and sealed with him. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XX., p.* 97.]

May 23. Exeter House. Shaftesbury Papers. **1283.** Earl of Shaftesbury to his very affectionate friend, Joseph West. Great tracts of land have been taken up upon Ashley River, and small care taken to set apart for his Lordship a commodious Signiory who had designed to come and plant amongst the people, so he is driven to seek out some other new place to settle in. Yet is so much a friend to the plantation at Ashley River that he has at last with much labour got the rest of the Lords Proprietors to agree to lay out more money there, but cannot advise them to be at any further charge in supplies till he send rational proposals how they may be paid in commodities produced there, which at the markets they must be carried to shall really reimburse them. When he has drawn and sent them a scheme of such a trade will be ready to send such things as are wanted at more reasonable rates than they can be had from merchants, but the Lords Proprietors cannot afford to give them away. A present supply of clothes and tools are sent by his Lordship's dogger, which he must use his best discretion in disposing of, for he is the man whom his Lordship must rely upon. Has procured a patent and commission [*see ante, No.* 1265] for him, which he will receive from Mr. Percivall, with whom he is to have a friendly communication and to be assisting to each other in the support and carrying on of both plantations. The Lords Proprietors design laying out their money for the future in getting the best improvements for this climate from all parts of the world, and experienced in the right management of them and in the Signiory to be taken up for them, they would make the first trials and have a stock of cattle ready, whereby they intend to offer encouragement to rich men to come amongst them, who would have cattle at a cheap rate and assistance in planting such things which the Lords Proprietors upon trial at their own cost have found successful. Would have despatches from himself and Mr. Percivall jointly. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 142, 143.]

May 23. Exeter House. Shaftesbury Papers. **1284.** Instructions from the Earl of Shaftesbury to Andrew Percivall. To take charge of the cargo on board the Edisto dogger, and sail with all possible speed to Bermudas. There to store himself with Indian corn for six months and other necessaries fit for the plantation of Carolina, as hogs, poultry, potatoes, orange trees,

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&c. To inquire the price of cattle and what number to be had fit to be transported, so as to see whether best to furnish himself from Maryland, for he is not without further order to trade either to New York or Virginia. To inform himself at Bermudas of the way of planting and using cassatha for bread and drink, which grows in Virginia, and all other husbandry applicable to Carolina. He may take with him from Bermudas to Carolina some grown cattle for a present supply of the family with milk. To consider whether the best cargo for his vessel returning be not cedar from Edisto and oranges from Bermudas. To settle with a fit man as a correspondent in Bermudas. To ascertain at what rates orange flower and rose water, honey, and other rarities are to be had. After taking in supplies at Bermudas to sail directly to Edisto River, and there choose a convenient place to settle upon Locke Island, and mark out 2½ miles on either side his settlement in a straight line and 4½ miles back from the river, "being for my first Signiory." Not to suffer anyone to take up any plantation on Locke Island without direction from Shaftesbury, any that come to settle in townships upon the opposite shore, and not scatteringly, as they have done at Ashley River. Having chosen the place, forthwith to build a house for himself and stores and such as lodge with him, the other for a common lodging-room for the servants, and a third for corn and other products of the country. After building to set the hands to planting provisions or in clearing ground for same, and to fence it in from hogs or cattle. To endeavour to make Irish potatoes grow, for if other provisions fail they will, as in Ireland, both boiled, roasted, and baked, supply his necessities. To make his provisions chiefly of Indian corn, but in the meantime to sow English grain where there is clay, which preserves the mould moister in dry weather. After unloading the ship, immediately to send her either to Bermudas or Maryland for cattle, some to be milch cows, it being Lord Shaftesbury's intention to have 300 or 400 cattle upon the place as soon as he can. The vessel returned to his settlement with cattle, to send her immediately to Bermudas with stock of best cedar, leaving one-fifth freight for Bermudas oranges, which being taken in to order, the master to sail directly hence. If not convenient to touch at Bermudas, to lade her fully with cedar, and to employ in the meantime hands in cutting and squaring cedar to load her. To send word the most convenient season for sending home his vessel hereafter, and when to get the most profitable freight of oranges, also about preparing dry chests in Carolina for same. To endeavour to begin a trade with the Spaniards for negroes, clothes, or other commodities, but to take special care they get no intelligence of his strength or place of settlement. That Dr. Woodward write by some trusty Indian to Don Pedro Melinza to let him know he is employed by English nobility the most affectionate to the Spaniards, who desire commerce with them. To send account from time to time of the country and what he has done in each of the above articles. To take up a Signiory for Lord Shaftesbury in Locke Island, and get it settled according to the usual form of the Lords Proprietors' grants of land

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in Carolina. He is in no way under the government of the plantation at Ashley River, which does not extend so far south, therefore he has liberty to trade as he thinks fit with the natives. If any from Ashley River apply for clothes or tools they may be supplied at 25 per cent. profit for ready pay, but by no means to give them any credit. If any come to him willing to be entertained as leetmen, to receive them on condition they be first Shaftesbury's servants for two years, at the end of which they shall have the terms of his leetmen, viz.: Every leetman to have a house in a town, with 60 acres of land, copyhold, with common for three or four cows; to have at the end of his service two cows, two sows, and 15 bushels of corn; to pay one eighth yearly of the value of the land to be let, and one-third calf till three yearlings have been paid for every cow, and the same proportion of sow pigs at two months old. His posterity to settle on the land, and his Lordship to settle their children, when they marry, in a living of at least 10 acres. Every servant or leetman to be entered according to the 25th Fundamental Constitutions, and a register book to that purpose to be kept. Conditions upon which planters bringing a year's provisions are to be received. To send samples of mast trees and dyeing drugs and any sort of timber or finely grained or scented wood fit for cabinets or other fine work. To send soundings and a draught of Edisto River. To send advice of the state of affairs by every opportunity. To send a scheme of the trade of pipe staves. To clear and plant the town lot first. If no freight for Shaftesbury's vessel at Carolina or Bermudas, to take in freight at Maryland. To consult with Mr. West about the plantation at Ashley River and how a trade may be settled, so that the supplies may be paid for in commodities. What can become of the poor people there that have no stocks, unless they will become leetmen to some that are able to support them. The Lords Proprietors are resolved only to supply those who can pay, and to lay out their money in procuring skilful men and fit materials for the improvement of the country in wine, silk, oil, &c. And to this purpose Mr. West should consider where to lay out 12,000 acres for a plantation for the Lords Proprietors, where leetmen may be entertained and settled and those experiments made. If he will remove to Edisto River he shall be Governor of both places, for the condition of the people and way of planting at Ashley River will be a hindrance to towns and the coming of rich men thither. That he should dispose the poorer sort to become leetmen, which will be a very comfortable living, as he may see by the conditions proposed. 8 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 127–133 *and* 141.]

May 23.
Whitehall.

1285. Instructions from Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Andrew Percivall. To grant land according to the draught delivered to him, viz.: To each house built in a town and form 50 acres home lot, that is, five acres for a house and garden, 10 acres in the common cow pasture, and 35 in a piece beyond the common, and an out-lot of 300 more in one piece in the same Colony, provided it be taken up within 16 years after grant of a

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home lot, the home lot always to belong to the house, and whenever not inhabited or kept up to devolve to the Lords Proprietors. The home lot to pay no rent till 1690. The town to be built and laid out as the Lords Proprietors direct. Stores of provisions to be planted. To keep fair correspondence with the Indians. To deliver to Joseph West all the goods now sent in the Edisto dogger for supply of the people at Ashley and Cooper Rivers. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XX., p.* 98.]

May 23.
Whitehall.

1286. Instructions from Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the Governor and Council at Ashley River. To afford upon all occasions countenance, help, and assistance to the plantation in Locke Island. To affix the public seal to all grants Andrew Percivall, Governor of that plantation, shall send to them signed by his hand. *Signed by* Craven, Shaftesbury, and G. Carteret. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XX., p.* 97.]

May 23.
Exeter House.

Shaftesbury Papers.

1287. Instructions from Lord Shaftesbury to Henry Woodward. To treat with the Indians of Edisto for the island and buy it of them, and make a friendship with them. To settle a trade with the Indians for furs and other commodities for supply of the plantation and advantageous for trade. To consider whether it be best to make a peace with the Westoes or Cussitaws, a more powerful nation, said to have pearl and silver, and by whose assistance the Westoes may be rooted out, but to include our neighbour Indians at amity with us. To have the consent and direction of Mr. Percivall, my principal agent. To consider what other commodities may be profitable. He is to have one fifth of the profits of the Indian trade. Having consulted Percivall to to write to Don Pedro Melinza about settling a trade with the Spaniards. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *p.* 134.]

May 23.
Exeter House.

Shaftesbury Papers.

1288. Earl of Shaftesbury to Maurice Matthews. Is sorry he did not come to England so as to discourse with and make him fully understand his Lordship's design in planting in Carolina. 'Tis not out of dislike to him that his Lordship has employed another from hence, a relation, to manage a plantation settling there, which Matthews could not well attend at such a distance from Ashley River, where his Lordship's thoughts were to have planted, but the people took up for themselves all the best conveniences on that river, and left not a tolerable place nearer than two miles from the water, that his Lordship was forced to seek another place and take up a Signiory on Edisto River. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *p.* 144.]

May 24.

1289. Relation of the manner of Clois Brandt, his working with the King of Acra for forcing John Cook, merchant, of the vessel the Two Brothers, after being in custody and before sent before the Court of Admiralty, at Cape Corse Castle. *Signed by* Thos. Amy and John Browninge, and attested by Will. Mellish. 5 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, XXXI., No.* 39.]

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May 26. **1290.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered, in obedience to his Majesty's command by Secretary Coventry, that the Proclamation of Peace be this day proclaimed with the usual ceremonies, and set up in fit places in the island. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI., p.* 271.]

May 27. **1291.** Order of the Council for Trade and Plantations. That John Locke, Esq., Treasurer, pay to Corney Froude 75*l.* for half a year's salary, and the like sum to Wm. Pettle for three-quarters of a year's salary as clerks to this Council. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV., p.* 117.]

May 27. **1292.** Similar order to pay Gawyn Wilson 25*l.*, one quarter's salary, a clerk of this Council, and John Sampson, messenger, and Thos. Roe, doorkeeper, 22*l.* 10*s.* each for three-quarters' salary. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV., p.* 118.]

May 30. Exeter House. **1293.** Earl of Shaftesbury to Joseph West. Understands that one John Barley and Henry Pretty are at Ashley River, whose friends in England are very desirous they should come over. If they are in debt to the Lords Proprietors let that be no hindrance to their coming, but it is not enough to permit them to come away; his Lordship would have him, if he find either averse to it, to persuade them, and be as instant with them as he can, especially with Barley, whose father has a very considerable estate, and till of late knew not what was become of his son, who it seems transported himself without the knowledge of his father or friends. Mr. Dalton, who wishes to come home, is to be allowed to do so when he pleases. *Encloses,*

Shaftesbury Papers.

1293. I. Earl of Shaftesbury to John Barley. His father, without whose consent he went to Carolina, has applied to his Lordship for him to come home again. Until his Lordship heard it from Barley's friends he knew neither his name nor condition, and cannot but wonder that he whose father is of so considerable estate and able to do so well for him should transport himself into another country upon the terms he did, and without acquainting any of his friends, or at least making himself known to some of the Lords Proprietors. Must acquaint him that his father, whose heir he is, is very earnest that he should return; desires him therefore to prepare himself to return to England. Exeter House, 1674, May 30.

1293. II. Earl of Shaftesbury to Henry Pretty. His relations who are his Lordship's friends, say it is of great concernment to him to come to England by the first opportunity and that he will suffer inconveniences in his estate here if he do not so. They have promised he shall be at liberty to return to Carolina if he pleases. He may be assured his Lordship should not be willing to draw away so considerable a planter out of his country, but his Lordship cannot forbear to press him to give his friends this satisfaction, wherein they only propose his own advantage and the establishment of his affairs. Exeter House, 1674, May 30. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 55, *pp.* 145–147.]

May ? **1294.** Lords Proprietors' instructions to Joseph West, our agent at Ashley River, in eight articles. Find, by his account, Sir John Yeamans owes 100*l*, and upwards, and Mr. Foster above 30*l*., they are both responsible men, so their Lordships know not why they should not presently pay. Dr. Woodard (*sic*) has a bill for 9*l*. upon the stores, to which amount he may draw, and Thos. Butler of Carolina 14*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. to be paid out of the stores. To get in the remainder of the debts and pay himself 40*l*. per annum for the time past, and for the time to come 100*l*. per annum, till their Lordships are in a condition to make a better settlement upon him. Send a bill upon Henry Hughes for 10*l*. lent to his wife by their Lordships in England. To discourse with And. Percivall, Governor of the plantation upon Edisto River, how to be reimbursed for the present supply and about settling a plantation in a signiory of 12,000 acres for the Lords Proprietors. To sell the sloop he has seized for debts. To receive from Mr. Percivall the supply now sent by the Edisto dogger, and dispose of the things to the best of his discretion. *Signed in Locke's hand by* Craven, Shaftesbury, and G. Carteret. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XX., p.* 96.]

June 2. Whitehall. **1295.** Secretary Coventry to Lord Culpeper. His Majesty has ordered him to signify to the Council of Plantations that they should forthwith nominate one or two persons fit to be sent to Surinam, to adjust with his Majesty's subjects there a time for their departure thence, according to the 5th Article of the Treaty lately concluded with the States-General which he recommends to his Lordship to communicate to the Council and dispatch with all convenient speed. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 40. *See also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV., p.* 178.]

June 2. **1296.** "Ben. Wych's Bill" for writing West's patent to be Landgrave, and his commission for writing an Act of Parliament for Carolina, also the books of the Acts of Parliament for Providence and for engrossing the said Acts; but no amount is stated. *Endorsed as above by* John Locke. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 94.]

Shaftesbury Papers.

[June 3.] **1297.** Petition of Ferdinando Gorges, agent for Col. Wm. Stapleton, Governor of the islands of St. Christopher, Nevis, Montserrat, and Antigua. That his Majesty has allowed Col. Stapleton 700*l*. per annum as Governor, and established two companies of foot in St. Christopher's, and that their pay should be 2,778*l*. 10*s*. 8*d*. per annum, none of which has been paid since the 10th June 1671, by means whereof the soldiers are in great want of clothes and all other necessaries. Prays his Majesty to take the premises into his princely consideration. *In margin*, "Read in Council June 3, 1674. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 41.]

1674.
June 3. **1298.** Petition of poor distressed soldiers late under command of Sir Tobias Bridge in the Caribbee Islands to the King and Council. Petitioners faithfully served his Majesty above five years in the West Indies, and on return most of them were listed in Prince Rupert's regiment of dragoons, till they were lately disbanded; and, having no employment to gain them a livelihood, some are imprisoned, many sick, and all threatened with arrest by their landlords, and others who trusted them with victuals and other necessaries on the credit of their debentures, which are entered in the Commissary-General's office. But petitioners cannot receive a penny of what is owing to them as some have already done, Commissary Baines alleging that he neither has money nor can obtain any warrant from the Lord High Treasurer for receiving the moneys remaining on Major Andrews's privy seal, which by his Majesty's special order was intended for a speedy payment of the arrears due to petitioners: so that they must either perish in prison or leave the land, and their wives and children beg their bread or starve in the streets as many of their comrades have done. Pray his Majesty's speedy order to the Lord High Treasurer for payment to petitioners by the hands of Commissary Baines, of what shall justly appear due to them on their said debentures. *In margin,* "June 3, 74." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 42.]

June 6. **1299.** Order of the Duke of York to Sir Allen Apsley, his Treasurer and Receiver-General. To pay 1,300*l.* to Major Andros and Richard Downes for the equipment of his soldiers and the purchase of cargo. *Printed in New York Documents III.,* 214. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX. p.* 1.]

June 8. Villiers House. **1300.** The Council for Plantations to Sec. Coventry. Desire him to represent to his Majesty that according to his Majesty's command, signified by his letter of the 2nd inst. to Lord Culpeper (*see ante No.* 1295) they nominate Ferdinando Gorges, of Barbadoes, and William Stede, who they are informed are fitting persons to be sent to Surinam, to see the condition of his Majesty's subjects there, and adjust with them a time for their departure thence according to the 5th Article of the late Treaty with the United Provinces. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LXXVII.,* 63.]

June 8. Jamaica. **1301.** Lieut.-Gov. Sir Thos. Lynch to the President, Earl of Shaftesbury, and Council for Foreign Plantations, at Villiers House, by his Majesty's hired ship Thomas and Francis. Has his Lordship's and the Council's of 23rd March, with Col. Helyar's petition, which was delivered by his agent, of whom Sir Thos. immediately asked, before divers gentlemen, whether himself had ever obstructed his proceedings at law, who replied not, and that he never had or designed any about Fitch's lands. Wishes no more than that the law may judge of Col. Helyar's pretensions, or that, if he cannot recover it by law, he would appoint somebody to receive it of the person who holds the second patent, and thank Sir Thos. for interposing on his behalf, "for I would have relinquished my

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interest very gladly to have obliged him as a gentleman of quality and an adventurer amongst us," whose interests suffer much by the ill measures his agent takes, which has occasioned his complaining of Sir Thos.'s injustice instead of acknowledging his civility. If he will not understand it in London, dares undertake to make it appear to his successor or to Sir Thos. Modyford or any person on the place. Is very much obliged to their Lordships for suspending judgment till they had the state of the case from hence, which is now enclosed, being copy of that sent to Mr. Bridgman and Sir Thos. Modyford, who has informed Lynch that Col. Helyar likewise complained of an injunction granted to stop some of his proceedings at law, which had no relation to Fitch's land. Hopes his defence will not be impertinent if the complaints have not been so, and that now he is removed the King will be better served and many people pleased, for he judges all these clamours have been set afoot and carried on by the arts and malice of those that designed their revenge in his removal, but in this they will fail, for he hopes, either in England or here, to enjoy the blessings of a private life, and that when he appears he shall disperse those clouds many people would have hung about his name to blacken it; at least hopes he shall induce his Lordship to believe that he has served the King with fidelity and success. *Endorsed* by Locke, "Recd 1 Oct. 1674: read in a Comtee 6th Oct. 74." *Encloses,*

1301. I. "The state of the case and of the proceedings at common law upon the actions brought by Mr. Whaley, Admr to Mr. Cary Helyar, deceased." Also "The state of Col. Helyar's case about Fitch's land." *Together*, 5 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 43. 43. I.]

June 9. Windsor. **1302.** The King to Lord Vaughan. Whereas the King by Letters Patent of 16th Sept. 1672 granted Robt. Clowes the office of chief clerk to the Supreme Court of St. Jago de la Vega by himself or deputy, and whereas his Majesty has been informed by petition of said Robt. Clowes that he has legally deputed Thos. Dade to officiate as his deputy, he is strictly required immediately after his having taken the government of Jamaica upon him to admit said Thos. Dade into the execution of said office. And whereas said Robert Clowes has informed his Majesty that Sir Thos. Lynch, the present Governor, refused to admit one Bromfield Corbett, whom he nominated soon after the passing of said letters, though approved by his Majesty, his Majesty requires him to assist said Robert Clowes or his agent in getting what shall have been received of the profits of said office since entitled to the same. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 44. *See also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 98.]

June 10. **1303.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered, on request of Capt. Wyborne, setting forth the ill condition of the ship Garland, that he make speed to sail for England and acquaint the officers of his Majesty's Navy of his speedy return, by the first vessel sailing for England. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 271, 272.]

1674.
June 10. **1304.** Petition of poor distressed soldiers late under command of Sir Tobias Bridge in the Caribbee Islands, to the King and Council. On reading their former petition (*see ante, No.* 1298) his Majesty ordered the Lord High Treasurer forthwith to pay all such soldiers as could produce their discharges, and no others. Whereas some of them delivered their discharges to Major Andrews 8th May last to be entered in the Commissary-General's office for the first payment, but he has lost or omitted to return them into that office; also the greatest part of petitioners had furloughs given by their officers, which was conceived sufficient, by reason they were then ordered to be reduced; and many were drawn out to sea for his Majesty's service in the late war against the Dutch, as by certificates from Officers of his Majesty's ships may appear, and because they could not have liberty to get their discharges from their land Officers they must lose their pay. Pray therefore that they may be inserted with their fellow soldiers in the list of such as have their discharges. *In margin,* "June 10. 74." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 45.]

June 13. Windsor. **1305.** The King to Philip Carteret, Governor of New Jersey and the Council there. Whereas Sir George Carteret, Knt. and Bart., by grant under his Majesty, is seized of the province of New Cesarea or New Jersey, in America, as Proprietor, in the Plantation of which he has been at great charge; and whereas of late great disorders have happened there by some ill-affected persons, his Majesty hereby requires them to use their utmost endeavours to prevent all troubles for the future, charging all persons forthwith to yield obedience to the laws and government established by Sir George Carteret, who has the sole power under his Majesty to dispose of said country, upon pain of incurring his Majesty's high displeasure. 1 *p. Printed in New Jersey Colonial Documents, I.,* 153–4. [*Col. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXI., p.* 132*d.*]

June 16. Whitehall. **1306.** John Cooke to John Locke, Secretary to the Committee for Trade. Secretary Coventry has commanded to let him know his Majesty's pleasure that Mr. Cranfield (one of his Majesty's gentlemen ushers) be one of those to be sent to Surinam, wherewith Locke may be pleased to acquaint the Council for Trade and Plantations when they sit next. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 46.]

June 21. **1307.** Temporary Agrarian Laws agreed upon by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, in 23 sections. "Since the whole foundation of the government is settled upon a right and equal distribution of land, and the orderly taking of it up is of great moment to the welfare of the Province, and though the regulation of this need not be perpetual, yet since all the concernment thereof will not cease as soon as the Government comes to be administered according to the form established in the Fundamental Constitutions, that the distribution and allotment of land may be with all fairness and equality, and that the conveniency of all degrees may be as much as is possible in their due proportion provided for, the Lords

1674.

Proprietors of Carolina have agreed on these following temporary agrarian laws." Signed and sealed by Shaftesbury, Craven, Cornbury, Berkeley, G. Carteret, and P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XX., pp.* 83–86.]

June 29. **1308.** Grant of New York to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. *Mem. the same patent that was granted* 12 *March*, 1664, *see previous volume of Col. Calendar*, 1661–1668, *p.* 101, *no.* 685. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVIII., pp.* 9–16.]

(June.) **1309.** Commission to Col. Henry Morgan to be Lieut.-Genl. of the forces as well horse as foot in Jamaica. *Mem. only.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXVA., p.* 89.]

1674. **1310.** Twenty-three Acts and two Petitions made at a General Assembly held at St. Maries (Maryland), the 13th day of April, in the 32nd year of the Dominion of Cæcilieus, &c., A.D. 1674, the titles of which are as follows:—(1.) An Act of gratitude to his Excel. Charles Calvert, Esq., Capt. General of Maryland. (2.) For the enrollment of conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers. (3.) Concerning ordinary keepers. (4.) Concerning the empanelling of the grand inquest in the several counties within this Province. (5.) For the repeal of certain laws. (6.) For amending the wages out of Charles County to the city of St. Maries. (7.) To reform the Attorneys, Counsellors, and Solicitors at law of this Province to avoid unnecessary suits and charges at law. (8.) For the Surveyor-General's fees with addition of fees upon re surveys, and for levying the same. (9.) For the payment of fees due from criminal persons. (10.) Appointing Sheriffs to take bail. (11.) For limiting of actions against the Surveyor-General of this Province. (12.) For reviving of certain laws within this Province. (13.) Concerning those servants that have bastards. (14.) For appointing Court days in each respective county within this Province. (15.) Against burners of fences. (16.) Concerning taxable persons. (17.) Declaring what shall be done by the sheriff ex-officio. (18.) For erecting a Court house and prison in every county within this Province. (19.) Against the prophaning of the Sabbath day.

Petition of John de la Maire, William Tick, and others. (20.) An Act prohibiting all masters of ships or vessels, or any other persons from transporting, or conveying away any person or persons out of this Province without passes.

Petition of John Johnson and Henry Greene both of Talbot county. (21.) An Act for payment and assessing the public charges of this Province. (22.) For the building of a State house and prison at St. Maries; and (23.) An Act for the raising a present supply for his Excellency the Capt.-General to defray the charges of making peace with the Cynegoe Indians and making war with the Susquehannes Indians and their confederates if occasion requires. Mem. These Acts passed under the Great Seal, 16 June, 1674. Philip Calvert, Canc. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LIII., pp.* 255–285.]

1674.
July 1.
Windsor.

1311. Commission from the Duke of York. Appointing Major Edmund Andros his Lieutenant and Governor for his province of New York. 2 *pp. Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 215. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 47 *also Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX.*, 1.]

? 1674.

1312. Mem. that "His Royal Highness (The Duke of York) desires his Majesty will be pleased to give him the several things undermentioned out of his Majesty's stores to be sent to New York, in America." 100 firelocks, 100 matchlocks, 50 pikes, 30 barrels of powder, half a proportion of match, 1 barrel of flint stones, 150 beds. *Endorsed by Sir Joseph Williamson*, Habiliam^{ts} for New York. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 48.]

1674.
July 1.
Windsor.

1313. Instructions from the Duke of York to Edmund Andros "my Lt.-Gov. of Long Island, New York, and my adjacent territories in America," in seventeen articles. For taking possession of the territory described in the Duke's grant according to the Treaty of Peace with the States General. To satisfy the inhabitants both strangers and English, that his coming is for their protection and benefit. To take care that strict discipline be kept among the soldiers and officers under his command. Not to molest any inhabitant who has lately dealt treacherously except he be an Englishman, then to proceed against him according to law, but to remove any Foreigner if posted in any place of strength, and of doubtful affections. To take especial care of the forts of New York and New Albany, as places upon which the safety and trade of the whole country depend. To give every encouragement to planters of all nations, especially Englishmen, to settle under his government and assign lands either unplanted or confiscated, and apply the rents to the maintenance of the Government. For the settlement of the public payments and impositions, and the course of Justice. Rates to be established for the Customs at New York. *N.B.—Sir J. Werden has written in the margin* "This particular of salt hath been blotted out by his Royal Highness' order to the end salt may be comprehended amongst other goods paying only 2 p^{r}. cent. ad valorem." Rates to be paid for goods coming up into New York. To administer justice to Dutch and English without partiality. Not to farm out any part of the public revenue for above one year. Choice of a Council, Magistrates, and all officers of trust. Toleration in religion. To observe the New England rules as near as may be in granting lands. To send a map of the whole territory under his government, with the fortifications and list of officers employed, also the public charges and the present revenue. To lessen the charges of Government, so the Duke may reap some advantages for the great expense and trouble of protecting the Colony. To seize the opportunities which may arise of purchasing great tracts of land from the Indians for small sums. Lieut. Anthony Brockholes to succeed him in case of death. All warrants, writs, executions to run in the King's name as hath been practised by Col. Nicholls and Col. Lovelace. 5 *pp. Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 216–219. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX.*, 4–9.]

1674.
July 1.
Windsor.

1314. Establishment for the pay of the officers and soldiers of my colony at New York, estimated after the rate of beaver there. One Captain at 8*s.* a day, 2 lieutenants at 4*s.* each, an ensign at 3*s.*, 3 serjeants at 1*s.* 6*d.* each, 4 corporals at 1*s.* each, 2 drums at 1*s.* each, 100 privates at 8*d.* each, a master gunner at 2*s.*, 4 matrosses at 1*s.*, a chirurgeon at 2*s.*, a chaplain at 6*s.* 8*d.*, a storekeeper at 2*s.* *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 220. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LXX., p.* 10.]

July 1.
Windsor.

1315. Commission from the Duke of York, for Major Andros to be captain of a company raised for New York. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 219. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX., p.* 3.]

July 2.
Windsor.

1316. Similar Commissions for Anthony Brockholes to be first Lieutenant, and Christopher Billopp to be Lieutenant, and Cæsar Knapton, Ensign, to Major Andros' company. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 220–221. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX., pp.* 3–4.]

July 2.
Windsor.

1317. Commission from the Duke of York to Wm. Dyre, appointing him Chief Customer or Collector of Customs at New York. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 221–222. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX., p.* 4.]

July 2.
Windsor.

1318. The Duke of York's instructions for Wm. Dyre, Chief Customer and Collector of my Customs at New York. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 222–223. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX., pp.* 11–12.]

July 2.
St. Jago de la Vega.

1319. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. The Governor communicated a vote of the late Assembly, recommending the examination of Captain John Knapman on a complaint of Robt. Bridgewood, Capt. Ant. Swimmer, and Benj. Whitcombe; but being called in, and declaring they had nothing to allege against said Capt. Knapman, and could not prove the allegations mentioned in said vote, ordered that Capt. Knapman be dismissed. Ordered, that the Patent of the Royal African Company, and the powers by them granted to Thomas Matthews and Francis Man, and certified under the City Seal, be a sufficient authority for the Clerks of the enrolments to record them. The Governor's choice of Sam. Bernard to be Treasurer of the island, and Lt.-Col. Fuller and Capt. Hender Molesworth his securities, according to the Acts of the last Assembly, approved by the Council. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.*, 368–369.]

[July 3.]

1320. Petition of Edmund Cooke to the King and Council. That on his petition of 5th December last (*see ante, Nos.* 1178, 1178. I.), setting forth the barbarous usage of the Spaniards in the West Indies towards petitioner and his company, his Majesty ordered the Earl of Arlington to write effectually to his Majesty's Ambassador in Spain to require reparation, and to acquaint the Spanish Ambassador here with same, and procure speedy satisfaction, petitioner having been already at the Havana with an agent sent by the Governor of Jamaica in the Portland frigate to demand satisfaction,

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which was utterly denied him. That by order of 27th February petitioner (amongst others) was referred to the Lords Committee for Trade and Plantations, who reported on 11th March to his Majesty (*see ante, No.* 1226) that for the inhuman cruelties and losses by petitioner, his merchants, and companions sustained, reparation and satisfaction should be earnestly insisted on both in the Court of Spain and to the Spanish ambassador here, which, if denied or unreasonably delayed, his Majesty could not deny his subjects satisfaction by way of reprisal agreeable to the law of nations, and his Majesty approved thereof. That according to order from said Lords of 5th March petitioner made oath before the Judge of the Admiralty of the circumstances of the capture of ship (Virgin) and the losses sustained thereby, as by an exemplification under the seal of the Court of Admiralty hereto annexed appears. That petitioner being denied relief at the Havana and unreasonably delayed here by the Spanish Ambassador, who instead of redress gave him very abusive language, it may prove of very ill consequence to all his Majesty's subjects trading to the West Indies. Petitioner therefore implores his Majesty to grant himself and his merchants relief by letters of reprisal or otherwise, as his Majesty shall think agreeable to justice. *Endorsed,* "Read in Council 3 July 1674." *Annexed,*

1320. I. Order of the King in Council on above petition. In consideration of how long a time is passed since application was first made to the Spanish Ambassador here for redress, and how his Majesty's Ambassador in Spain has made repeated instances without effect; but his Majesty remembering with how much tenderness he has proceeded in all things which have concerned good correspondence with his Catholic Majesty, and therefore to give a further opportunity to the Court of Spain to consider the very hard circumstances of the case, hereby orders, that petitioner and merchants present some fit person to the Earl of Arlington to be sent with credentials from his Majesty to the Court of Spain, and therewith to attend his Majesty's Ambassador for satisfaction and reparation for said losses, amounting to 12,863*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, as by said exemplification appears; and if thereupon satisfaction or reparation be denied or unreasonably delayed above four months after his arrival there, his Majesty will grant letters of reprisal to petitioner and his merchants that they may recover satisfaction for their said losses, together with the interest and charges, according to the law of nations and the 14th Art. of the Treaty concluded at Madrid the $\frac{8}{18}$th of July 1670. *Endorsed* by Lord Arlington "Md̄m., I lent to Capt. Cooke the original of this to have translated." *Together* 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 49., 49. I.]

July 8.
Windsor.

1321. The King to Sir Jonathan Atkins, Governor of Barbadoes. To the same effect as the Report of the Council for Plantations on petition of Edwin Steed, Provost Marshal of Barbadoes (*see ante, No.* 1238). 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIII.*, 103.]

July 8. **1322.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered, that the Bill for excise on liquors imported be passed and carried to the Assembly with two alterations; and that the Act for encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland trades, and for better securing the plantation trade, made in England in his Majesty's 25th year, be forthwith published in the parish churches; as also his Majesty's proclamation recalling his former dispensation relating to the Acts of Trade and Navigation, in the churches of the four seaport towns. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 272–273.]

July 10. Villiers House. **1323.** (The Council for Plantations) to (Sec. Coventry). Mr. Brounker has signified that it is his Majesty's pleasure that Mr. Cranfield (one of his Majesty's gentleman ushers) be one of the Commissioners to be sent to bring off his Majesty's subjects from Surinam. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LXXVII.*, 64.] *Unfinished letter.*

July 13. **1324.** Minutes of the Council of Antigua. Ordered at the request of the Assembly, that Willoughby Bay, The Road, Dixon's Bay, and Parham landing place, be henceforth the places appointed for the payment of sugar besides Falmouth and St. Johns, and that all merchants be obliged to receive their sugar at one of the said places. ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 55*.]

July 15. **1325.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered, on inspecting Capt. Wyborne's account of what he had disbursed at New England for victualling H.M.S. Garland, over and above three bills of exchange, amounting to over 535*l.*, drawn on the President and Council, that the Commissioners for sale of his Majesty's provisions, pay to Capt. Wyborne out of the proceeds thereof, 127*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* so laid out; that the Assembly and the members of this board present be summoned to meet on Wednesday morning next; and that the Deputy Secretary prepare letters to be sent by Capt. Wyborne to Lord Arlington, the Council for Plantations, the Commissioners of the Navy, and Sir John Werden, Secretary to H.R.H. [the Duke of York]. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 273, 274.]

July 16. Barbadoes. **1326.** The President and Council of Barbadoes to the Council for Trade and Plantations. Since their last, nothing of moment has offered, only they have received and proclaimed the happy news of peace. Send this by Capt. John Wyborne of H.M.S. Garland, which the worm has much damaged, besides the hurt she received, when convoy to one of the Royal African Company's ships to Guinea, in her engagement with a great Dutch East India ship; having spent all her own provisions, have furnished over and above what was sent for her from England, account of which is sent to the Commissioners of the Navy; she convoys several considerable merchant ships. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 50. *See also Col. Entry Bk., No. V.*, 174.]

1674.

[July 17.] **1327.** Petition of Thomas Jarvis, Richard Ashall, and William How, merchants, to the King in Council. To the same effect as the petition of Edmund Cooke [*No.* 1320]. Pray for letters of reprisal for obtaining their satisfaction, for that they have already used all means, both in England and Spain, pursuant to the 14th Article of the last Treaty, for above 12 months last past. *Signed by* the petitioners and *endorsed by* Locke. "Read in Council 17 July 1674." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 51.]

July 19. **1328.** Cargo exported for the Duke of York from London to New York. Woollen cloth to the value of 207*l.*; linen cloth, 100*l.*; haberdashery, 100*l.*; mercery ware, 70*l.*; shoes, 48*l.*; badges, 20*l.*; silk stockings, 17*l.* 8*s.*; worsted stockings, 17*l.* 12*s.*; woollen hose, 19*l.* 10*s.*; castors, 10*l.*; ironware, 20*l.*; powder, 30*l.*; fuses, 20*l.*; rapiers, &c., 20*l.*; pistol powder and lead, grocery, 30*l.*; laces for heads, 20*l.*; dimetys, 20.; tin ware, 10*l.*; ticking and rugs, 15*l.*; brass, 50*l.* *Underwritten is* a request for the Duke of York's signature in order to the obtaining of a bill of store at the custom house, signed R. Downes, and also by the Duke of York. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX., p.* 12.]

July 22, 23. **1329.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered, that Lt.-Col. Wm. Bate provide for H.M.S. Garland 20 quires of the largest and strongest royal paper that can be got; and pay for same out of the proceeds of his Majesty's provisions sold. The Assembly attended with a short Act for continuing the excise on liquors imported; an order for presenting Capt. Wyborne with a ton of white sugar, and a note about bills, as follows, viz.:—That the Assembly conceive a Bill for raising money ought to move primarily from them, and therefore they cannot proceed on the Bill sent them from the President and Council for an Imposition on Liquors Imported, but have prepared a Bill for reviving and establishing same.

July 23. Answer of the President and Council to above paper of the Assembly, viz.:—That they cannot concede to the opinion of the Assembly concerning the primary motion of Bills, knowing that no Assembly of Representatives of this Island ever did or could claim it as their due, and therefore advise this Assembly to follow the prudent and modest steps of their predecessors without intrenching on his Majesty's prerogative, lest they be forced in a severer manner to let them know the evil of such usurpations. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 274–276.]

July 23. **1330.** The Duke of York to Major Andros. Nichalaus van Renselaer having made his request to be recommended to be minister of one of the Dutch churches in New York or Albany, when a vacancy shall happen, desires him to signify his consent to the parishioners, and that he shall look upon their compliance as a mark of their respect and good inclinations. *Printed in New York Documents, III.,* 225. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX., p* 16.]

1674.
July 23.
Windsor.

1331. Warrant from the Duke of York to Sir Francis Winnington, Attorney-General, and Sir John Churchill, Solicitor-General. To prepare a grant of lands to Sir George Carteret, the bounds of which are described and formed the Province of East Jersey. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 223-224. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX., p.* 13.]

[July 23.]

1332. Petition of the Patrons and Proprietors of the Colony called Renselaerswyck, in New Albany [to the Duke of York]. New York and Albany having been restored to his sacred Majesty by Treaty, pray that the ancient rights, jurisdictions, and privileges of Renselaerswick may be preserved. With reference by the Duke of York to Major Andros, Windsor, 23 July 1674. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 224-225. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX., p.* 14.]

July 23.
Nevis.

1333. Governor Stapleton to the Council for Trade and Plantations. Cannot omit any opportunity of entreating them to represent to his Majesty their often repeated grievances as well for injuries on St. Christopher's, as the detention of their negroes of Montserrat and Antigua. By the enclosed their Lordships will find how they are lately wronged by the French General as to their slaves. Begs them to consider that he is hitherto without salary for himself or payment for the two companies at St. Christopher's. By his letter to Lord Arlington they will find Admiral de Ruyter's small success amongst the French islands with 40 sail; wishes he had not come, or had not left their neighbours new occasion of vapouring. Please to remember the seal for the islands. Begs that Sir Charles Wheler's aspersion against him may give no impression till he be heard. Understand Sir Charles accuses him of two crimes, one being of the Romish religion, the other, of selling his plantation on Col. Strode's bare letter; both imputations are but arguments of his inveteracy at this distance against one who never did him harm. Hopes he has enough religion to save his soul, but what little he has was learnt amidst the noises of drums and trumpets in his Majesty's service, and he prays God it may do him no good if he would not venture 1,000 lives, if he had them, to defend his Sovereign's rights or to destroy all manner of persons, emperors, kings, popes, or prelates, invading any part of his Majesty's territories. Had no hand in selling Sir Charles Wheler's plantation; there was a verdict of a jury that Sir Charles promised payment to the soldiers for a year, and owned he had it in his own hand; the Governor, Council, and Assembly sat at the trial. Stapleton did not sit or sign the execution; and there were two other executions. The whole country certainly would not have given a wrong judgment nor the jury a false verdict. Has not fled to the French and run away from his post as Sir Charles did 24 hours before he knew by any credential hand that the King had revoked his commission. Sent Col. Reade and Capt. Hodges of the Council at Montserrat to him with the King's letter, but he could not be found in English or French ground, he went to Guadaloupe in a

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French sloop. Has not traded to Curaçao or Statia as he has done contrary to his oath. Sir Charles has embezzled or made away part of the King's stores. Begs pardon for this recrimination, which he should think no clearing for himself had he committed any punishable fact, offers it, however, in his vindication. Dares boldly say that Sir Charles shall find no merchant, planter, or master of a ship, unless of evil repute, that can say he has wittingly wronged anybody these seven years he has been Governor of Montserrat and Governor-in-Chief. *Endorsed,* "Rec^{d} and read 13 Oct. 1674." *Encloses,*

1333. I. Governor Stapleton to M. de Baas. Supposes he has long since received his answer to his letter of 22nd Dec. 1673, also his then demands and answer to the French grievances. Writes to put him in mind of the articles passed betwixt him and Sir Charles Wheler as to runaway negroes, and to beseech him to deliver to the bearer 15 slaves runaways from Antigua to Guadaloupe. Has without looking back into former wrongs delivered to two Frenchmen, two slaves, runaways from St. Christopher's, on their first demand, and were he in Montserrat could send copies of several French receipts for runaways, particularly of M. le Chevalier de la Poiterie [*sic*]. Nevis, 1674, April 8.

1333. II. M. de Baas to Governor Stapleton. Four months ago, M. St Leon, Governor of Guadaloupe, advised him that 15 slaves had arrived there, who said they came from Tobago, where the Hollanders had placed them; on which he ordered them to be kept for a month, and, no one then claiming them, to be sold, and the proceeds he has employed in the King's affairs. He, therefore, speaks too late about this restitution, which otherwise would be subject to a great discussion, since Messrs. Hinselin and de Praille, of Guadaloupe, have each lost 12 negroes long ago, and always vainly sought restitution. He can, however, if he pleases, write to the English Ambassador at the French Court, to demand that, in virtue of the treaty made by M. de Baas with Sir Charles Wheler, these negroes should be restored, and those that bought them be reimbursed. Has sent to Court his own letter of the 22nd November, with Stapleton's reply and 10 demands, and when he knows his Majesty's pleasure therein, will let him know, if necessary. Martinique, 1674, June $\frac{1}{11}$. *French.* Certified copy by Governor Stapleton. *Endorsed by* John Locke, 11 June 1674. "M. de Baas to Col. Stapleton. Rec. 13 Oct. 1674. Read then in Council."

1333 III. Governor Stapleton to M. de Baas. It may be that the 15 negroes were four months without being demanded, for nobody imagined but they would run to Leeward, but they were no perishing comodity, and might have been kept a year and a day to be restored to their owners, and it had been more conformable to the law of nations, the union betwixt the Kings, and his agreement with Sir

Charles Wheler to have enquired whether any such were runaway from his neighbours. He says he is always disposed to continue the good and great union betwixt the Kings and their subjects, but must tell him plainly that his proceedings prove otherwise. What likelihood was there that he should believe these negroes were from Tobago, or that they were Dutch, since these parts were sensible that two years past Tobago was taken by Lord Willoughby's forces, and not a slave or beast left but what might be wild, and the very boat in which they went was enough to show they came from some inhabited island. Has formerly written that he knows nothing of M. de Praille's negroes. M. de Henselin never demanded 12 negroes, nor was there any reason for their restitution because they ran away within the time limited for hostilities, and they were also English negroes. May hereafter deny restitution of French negroes (which he never yet did) since De Baas will not restore these and giving no just reason for their detention. As to writing to the English Ambassador in France, knows he may write if he please, but since De Baas is the first violator of his own treaty with Sir Charles Wheler, will never so much as mention it. Cannot afford a longer answer at present, having a great fleet in sight, which he guesses to be the same De Baas lately entertained. Is glad De Baas has sent home his letter and demands, as Stapleton has done with his; and till he knows his Majesty's pleasure will more effectually than De Baas does, endeavour to maintain that great union which ought to be betwixt the subjects in imitation of their masters. Nevis, 1674, July 18. *Endorsed by* John Locke. "Rec. 13 Oct. 1674. Read then in Council." *Two copies. Together*, 9 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 52, 52, I., II., III.; *see also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 184–188.]

July 23.
Nevis.
1334. Governor Stapleton to Sec. Lord Arlington. Admiral Michael De Ruyter arrived at Martinico with 40 sail of men-of-war, fireships, and victuallers, and on the 10th instant made a descent of some thousands of men near the Cul de Sac, as their harbour is called, in the mouth of which the French sank a merchantman to hinder the fireships to burn their King's man-of-war which was in the bottom of the harbour. They made a gallant descent, but were smartly galled by the French, who were intrenched in the ambuscade; the Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch and a Lieutenant-Colonel were killed, and the Grave Van Stiron and another who succeeded, wounded; the Comte de Horne, who is allied to his Lordship and the Earl of Ossery, afterwards gained as far as the pallisadoes of a fort, but was obliged to retreat without any considerable damage. Begs his Lordship to be mindful of the two Companies who are so much behind hand in their pay, and hardly able longer to subsist without it. *Mem.*

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This letter was delivered to Lord Arlington by Mr. Locke the 5th Nov. 1674. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 183.]

July 27. Windsor. **1335.** The King to Sir William Godolphin, Ambassador at Madrid. Whereas upon the many complaints transmitted to him by Sec. the Earl of Arlington, and represented here to the Marquis del Fresno, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Catholic King, of the many great injuries his Majesty's subjects have suffered in the West Indies from subjects of that Crown, satisfaction has not yet been made; and whereas Edmond Cooke, Master of the ship Virgin, and Thomas Jarvis, Richard Ashall, and William How, Merchants, and owners of the ship Thomas and Mary, of Virginia, have represented that notwithstanding Godolphin's long solicitations in that Court, and their frequent applications to said Ambassador here, they have not obtained any satisfaction for their losses, and having, in pursuance of an Order from the Council for Trade and Plantations, made out on oath in the High Court of Admiralty the barbarous usage they had received from the Spaniards in the West Indies, and the capture of their ships, with an estimate of the damage, as by an exemplification thereof will appear, have again besought letters of reprisal, his Majesty, considering how far he is warranted as well by the law of nations as by the 14th Article of the Treaty concluded at Madrid the $\frac{8}{18}$ July 1670, to afford his subjects relief in the manner desired, yet unwilling to do anything that may not suit with the maintenance of perfect good correspondence with the Catholic King, has thought fit to refrain for some time from that severe though most justifiable way of proceeding; his Majesty's pleasure therefore is that informing himself at large from the bearers hereof, Edmond Cooke and Richard Ashall of the truth of said complaints, he in the most pressing manner represent the same to the Catholic Queen, demanding full and speedy reparation, which, if denied, must be attended with the said consequences which his Majesty cannot in justice deny to his subjects. 2½ *pp.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXI., pp.* 135 *d*, 136 *d*.]

July 29. / Aug. 8. **1336.** Extract out of the Register of the Resolutions of the States General. It having been proposed and represented in the Assembly that the King of Great Britain intended to send to Surinam, Ferdinand Gorges and Edward Cranfield to take account of the condition of the English inhabitants and adjust all matters concerning their departure thence according to the 5th Article of the late Treaty, and that their Lordships should grant the necessary passport for their free passage thither and return, it has been thought fit that the said passport be dispatched, and notice be given thereof to the Committees of the States of Zealand; with a request that they will take all care that the said 5th Article be punctually observed by the Governor of Surinam. *Dutch, endorsed by Locke,* "Surynam States Resolution, 8 Aug. 74," *and English translation. Endorsed,* "Brought to the Council 22^{d} Sept^{ris} 1674 by Mr. Secretary Williamson and read." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 53–54.]

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1337. Passport from the States General for Ferdinand Gorges and Edward Cranfield above referred to. *Dutch, in duplicate, and English translation. Endorsed,* "Brought to the Council 22^{o} Sept^{r} 1674 by Mr. Secretary Williamson and read." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 55, 56, 57.]

July 30.
Windsor.

1338. Warrant from the Duke of York to Sir Francis Winnington and Sir John Churchill, his Attorney and Solicitor-General. To prepare a grant for an annuity of 300*l.* a year to the Earl of Sterling, issuing out of the clear remainder of the revenue of New York after all public charges there are paid. *Mem. by Sir J. Werden in the margin,* The Earl of Sterling agreed that if by the Duke's favour he could obtain any employment or other satisfaction to the like value, that he would release the grant of this annuity. *Printed in New York Documents, III.,* 225–226. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX., p.* 14*b.*]

Aug. 6.
Windsor.

1339. The Duke of York to Major Andros. Directs him to be assisting to Thomas Delavall, his Auditor-General, in recovering the estate taken from him by the Dutch. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX., p.* 14.]

Aug. 6.
Windsor.

1340. Warrant from the Duke of York to Major Andros. Allowing him 400*l.* per annum as Governor, and 200*l.* to the officers employed about the Customs, 100*l.* of which to be paid to the Chief Customer. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX. p.* 15.]

Aug. 6.
Windsor.

1341. Warrant from the Duke of York to Major Andros, Governor of New York. On his arrival at New York, to seize the estate of Col. Lovelace to satisfy his debt to the Duke of York, amounting to 7,000*l.* *Printed in New York Documents, III.,* 226. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX., p* 15.]

Aug. 6.

1342. Warrant from the Duke of York to Governor Andros. To put in force certain laws established by authority of his Majesty's letters patent, except such as shall have apparent inconveniences in them, and to peruse the same with the help of the Council, and represent necessary alterations to the Duke of York. *Printed in New York Documents, III.,* 226–227. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX., p.* 15*b.*]

Aug. 6.
Windsor.

1343. Instructions from the Duke of York to Capt. Burton, Commander of H.M.S. Castle Frigate, lent to the Duke of York, concerning cargo to be taken for New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX., p.* 15*b.*]

Aug. 14.
St. Jago de la Vega.

1344. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Sam. Long, Esq., sworn one of the Council, and on nomination by the Governor, unanimously approved of as Chief Justice. Ordered, that on production of Stephen Gage's release Capt. Richard Brayn's bond, given by order of this board, be delivered up. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.,* 369–370.]

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Aug. 19.
Windsor.

1345. Warrant from the Duke of York appointing John Gourdon, chaplain to the garrison of New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX., p.* 16.]

Aug. 19.
Windsor.

1346. Warrant from the Duke of York to Governor Andros. To inquire for two seals (heretofore appointed) for the Provost and Corporation of New York, and to use them for public Acts, &c. [*Col Entry Bk., Vol. LXX., p.* 16.]

Aug. 22.
Fort Henry.

Shaftesbury Papers.

1347. Major-General Abraham Wood to his honoured friend John Richards, in London. Has been at the charge of 200*l.* in discoveries to the South or West sea in two years, which he was made sensible of by the hands of Thos. Batt and Robert Fallam. Sent out two Englishmen and eight Indians about 10 April 1673 to make discoveries across the mountains. Describes their proceedings, how they met with the Tomahitans as they were journeying from the mountains to the Occhonechees, eleven of whom came to Wood's plantation, and forty promised to stay with his men at Occhonechee until the eleven returned. That they then journeyed nine days to Sitteree, west by south, and passed nine rivers and creeks which all end this side the mountains and empty into the sea. Sitteree is the last town of inhabitants until within two days' journey of the Tomahitans. How after four days travelling they reached the top of the mountains, lost all their horses but one, not as much through the badness of the way as by hard travel. Great store of turkeys, deer, elks, bears, woolves, and other vermin, very tame. Arrived, after fifteen days from Sitteree, at Tomahitan River, which is described, as also the town, where they were very kindly entertained, even to adoration. A scaffold set up in the middle of the town for Major Wood's two men and Apomattock Indian that their people might gaze at them and not offend them by their throng. Many nations of Indians inhabit down the river which they are all at war with, and keep 150 canoes under command of their fort: each canoe will carry at least 20 men. Eight days' journey down this river live a white people with long beards and whiskers, who wear clothing, and on some of the other rivers live a hairy people. Not many years since the Tomahittans sent 20 men laden with beaver to the white people, but they killed ten of them and put the others in irons, two of whom escaped, and one came to Major Wood's plantation, and is one of those eight, the other remains to learn the language. On 12th September they all arrived at Wood's house. The Tomahittans have about 60 guns. The (escaped) prisoners relate the white people have a six-foot bell which they ring morning and evening, when a great number of people congregate together and "talk they know not what." Many blacks among them; oysters and other shell fish, swine and cattle. Since they were so barbarously handled they put to death all the white and black people they take. On 20th Sept. Major Wood's men and the 12 Tomahittans began their journey again. Has presented all this to the Grand Assembly of Virginia, but not one word in

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answer or any encouragement or assistance given. Never heard anything since he employed James Needham, who passed from Aeno, an Indian town two days' journey beyond Occhoneeche, in safety. Report that his men had been killed by the Tomahittans. Arrival of Henry Hatcher on 25th February, who had been trading at Occhoneechee, with the news that Needham was certainly killed, supposed to be by an Indian named John, a fat, thick, bluff-faced fellow, who had Needham's pistols and gun. His Indian name is Hasecoll, who was one that went with James Needham, and Major Wood's man Gabriel Arthur went at first to the Tomahittans and was captured where never Englishman had before set foot. Relation of Gabriel Arthur's discoveries to 18th June 1674, the day he safely returned with a Spanish Indian boy, and how Needham came to his end by the hands of the barbarous rogue Indian John, who had undertaken his protection and safety. He shot him, notwithstanding the Tomahittans tried to save him. "So died this heroic Englishman, whose fame shall never die if my pen were able to eternize it, which had ventured where never any Englishman trod," and with him died 144*l.* sterling of Wood's adventure. The Tomahittans fell a weeping and cried what shall we do, we shall be cut off by the English. Indian John drew out his knife, ripped open Needham's body, and drew out his heart, held it up, and, looking towards the English plantations, said he valued not all the English, that he was paid for what he had done, and commanded the Tomahittans to kill the Englishman Needham had left with them. Gabriel Arthur was tied to a stake with great heaps of combustible canes, and was about to be burnt when the King or chief man shot the Weesock dead that had the firebrand, released Arthur, and bad him go to his own house, daring any to touch him. Arthur was then compelled to go armed with gun, tomahawk, and target, with a party of 50 to rob the Spaniard, on the promise of being taken to his master the next spring. They travelled for eight days, and then came to a town of wooden buildings inhabited by negroes, and about six miles further came in sight of the Spanish, walled round with brick and all brick buildings. There he saw the steeple wherein hung the bell, Needham spoke of, and heard it ring, but they drew off next and laid in ambush, where they lay seven days, stealing for their sustenance. On the 7th day one of the Tomahittans shot a Spaniard, in whose pocket were two gold pieces and a gold chain, which Gabriel unfortunately lost. Then they hastened to the Negro town and shot a lone negro with a dart made with piece of the blade of Needham's sword, which, thrown at the negro, struck him through between the shoulders and he fell dead; they took some toys from his ears and bracelets from his neck, and returned as expeditiously as they could to their own homes. Another party was shortly commanded out again, with Gabriel Arthur, to Port Royal, who refused to go until the King promised he would do no violence against the English, their business being to cut off a town of Indians who lived near the English; so they marched over the mountains, and in six days came upon the head of Port Royal

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River. At a house they crept up to Gabriel heard one say pox take such masters that will not allow a servant a bit of meat to eat upon Christmas Day, by which he knew what time of year it was. About six miles thence they came upon the Indian town, which they fell upon at break of day, and from which an Englishman ran for his life, and the Tomahittans opened and let him pass clear, but they took his "snapsack," with beads, knives, and other petty truck in it, made a very great slaughter upon the Indians, and about sunrise, hearing many great guns fired by the English, they hastened away, and in less than 14 days arrived at the Tomahittans with their plunder. Account of the King's visit to his friends, the Monetons, accompanied by sixty men, and Gabriel "must go along with them," where they arrived after travelling ten days due north, a great town and a great number of Indians in it. Mr. Batt and Fallam were upon the head of the river, as he wrote in his first journal. After taking leave of the Monetors they marched three days out of their way "to give a clap to some of that great nation" (the Tomahittans), and here Gabriel was shot with two arrows, one in his thigh, which stopped his running, and so was taken prisoner, for Indian valour consists most in their heels, and he that can run best is accounted the best man. These Indians thought Gabriel to be no Tomahittan by the length of his hair, and when they had scoured his skin with water and ashes, and perceived it to be white they made very much of him and gave him back his knife, guns, and hatchett they had taken from him. He gave the knife and hatchett to the King, but they knew not the use of the gun, and he saw no manner of iron instrument amongst them. He promised to bring knives and hatchetts to truck with beaver skins, at which they seemed to rejoice and carried him to a path that led to the Tomahittans and gave him rokahamony for his journey. The King of the Tomahittans had one short journey more before he would bring in Gabriel, when they went down the river and came to the mouth of the salts, where land could not be seen, but the water was not above three foot deep, so know this is not the river the Spaniards live upon, as Mr. Needham did think. There they killed many swine, sturgeon, and beaver. About 10th May 1674 the King, with 18 of his people laden with goods, began their journey to Fort Henry, at the falls of Appomattock River, in Charles City, county Virginia; were not disturbed until they came to Sarah, where four Occhonechees were waiting Gabriel's coming, but they durst not attempt any violent action by day; how they worked their plot and made an alarm by crying out the town was beset by an innumerable company of strange Indians, upon which the Tomahittans ran away, leaving all behind them and Gabriel's two pieces of gold and chain in an Indian bag, Gabriel and the Spanish Indian boy he brought with him hiding themselves in the bushes, whom the Occhonechees made diligent search for but could not find. Gabriel then, with four Tomahittans, hired four Sarah Indians to take them to Aeno, where they met with Major-Gen. Wood's man, sent out to inquire after them, desperately sick of the flux. How Gabriel and the Spanish Indian boy escaped undiscovered

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through the Occhonechees where they are strongly fortified by nature, which makes them so insolent, for they are but a handful of people besides the vagabonds who repair to them, being a receptacle for rogues. Their food was huckleberries, which the woods were full of, and on the 15th June they both arrived at Wood's house. Also arrived on 20 July at night the King of the Tomahittans with his two sons and one more, who brought their packs and came along by Totero, under the fort of the mountains, until they met with James River, and there made a canoe of bark and came down the river to the Manikins, from thence to Powetan by land, and across the neck. He gave certain relation how Mr. Needham came by his death. Received this King with much joy and kind entertainment, and there was much joy between Gabriel and the King that they were met once more. Gave the King a good reward for preserving Gabriel's life; he stayed a few days and promised to come again at the fall of the leaf with a party who would not "be frited" by the way, and doubt not but he will come if not intercepted by self-ended traders who have striven all they can to block up the design from the beginning. Wishes he could have the countenance of some person of honour in England to curb and bridle the obstructors here, for here is no encouragement at all. *Endorsed by John Locke*, "Carolina. Discoverys crosse the Mountains by Maj^{r}-Generall Wood, 1674," *who has also made marginal notes and corrections.* 14 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 94.]

Aug. 27–30. **1348.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. The accounts of the public revenue for three years past presented by Capt. Reginald Wilson, his Majesty's collector, the Governor having commanded the Treasurer to examine said accounts and bring them into form, to the end said Reginald Wilson might be discharged and the whole revenue put into the Treasurer's hands. His Majesty's said treasurer, Samuel Bernard, brought in an account of the whole revenue for these three years last passed to 25th June 1674; which it was ordered any three of the Council present should examine with the accounts of the Collectors and other Officers of revenue and report on 30th inst.

Aug. 30.—On report of the committee appointed to consider the accounts of the revenue, that they found the Treasurer's account to agree exactly with the particulars brought in by Capt. Wilson, but prayed further time to perfect their report, and that the several ministers of the Treasury might be ordered to attend them with their warrants, receipts, and accounts, so that a more exact inspection might be made of contingent charges, Ordered, that the Council now present meet at St. Jago the 3rd Tuesday in September next, where the several officers and ministers of the Treasury shall be ordered to attend them, so that any four of them, whereof Hender Molesworth to be one, may make their report the next afternoon (16th Sept.), to which time the Council adjourned. Likewise Ordered, that copies of this order be forthwith sent to the several councillors and ministers of the revenue, that they

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attend as aforesaid. Ordered, on certificate of the clerk of Enrollments, that there was on record in his office a general release from Stephen Gage to Capt. Richard Brayne, of 10th June 1673, that Capt. Brayne's bond be taken off the file of the Council and delivered to him. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.*, 370–374.]

Aug. ? **1349.** Account of Henry Harris, chief graver to his Majesty, of seals engraven by virtue of the King's warrant and the direction of the Earl of Arlington.

Jan. 1666. Two great seals for Barbadoes, delivered to Lord Willoughby.	£30 0 0
Feb. 1666. Two great seals for the Island of Providence, delivered to Sir James Modyford.	£20 0 0

[*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XL., p. 23b.*]

Sept. 1. **1350.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. The Assembly attended, and Col. Codrington, Speaker, delivered an answer to a paper sent to them from this Board at the end of their last sessions (*see ante No.* 1329). [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 276.]

Sept. 9. Whitehall. **1351.** Order of the King in Council. On reading petition of Martin Stamp [*see No.* 1178] that petitioner had obtained several orders from this Board to Sec. the Earl of Arlington to write effectually to his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Spain to represent his Majesty's just resentment of the barbarous murder of petitioner's brother and most of the men in the ship Humility, of London, committed by one Capt. Fitz-Gerrard, by authority from the Governor of the Havana, and the loss sustained by seizing and plundering said ship, to the value of 5,000*l.*, whereof the Governor had his share, after he had given them license to go on their voyage with a protection against all Spanish ships; and to demand satisfaction and speedy reparation, notwithstanding which, he cannot obtain any answer, and therefore praying for letters of reprisal; ordered, that one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State write effectually to his Majesty's Ambassador in Spain to demand satisfaction and reparation amounting to near 5,000*l.*, and to put this case into the same condition in all respects with the rest lately transmitted to him by an express; and if denied or unreasonably delayed above four months, his Majesty will grant Letters of Reprisal. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 58.]

Sept. 16. St. Jago de la Vega. **1352.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Report of the committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasury, signed by Thos. Freeman, Thos. Ballard, Ant. Collier, Char. Whitfield, Hend. Molesworth, and Saml. Long. These accounts have reference to Theodore Cary's disbursements about Fort Charles, to Capt. Roger Pemberton's disbursements on Fort James, Col. Thos. Modyford's disbursements in the time of the late alarums, to the Provost Marshal's account for reparation of the prison, &c., to Capt. Thos. Matthews's accounts for ironwork for the forts, to the Receiver-General and the Collector's disbursements, and for the King's house at Port Royal, and to Mr. Atkinson's account, to the Collector's account of imports and tonnage, from 25th June 1671 to 25th June 1674, amounting to 6,810*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, and to other minor

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accounts. Said report read, and ordered to be recorded. The Provost Marshal's account for repairs of the prison allowed Resolved, that when no public officer lives at the King's house at Port Royal, the Governor should let it to some private person, that the rent might value the reparation, and the Governor promised to advise of some expedient to secure the house to the Government that it should not be alienated. Lieut.-Col. Freeman's and Robt. Hewit's accounts of the license money. The current price of powder of the remaining 45 barrels out of his Majesty's stores appearing to be 4*l.* per barrel, the Governor consented to give the Treasurer credit for so much. The Treasurer attended with the whole account adjusted and fairly drawn out, which was ordered to be recorded and filed with the clerk of the Council, as the Act directs, and herein appears, total 8,993*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, leaving a balance due from the Treasury of 136*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* 11½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXV.*, 374–387.]

Sept. 21. **1353.** Minutes of a Grand Assembly held at James City, Virginia. Requesting the Governor to issue forth his mandate for the appearance of Giles Bland before the Council of State to answer to an affront offered to this Grand Assembly in the person of Mr. Secretary, which is highly resented by the House of Burgesses. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 59.] *See also* another copy with mem. that it was, with several other papers, presented by Mr. Ludwell [to the Committee for Trade and Plantations]. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXX., p.* 65.]

Sept. 22. **1354.** Minutes of the Council for Trade and Plantations. Sec. Sir Joseph Williamson desired to propose to his Majesty to resolve on what encouragement he will give Messrs. Gorges and Cranfield, appointed Commissioners for fetching the English from Surinam, and to give effectual order therein; also to acquaint his Majesty with their Lordships' advice that one of the vessels to be sent be forthwith made ready, in order to give his Majesty's subjects there speedy notice of their transportation; and that a passport for free passage of said vessel, and positive orders for free liberty to give such notice be forthwith required from the Dutch ministers. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 60.]

Sept. 24. Villiers House. **1355.** The Council for Plantations to the King. Offer unto his Majesty, as their opinion, that a small vessel be dispatched to Surinam to give the English notice of the speedy sending of other shipping for their transportation to some of his Majesty's Plantations; and in the meantime that his Majesty's Ambassador in Holland may procure the necessary passports for the vessel and persons appointed for this service, together with orders to the Governor of Surinam to permit free and public notice to be given to his Majesty's subjects in Surinam of his intentions; to take care that the 5th article of the Treaty concluded at Westminster the $\frac{9}{19}$ Feb. 167$\frac{3}{4}$ be punctually observed in all things. Also to permit the vessel of advice to remain in Surinam without injury till the arrival of the other vessels. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol.*

XXXI., No. 61.] *See also* copy with mem. "This Address was dd to Mr. Sec. Williamson, 26th Sept. 1674." [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LXXVII.*, 65.]

Sept. 26. St. Kitts. **1356.** Minutes of the Council of St. Kitts. On information that John Baptist Gassan hath transported part of his estate from off his Majesty's part of this island contrary to law and to the great prejudice of his Majesty's subjects and breach of the articles between the two nations, and that Mr. Fynote had been guilty of the like misdemeanour. Ordered, that a warrant of stoppage be issued against both. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No.* 69.]

Sept. 29. **1357.** The King to the Governor and Magistrates of Boston. Ordering them to send to England the Expectation, seized as a Dutch prize at New Plymouth, but claimed as the property of certain English subjects. *2 pp.* [*Col Entry Bk. XCIII., p.* 112*b*.]

Sept. 30. **1358.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. The Assembly attended with a paper for continuing the excise for three months, and an answer to the Council's paper about fortifications. Voted that the Assembly's paper, entitled an Answer to the President and Council's paper about money bills, received 11th Sept., is not satisfactory, and that the President and two others prepare heads and an answer thereto. Ordered, that draft of a letter to the Council for Plantations, presented by the President, be fairly copied by the Deputy Secretary and sent to Lord Culpepper, President of said Council. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 277.]

Oct. 13. **1359.** Order of the Council for Trade and Plantations. That John Locke, Esq., Treasurer, pay to William Swan 75*l.* for three-quarters of a year's salary as clerk to this Council. [*Col Entry Bk, No. XCIV., p.* 119.]

Oct. 15. **1360.** Proposal of Ferdinando Gorges, agent of Col. W. Stapleton, Governor of the Leeward Islands, to the Council for Plantations. Submits that many of his Majesty's subjects in St. Christopher's have their estates detained by the French upon pretence of melioration and untrue contracts; that all imaginable endeavours have been used by the French, by hiding and imprisoning some negroes, and shifting others from island to island, to hinder them from electing to return to their English masters according to the 13th Article of Breda; that the French claim the sovereignty of the seas there, and have shot and killed a master of an English vessel because he refused to strike the flag to a French vessel; that the inhabitants of all the islands desire a competent supply of negroes yearly; that whereas the public seal is lost or carried away by Sir Chas. Wheler, they may have another granted them; that his Majesty's two companies of foot in St. Christopher's have received no pay since June 1671, though privy seals are passed for the same, and are reduced to great want of food and clothes, to their great dishonour amongst the French, neither has the Governor received any pay. *In margin,* "Recd & read in Council, 15 Oct. 1674." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 62.]

1674.
Oct. 16.
Newmarket.

1361. Warrant to Sir Thos. Chicheley, Knt., Master-General of the Ordnance. To deliver ordnance, carriages, powder, shot, match, arms, and other stores mentioned in estimate hereto annexed to John Lord Vaughan, Governor of Jamaica, for supply of said Island. ¾ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIX., p.* 112]

Oct. 22.

1362. Petition of Gilbert Bruning to the King. That petitioner and his brother have as considerable a plantation in Surinam as any Englishman, and are resolved to remove themselves and slaves to Jamaica and to persuade others to do the same, understanding Commissioners are to be sent thither to assist his Majesty's subjects therein,, and knowing the advantages the Dutch may take to delay the same, prays he may be joined in said Commission. *Underwritten is a* reference, his Majesty being graciously inclined towards the petitioner, the Council for Trade and Plantations are to report to the King what they think fit to be done therein, when his Majesty will declare his further pleasure. *Endorsed,* Read in Council 22 Oct. 1674. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 63.]

Oct. 22.

1363. Petition of Gilbert Bruning to the Committee for Trade and Plantations. That petitioner desires to be one of the abovesaid Commissioners, having brothers and great concerns in the Colony of Surinam, and that he is not desirous of a sum of money, as the Commissioners already designed, but that it may be employed towards the hiring of a ship to fetch off the planters. *Endorsed as above.* ½ *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 64.]

Oct. ?

1364. Several brief heads proposed to the Council for Trade and Plantations by Mr. Gorges and Mr. Cranfield before his Majesty's Commissioners for Surinam proceed on their voyage. That persons be appointed to treat with the intended Commissioners about terms for their encouragement; that a judicious registrar be appointed to record all their proceedings; that one of his Majesty's ships be provided to carry them direct for Surinam, for the passage by Barbadoes commonly proves long, and near the equinoctial line passengers are subject to calentures and other mortal distempers; that letters be procured from the States for the civil reception of the Commissioners. Suggestions in reference to the planters at Surinam, most of which are embodied in the Report in the next abstract. That the Commissioners have exact copies of the Council books touching all former proceedings at Surinam; that the Governor make no proclamation except the English Commissioners first approve; that the Commissioners have power to assure the English that they shall be transported to any of his Majesty's sugar plantations, and that letters be sent to the respective Governors for their civil reception. That the Dutch Governor, knowing that the English have great quantities of specklewood cut for transportation, have lately put a duty thereon of 30 per cent., which will be a great loss to them on their removal; that his Majesty's ships may ride with their guns mounted, and that there be two large flyboats and a lesser vessel, being about 300 English and 1,100 or 1,200 negroes,

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besides household stuff and utensils for 20 sugar works, and large parcels of sugar and specklewood; and that Mr. Brant, who is newly come thence, may be privately sent to prepare the people for removal, that they may sell their cattle, and keep themselves clear from new debts, for the Dutch have already sent three or four great ships to Guinea for negroes for Surinam, thereby to bring the English planters into debt by giving them large credit for negroes, and by this means to put a lawful check on their removal; and the English planters have above 500 cattle, worth there 20*l.* a head, for which the Dutch would give little or nothing had they certain knowledge of the removal of the English, knowing they cannot transport them. *Endorsed,* "Proposals of Mr. Gorges and Mr. Cranfeild, 1674." *3 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 65.]

Oct. 27. Villiers House. **1365.** The Council for Trade and Plantations to Col. W. Stapleton, Governor of the Leeward Islands. Would have sooner acknowledged receipt of his of 9th Jan. 1674 with the map of St. Christopher's and account of the island in answer to theirs of the 20th March 1673, had they not hoped to have been able to have sent the determination of the controversies between the English and French in St. Christopher's; but that affair having received no further progress than what he will find inclosed, cannot in expectation of the conclusion thereof any longer forbear to answer his of the 3rd Feb., 7th March, and 23rd July last. Desire he will send the particular matters of fact of all injuries received from the French since the Treaty of Breda, which, with former complaints, shall be transmitted to his Majesty's Ambassador in France. Desire also a narrative how St. Christopher's and the other islands were taken at first by the French from Lord Willoughby's Deputy Governor, and of all transactions between the English and French ever since. Cannot but take notice how modestly he expresses the payment of his own salary so much in arrear, and have agreed to represent it effectually to his Majesty, with the present state of the two companies of soldiers in St. Christopher's, a supply of negroes and other material things mentioned in his letters, and in the petitions of the Council and Assembly of St. Christopher's, and of the Representatives of the Leeward Islands. Suppose the certificates sent in his of the 3rd February concerning the 4½ per cent. were only to justify himself in their opinion, who were not apt to entertain any such suspicions of him, and are not forward to give credit to any assertions before he is heard, which may satisfy him in that which he seems so much concerned for. Will in future maintain a constant correspondence with him in answer to all his letters. *Encloses,*

1365. I. Lord Ambassador Lockart to H. Slingsby. At his public audience he insisted chiefly that the mutual friendship between the two Kings should be propagated amongst their subjects by a Treaty of Commerce, and discoursed about St. Christopher's with M. de Pompone, whom he had much ado to persuade the affair could be in the condition represented; which occasioned his giving in his first memorial, judging it safer to see their answer before coming to more particular condescensions. But notwithstanding often repeated instances never could obtain a return to what he had proposed, save by way of excuse that their present pressures from the near approach of the campaign would not allow their entry to a Treaty of that importance, which must be remitted to the end of the campaign.

1365. II. Lord Ambassador Lockart's first memorial. Recites how the Commissioners twice sent by his Majesty of Great Britain to demand the English part of St. Christopher's, according to the 7th article of the Treaty of Breda, were obliged to return without effecting anything, because of the difficulties framed by the Senators de la Barre and de St. Laurence, on behalf of the West India Company; and how his Majesty agreed with M. Colbert that Commissioners should be nominated on both sides to decide all like disputes, who should sit for a year and a day from the day the said part of the island should be restored to his Majesty; and if during that time the English did not repay to the French the price paid for their lands and goods, the same should remain to the French purchaser. Reasons why his Majesty's expectations have not been answered. These have reference to waste and meliorations. Ambassador Lockart entreats his Most Christian Majesty that putting aside all small difficulties and animosities of said Commissioners, he will give orders, that his Majesty of Great Britain be restored without any delay under any pretext whatsoever to possession of his part of St. Christopher's, and that the English may be re-established in their habitations or goods on reimbursing to the purchasers the price they received; the expiration of a year and a day not at all hindering their right, since the Commissioners have never been able to agree, Sir Chas. Wheler and M. de Baas having remitted several articles to the decision of their Majesties.

Mem. That this letter to Coll. Stapleton was delivered by Sampson to one who belongs to Capt. Gorges and promised to deliver them to one Capt. Hare, Commandant of the ship Unity. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV.*, 81–84.]

Oct. 27. **1366.** Copy of the above letter but without the enclosures. *Endorsed, a true copy compared by me* 20 *June* 1676, *W. Stapleton.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 66.]

Oct. 27. Villiers House. **1367.** Report of the Council for Trade and Plantations concerning the orders to be sent by the States General to the Governor of Surinam. That the States General give positive and effectual order to the Governor of Surinam:—1st. That everything in the article to the full intent and meaning be bonâ fide done and permitted to be done without equivocation, necessary to the due execution of said article; 2ndly, that he permit the ships sent to bring off his Majesty's subjects to ride anywhere in the rivers or

1674.

creeks of Surinam as his Majesty's Commissioners shall find expedient; 3rdly, that he receive his Majesty's Commissioners friendly and permit them to buy provisions at the same rates as they are sold to the inhabitants; 4thly, and permit said Commissioners to send for the English, concerning their removal, and to come to them at any time; 5thly, all English, having discharged their debts, to embark with their families, negroes, slaves, goods, and utensils, and particularly their coppers, mills for making sugar and indigo, in any vessel now sent by his Majesty, with no other limitation of time for putting up their names for departure, but 10 days before embarking; 6thly, any Englishman, in debt, willing to relinquish his lands and goods to his creditors, to embark, as is the practice in the States Dominions; 7thly, those English who are in debt to have liberty to discharge by discount so much as they have good debts there, whereof the English and Dutch Commissioners jointly to judge; 8thly, that the English may discharge their debts by delivering lands, houses, and goods equivalent to their creditors, to be judged by an English and Dutch planter nominated by the parties; 9thly, if the sworn Appraisers cannot agree to be referred to the Commissioners on both sides; 10thly, if neither Appraisers nor Commissioners agree, the whole matter to be referred and decided in Europe, and meantime the debtor to have liberty to remove himself, family, and overplus of estate under certain specified conditions; 11thly, no duty or payment of any kind to be demanded of the English embarking; 12thly, no person to be hindered from removing by the Governor or any other under severe penalties; 13thly, the English who remove to have liberty to sell any of their goods and estates, and to appoint attornies to manage or sell estates left behind, and to recover their debts; 14thly, that reparation be made to the English for all the wrongs they have suffered since the surrender of Surinam to the Dutch, and particularly those whose cattle or goods have been taken by the Governor's warrant during the late war, for which satisfaction was promised and credit given in the Governor's books; 15thly, the Commissioners and ships to stay there at least two months, with direction to the Governor to prolong that time if not then dispatched, and that they may depart when they see occasion; 16thly, these instructions to be published at Paramaribo and Toorarica within three days after delivery to the Governor or his Deputy; and 17thly, authentic duplicates of these orders; and lastly that the States appoint Commissioners to treat upon the place with his Majesty's Commissioners and compose differences. *Signed by* Lords Culpeper and Gorges, Sir Jos. Williamson, Edm. Waller, and four others. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 67; *also Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXVIII.*, 59–63.]

Oct. 27.
Villiers House.

1368. Address of the Council for Plantations to the King. His Majesty having appointed Commissioners for the removal of his subjects from Surinam according to the 5th Article of the late Treaty, their Lordships offer their opinion and humble advice:—That one 4th-rate frigate and two great fly boats be forthwith provided for that service, there being about 300 English there with 1,100 or 1,200 slaves, besides household stuff, &c., and that they be ready to sail as soon as may be after his Majesty shall have received from the States General the necessary Commissions and Orders to their Governor and other officers in Surinam. And that his Majesty's charge and trouble may not be rendered fruitless by artifices and obstacles on purpose contrived, further advise that his Majesty's ministers in Holland be instructed to procure the following particulars. Here follow the 17 articles abstracted in the preceding. *With Mem.* This advice, with a copy of Major Banister's protest, dd to Sir Joseph Williamson, 30th of October 1674. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LXXVII.*, 67–70.]

Oct. 27. **1369.** Copies of preceding address and articles, *in French.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 68, 68. I.]

Oct. 27. Villiers House. **1370.** The Council for Foreign Plantations "to Major Banister, in Jamaica." [*In Locke's hand.*] Are assured that the original articles made between Col. Byam and Abraham Crynsens about Surinam, and those between himself and Crynsens are in his hands. Would have him send them by the first opportunity, with an account what number of English removed with him from Surinam, how many slaves they brought away, and in what part of his Majesty's dominions they disposed of themselves and their stocks. *Mem.* This letter was dd on the Exchange, to Mr. Hen. Rumball, 2nd Nov., who promised to dd it to Capt. Lowther, of the Swiftsure, now going over with Lord Vaughan. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LXXVII.*, 66.]

Oct. 28. **1371.** Minutes of the Council for Plantations. On reading the particulars of their advice concerning Surinam [*see ante, No.* 1367]. That Arts. 6, 10, and 14 are very convenient if they can be got; that in Art. 5 the precise number of ten days is not absolutely necessary to be insisted on, but a convenient number, and as few as may be, that the two months mentioned in Art. 15 are absolutely necessary, but the power to the Governor to enlarge the time, only convenient if it can be got; and that the other articles are absolutely necessary. And they were of opinion that his Majesty's minister in Holland should have instructions to act accordingly. 1 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 69.]

Nov. 1. **1372.** Proclamation of his Excellency Sir Jonathan Atkins. Setting forth that his Majesty, by Letters Patent of 24th Feb., constituted him Capt.-General and Governor-in-Chief of Barbadoes and the rest of his Majesty's Islands to windward of Guadaloupe; and that all officers, civil and military, continue in their respective offices till his Excellency and Council shall give order to the contrary. This Proclamation to be published by the Provost Marshal at the head of the forces drawn up before his Excellency's house. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 278–279.]

Nov. 3. **1373.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Present, his Excellency Sir Jonathan Atkins and the Council. His Excellency's Commission read, and the usual oaths taken by his Excellency and

Council. The Governor's and Councillors' oaths. Edwyn Stede admitted to the office of Deputy Secretary, &c. of the Island in behalf of Richard Morley, to whom the office is granted by Letters Patent. The Secretary's oath. Ordered, that writs issue for the election of an Assembly on the last instant to attend his Excellency on the 1st Dec. next. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.*, 279–281.]

Nov. 3. Whitehall. **1374.** Revocation of Sir Thos. Lynch's Commission of 5th Jan. 1671, as Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica, his Majesty having by Letters Patent of 3rd April 1674 constituted John Lord Vaughan Capt.-General and Governor-in-Chief over that Island. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCV.*, 28–30.]

Nov. $\frac{5}{15}$. The Hague. **1375.** The States General to the Governor of Surinam. On the memorial of M. Temple, Ambassador Extraordinary of the King of Great Britain, delivered this day, relating to the state of the English in Surinam and their departure thence, they have taken the enclosed resolution, which, with copy of the 5th Art. of the Treaty lately concluded with said King, they herewith send, with order precisely to regulate himself according to the contents thereof without failing in the least therein. *Enclose;*

1375. I. Extract of the Register of the Resolutions of the States General. On reading the memorial of M. Temple desiring that in pursuance of the 5th Art. of the Treaty, they would give a passport for one person and one ship, which his Majesty of Great Britain intends to send to Surinam, with full liberty to remain there, take account of the English remaining there, and adjust the time of their departure; they have thought fit that said passport be dispatched, and at the same time orders sent to the Governor of Surinam to the same effect, and that he take care that those English willing to remain there may not be diverted from their good intention, all in conformity with said article, of which a copy shall be sent to him, and an extract of the Resolution shall be sent to the States of Zealand or their deputies, for their necessary information. *Dutch.*

1375. II. Article 5 of the Treaty concluded at Westminster, $\frac{9}{19}$ February 1673–4, *cald. ante No.* 1218. *Together,* 5 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 71, 71 I., II.]

Nov. $\frac{5}{15}$. **1376.** Copies of the preceding letter and Enclosure I., also English translations of same. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 72, 72, I., II., III.]

Nov. $\frac{5}{15}$. The Hague. **1377.** Passport from the States General, granted at the request of Sir Wm. Temple, Ambassador Extraordinary of the King of Great Britain, requiring all their commanders at sea and other officers freely to suffer —— in the ship —— to pass to Surinam to take account of the state of the English there and appoint the time of their departure thence, conformable to the 5th Article of their late Treaty with his Majesty. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 126–127.]

1674. Nov. 6 to 1675 Feb. 1. The Hague. **1378.** Extracts of letters from (Sir W. Temple, Ambassador Extraordinary at the Hague). 6th Nov. 1674. Forgot to say that the Orders for Surinam will come from the States General, not those of Zealand as he seemed to desire: moved it to the Pensionary, who says it is wholly out of form, and takes it upon him that the States' Orders shall be obeyed.

18 Jan. 1675.—They have likewise promised to write to the States of Zealand to make a Despatch to second these Orders, it being not the form to join them with those of the States; which he was glad of, because there can be no difficulty made by those of Zealand in seconding what their own deputies have consented to.

29 Jan.—As to the point of the Provincial Orders from Zealand, though the Pensionary and the first Zealand Deputy had assured him it was neither in form nor at all necessary, because the Governor is appointed by the Prince of Orange, with commission from him and the States General, and not from Zealand, and because the Deputies of that Province having given their consent in the States General, no other notice "uses to be taken" of Zealand, than sending them the States' Resolution, that they may issue no contrary orders; yet on what Sec. Williamson writes, he has spoken again to the Pensionary, who promised he would propose it to the States.

1 Feb.—Since his last the Pensionary has excused himself from moving the States General about the Provincial Orders of Zealand, as a thing not only out of form, but that would touch the honour of the States General, by seeming to question their being obeyed without additional orders from the States of Zealand. Sent word besides that the Governor knew it was at the peril of his head to fail in the least of the orders sent him by the States General, whose officer he was, especially when enforced by a letter from the Prince: but if he desired the Provincial Orders he doubted not but the Deputies of Zealand would procure them. Upon this, and observing the weight Sec. Williamson put on this particular, he spoke to the Deputies of Zealand, who, though they told him the same as the Pensionary, undertook to write to Zealand and procure orders to be sent thence to M. Van Beaninghan and to be delivered to him (Sec. Williamson) time enough. 3½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 73.]

Nov. 6. **1379.** Commission to Col. Henry Morgan to be Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica during his Majesty's pleasure, and in case of the death or absence of Lord Vaughan to execute all powers granted to him by his Majesty's commission of 3rd April last; his Majesty reposing particular confidence in his loyalty, prudence, and courage, and long experience of that Colony. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCV.,* 33–35.]

Nov. 7. Surinam. **1380.** Agreement between Rowland Simpson and William Pringell and Henry Mackintoshe for the sale of two Plantations containing 1,600 acres of land for 600,000 lb. muscovado sugar, to be paid in specified yearly portions within four years from the 1st April 1674. Acknowledged in the presence of Peter Vorstare, Governor. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 70.]

1674.
Nov. 9.
Tower Hill.

1381. Rd. Haddock to Saml. Pepys, Secretary to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, at Derby House. In answer to the two questions in his letter of the 7th, judges that the difference of time betwixt the dispatch of a flyboat and a ketch to Surinam may not exceed 10 days, presuming they may hire a flyboat to be ready at Gravesend by the end of the month, and a ketch by the 20th, and that at the longest reckoning the flyboat will be 120*l.* more than the former; but the encouragement of the people would be very great by seeing one of the ships that is to carry them off. If their Lordships resolve on a ship to depart so soon, speedy notice should be given to give time for sheathing a flyboat, if none can be found ready sheathed. Sir Jer. Smith concurs herein. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 74.]

Nov. 11.
Whitehall.

1382. The Duke of York to Governor Andros. Directing him to be assistant to Willm. Paterson in the restoring him to his estate. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXX., p.* 166.]

Nov. 13.

1383. Order of the Council for Trade and Plantations. That John Locke, Esq., Treasurer, pay to Wm. Betts, bricklayer, for repairs to their part of Villiers House, 3*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*; to Gawyn Wilson, 2*l.* 5*s.* for fees paid by him; and to Wm. Pottle for money disbursed 3*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV., p.* 119.]

Nov. 18.

1384. Col. James Banister to Sec. Lord Arlington. Received the inclosed about a month since by way of New England, from a discreet woman, who with her husband he left in Surinam at his departure. With much difficulty she got passage for New England, where she now lives with her father, Mr. Oxenbridge, minister of Boston. Her husband is the only subject his Majesty has now left in Surinam that still endeavours the removal of himself and fellow subjects to his Majesty's islands, and is in daily expectation of shipping for their transportation, as may be perceived from the inclosed, which he offers to his Lordship's serious consideration, beseeching his intreaties to his Majesty that ships may be sent to transport those yet living from that colony which (with the hard usage of the Dutch) has been a grave to the major part of his Majesty's subjects left there. The few particularly mentioned in the inclosed were men of the greatest estates when he left. Cannot give any account of the number of slaves the remaining English may have, who he believes were above 60 or 80 when Major Scott wrote to his wife. *By Capt. Alingham. Incloses—*

1384. I. Bathshua Scott to Col. Banister. The distraction she has been in this three years not hearing from her husband, made her forgetful of her duty to every one. Was last night so mercifully dealt with that she heard of her husband's welfare from his own hand, which she looks at as no slight thing when so many of their acquaintances are removed to the other world. Those mentioned are Captains Rendar and Maxwell, Venman, Lea, Cowell, and about 60 more, Sec. Bell also. Mr. Brandt and his wife went for England in June last, not being able to get passage sooner. Her husband has been a deep sufferer, the Dutch striving to confiscate the estate under pretence of Bathe's absence, confining him to the fort with other English for a long time, seizing cattle and five of his ablest hands for the garrison's use, and taxing him partially. In his absence the plantation is ruined, so that he is forced to sell the remainder of cattle and coppers to pay his engagements and be in a posture for removal, if, as he hears (though denied by the Dutch), Commissioners come from the King to release the English. He resolves for Jamaica and bids her write to Mr. Sleigh to take up a piece of land near him, as without selling his hands he cannot purchase a settled plantation; beseeches him to advise Sleigh. Mr. Simpson has been no friend to her husband, who says that no vessel will get leave to carry negroes away except the King sends. Governor Vorstar is prejudiced against him, she presumes from his not being willing blindly to swallow alll kinds of oaths, &c. He durst write no more and is ignorant of affairs everywhere, by reason her 16 or 17 letters miscarried. Presents humble service to Madame Banister and her daughters. The enclosed may meet her husband, yet when she remembers how long the Dutch kept Banister's business in agitation, her hopes seem to be built on a spider's web. 1674, September 13. *Together 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 75, 75 I.]

Nov. 20. Whitehall. **1385.** The King to Sir Thos. Lynch. Having constituted John Lord Vaughan Governor of Jamaica, and being desirous to be fully informed of the state of that island, his Majesty requires him after the arrival of Lord Vaughan and reasonable time to dispose his own concerns, to repair to his Majesty's presence as soon as he conveniently can, assuring himself that none of his subjects will molest him while he is so preparing to return. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCV.*, 30–31.]

Nov. 20. Whitehall. **1386.** Secretary Coventry to Thos. Lord Culpeper, Vice-President of the Council of Trade and Plantations, at Villiers House. His Majesty has commanded him to signify his pleasure that the Council for Trade and Plantations take the four points following into consideration, viz., (1.) To consider the Article in Lord Vaughan's instructions forbidding the Governor and Council of Jamaica to re-enact laws. (2.) Of improving the Article obliging the Governor to give account of all laws that are made. (3.) To consider the clause, that all laws shall stand good for two years, and whether there ought not to be some exception in case of his Majesty's commands to the contrary. (4.) To consider of an additional instruction limiting the traffic for negroes to the Royal Company only, and on what terms it may be done for the good both of the plantation and that Company. The matter requires expedition. *Endorsed* by Locke, "Rec^d and read in Council, 20 Nov. 74." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 76.]

1674.
Nov. 20.
Whitehall.

1387. Copy of the above. ½ p [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 186.

Nov. 20.
Whitehall.

1388. The Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Earl of Shaftesbury. Send enclosed extracts of letters lately received from Carolina, wherein he may see the present state of the Plantation, the progress of which since its first settlement with all the errors and miscarriages in the management of it being, as they believe, well settled in his thoughts, they desire his advice to avoid those inconveniences in the future, to set as narrow bounds as may be to expenses and yet order that all may not be lost by a total desertion and ruin of the settlement at Ashley river. Have reason to think they will no longer expect supplies of provisions, but see not how they can subsist unless the Lords Proprietors furnish them with clothes, tools, and arms till the products of their labour draw trade to them. Think they may now be able to make considerable returns in tobacco, which they speak of as equal to the Spanish, and in a little time considerable quantities of indigo and cotton. They desire the custom on their tobacco to be taken off for a time by his Majesty, but the Lords Proprietors think this so difficult to obtain that they have no thoughts to move in it. Are much importuned by that idle fellow Halsted, who used them so ill to make an end with him. Desire his Lordship's advice therein and in the whole management of their joint concerns in Carolina. *Signed by* Lords Craven and Jo. Berkeley and Sir G. Carteret. *In Locke's handwriting. Endorsed by Shaftesbury,* The Lords Proprietors to me, Nov. 20, 1674. *Annexed,*

Shaftesbury Papers.

1388 Extracts of eighteen letters from Carolina in September and November 1670, most of which have already been calendared, see the references, viz. :—

1670, Sept. 12—Council at Ashley River. [*Cal. ante, No.* 256.]

1670, Sept. 9.—Same. [*Cal. ante, No.* 247.]

1670, Nov. 20.—Henry Brayne. [*Cal. ante, No.* 343.]

1670, Sept. 9.—Joseph Dalton. [*Cal. ante, No.* 248.]

1670, Sept.—Joseph West. [*Cal. ante, No.* 257.]

1670, Nov. 20.—Henry Brayne. [*Cal. ante, No.* 344.]

1670, Nov. 19.—Thos. Colleton. Many going to Carolina from Barbadoes and several of considerable estates. Many removing from Antigua weary of the hurricane. Sir John Yeamans buying a vessel at New York to transport cattle and stock from thence to Carolina. Eighteen months' provisions for more people than are there. Canes, ginger, cotton, olives grow very well there. Plenty of fish and fowl, abundance of oysters with good pearl. Turtle, hares, rabbits, otters, badgers. Honest, just people. Two Cassiques' sons clothed and [*torn away*] in Barbadoes by Colleton. The Carolina out of repair and in want of almost every thing. Like to carry back in her 80 or 100 people and several understanding planters. Desire the clause of escheat of Baronies for want of heirs male to be altered.

A fine country. The Emperor of the Caphatackaques hath 1,000 bowmen in his town. Woodward saith 'tis a second paradise, and will not discover what he hath found there, but desires to come home to the Proprietors. O'Sullivan disliked. The Governor a weak man. Proposes Capt. Godfrey and Lieut. Thos. Gray to be taken into the Council. Governors and planters there somewhat sluggish. If the Bermudians come not in this year a more active Governor would be better sent to the Leeward Islands to prepare them for the Carolina and expects many passengers from thence.

1670, Nov. 15.—Sir John Yeamans. [*Cal. ante, No.* 336.]

———.—Sam. Matthews. The mould in general without fault. Brave large cedars towards Port Royal. The rivers deep and safe. The air beyond admiration healthful; no want but of company and cattle. Spanish Indians at the mouth of the river, make five shot at Brayne; upon going of the Carolina up the river they go away. Ten acres a head about the town to be deducted from the main lot. Want cattle, company, and good liquor. Governor a very weak man, a servant in the Council, and P. Smith a knave and arrant preacher. O'Sullyvan unfit and ignorant in surveying, of no understanding, ill-natured, a b . . . . . r of children. Sent another man's pipe staves to Barbadoes, a very ill man. Laws post factum, pecuniary fines and corporal punishments on free men designed without their consent. Commends West Bull, the Dr. They want an understanding planting council.

1670, Sept. 15.—Joseph West. When their provisions were spent the Spaniards with 12 Peryagoes came into a river to the southward called Stonowe for four or five days, and two days after the ship came in they returned to Port Royal. Our Indians ready to assist and give us intelligence. The ship sent away without timber, ready to expedite transporting people from Barbadoes, and well fortified so as not to fear the Spaniards. All healthy, everything hopeful and thrives. Desires besides garden seeds 3 doz. of shoes, 3 doz. of Irish stockings for servants. Has sent to Barbadoes for 3 hhds. of rum and molasses, 2 or 3 cwt. of sugar, some Bonavise, Indian corn to plant, and ginger roots and vines. Want coopers and carpenters. But one carpenter there.

1670, Nov. 23.—Thos. Colleton. [*Cal. ante, No.* 347.]

1670, Nov. 9.—Henry Brayne. [*Cal. ante, No.* 329.]

1670, Sept. 10.—Henry Woodward. [*Cal. ante, No.* 337. I.].

1670, Sept. 22.—Joseph West. Sloop arrived from Bermudas with between 300 and 400 bushels of corn and some other necessaries, the produce of 12,000 of sugar charged on Mr. Colleton in Barbadoes. The people have

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engaged to pay hire of the sloop for this trip. The greatest part of the passengers of the Port Royal stayed on the Bahamas, Russell the master coming for England. Q. whether they were not cast away through his neglect and he has not disposed of some of the ship's things.

1670, Sept. 10.—Wm. Sayle. [*Cal. ante, No.* 255.]

1670, Nov. 4.—Barbadoes Proclamation. [*Cal. ante, No.* 315.]

1670, Nov. 22.—N. Carteret. [*Cal. ante, No.* 346.]

1670, Sept. 15.—Wm. Sayle. Desires more people and another vessel, and commends Mr. Carteret.

Together, 7 pp., all in Locke's handwriting. [Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle 48, *No.* 95.]

Nov. 20.
Jamaica.

1389. Lieut-Governor Sir Thos. Lynch to Sec. Sir Joseph Williamson. Blames his correspondent in London for not acquainting Sir Joseph with this occasion, for since "you remembered me at Cologne, you cannot forget me at Whitehall," nor will he believe that his kindness is lessened because his own honours are expiring and Sir Joseph's receiving new lustre, for good friends and virtuous ministers are like the sun, who the higher it rises the more it warms and illuminates. Has written by every occasion, though knows not whether his letters are received or services approved; but at last hopes the Court will answer in returns of blessings, as heaven does those that persevere in faith and good works, and the rather because he believes the next advice will tell them that Sir Joseph is a principal Secretary and Minister. Have had four or five months' bad weather, yet what has been hurricances to windward has only been great rains here; three vessels have been driven down, and had been lost but for their ports. One, the two brothers of Boston, with 80 or 90 negroes from Guinea for Barbadoes, the Royal Company's factors have seized, and next week have a trial at law, the factors valuing themselves on their patent, and the importers on an Act of the last of the Assembly, which Sir Thos. remitted to his Lordship with his reasons for signing it. This vessel says the French were fortifying with all diligence at Martinico, and that the Dutch lost the island and design by ill conduct, for the French had abandoned their fort and were proceeding to sink the King's ship, but the Dutch landing in a bay open to all the ship's guns the great shot made such ravage amongst them, that they disorderly re-embarked, leaving, he judges, 200 or 300 slain, and one is said to be De Ruyter's son, whom they buried and drove a stake through; there were no prisoners. Another small vessel has arrived from Barbadoes with 40 negroes taken in there, after discharglng those she brought from Guinea, for which she too, is under seizure; and now it seems more reasonable the Royal Company's patent should have all support, for yesterday one of their ships, Capt. Oake, arrived with 400 negroes, the first he has seen. When they passed this Act the Royal Company's patent was not here, and it was in time of war when there was no probability of their supplying the island, and without constant supplies of slaves there will be no

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custom, navigation, trade or subsistence. In his last sent copies of the orders and instructions of the Queen of Spain for encouraging privateers to take the French and English pirates that rob on their coasts and cut logwood, which will not be executed by their own nation, but by English renegados, and they have news of one of their merchantmen taken in the bay by one of their revolted privateers with Spanish commission. If the Queen gives orders to punish as pirates all that take wood on the coast, and they persist in it, they will infallibly break with the Spaniards, and hazard this island, if not the peace in Europe, so judges it more polite and just to put the propriety of Yucatan into negociation; or it might be left to the Lord Governor to resolve of some expedient when here. If he had had those secret orders proposed to Lord Arlington two years since, he had put it into a method safe and profitable for the nation and island, but now it is impracticable. The Spaniards they expect the galleons in two or three months, with 20 Biscaniers, Ostenders, and Flushingers, which are likely to clear the Indies of all that infest them. One of the reasons of their coming is, the noise of Admiral Morgan's favour at Court and return to the Indies, which much alarmed the Spaniards, and caused the King to be at vast charge in fortifying in the South Sea. At Tortugas and Hispaniola they are a little more hardy since they believed De Ruyter was returned for Europe; most of their men and vessels are English, and one, Capt. Jones, that ran hence with Genl. Stapleton's brigantine, the French governor did him the right to arrest, but by poison or fear he died 24 hours after, and his vessel with English commanders and men has taken a Jamaica ship from Curaçao and plundered another. Has this day dispatched an express to that Governor to let him know how he resents this, and that English vessels or subjects may not take any commission against the Spaniards, and if he could take such he would punish them as pirates and rebels. Makes no great inquiry after particular men serving under French commanders for some connivance must be used to people so accustomed to rapine and libertinage: but these people dishonour the King and disserve Jamaica very much, and doubts the clamour at Madrid is as high against them as ours in London against the Spaniard, and that those that complain say these cruelties are all committed by the same men under another mask. At Tortugas and the coast they are gathering all the men they can together for some design, and have sent to Jamaica privately for commanders, but has given orders to prevent it, and used some little address to hinder their taking San Domingo, if it be that they design, for it would be of pernicious consequence to let them be masters of that great island, which would in 20 years probably render them lords of all these seas, and a great part of the continent; nor does he think it for their own interest that any but the Spaniards have the Indies, "for their pride and laziness, do but make them their industrious neighbours' mineros." Thinks himself obliged to both nations as the King's allies, and has treated this French Marquis de Maintenon, nephew to the Duchesse Montausier and Madame La Contesse D'Alonne, with all the respect possible. Will give the Marquis a small address to Sir Chas Lyttle-

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ton or Sir John Werden, and he will give him the character of a privateer, he so dislikes them that he has left the trade and returns to France by way of England; he has been twice at Jamaica, his first prize being a Spaniard bound hither, and the last a small Nicaragua man; his man-of-war he sends to Martinico, and his prize to Tortugas, for Sir Thos. does no suffer the King's subjects to buy her, though he lets the French do what they please amongst themselves. Has long begged his Lordship's direction herein, but his removal must answer all. Last week a Spanish ship was forced into this port and went hence in five days as well satisfied as this marquis for doing them civilities and receiving none, perceives takes with both nations, and may bring honour to the King and advantage to the island, but none to a Governor. The island has improved these last three years to a marvel, and the people are as contented as English can be. Many wish his continuance, but not himself. None can come to this Government with so much joy as he shall quit it for the discountenance he has had in England, has not only disheartened him but disabled him from serving the King as he would and ought. Wonders he has not been made acquainted with Lord Vaughan's coming that he might have done all that is possible for his reception, for provision is not suddenly made, and Admiral Morgan's letters have long since declared first Lord Carlisle, then himself, for Governor; others, Lord Vaughan, or Sir Rd. Ford, and by this ship a letter says a stop was put to Lord Vaughan's and Lieut.-General Morgan's commissions. Prays him not to be so remiss in writing, for it's Godlike to communicate and he has in this vast and barbarous world but one particular idolater. P.S.—Nov. 25. Advised that 8 or 10 months since there were not above 40 English at Surinam, the ill climate and ill usuage having killed the rest. Major Bannister left 100, and of all he brought to Jamaica there are but four dead. Finds from a Frenchman that it is possible the design forming at Tortugas is against La Aguira (La Guayra) on the coast of Caraccas, and that there are about 500 or 600 men, the better half English, in six or eight vessels. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 77.]

Nov. 21. **1390.** Order of a General Court held at James City, Virginia. In reference to the complaint of Thos. Ludwell, Secretary of State, against Giles Bland for speaking scandalously of the Council and ignominiously, presumptuously, and unworthily nailing one of Ludwell's gloves up at the State House door with a most false and scandalous libel. That said Bland ask public pardon of the Secretary, give security for his good behaviour for the future, and for payment of a fine of 500*l.* sterling within two years, unless he can get the same remitted by an order of the Privy Council. *Certified copy by Sir William Berkeley.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 78. *See also copy with mem.* that it was, with several other papers, presented by Mr. Ludwell [to the Committee for Trade and Plantations]. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXX., pp.* 65–67.]

Nov. 23. Guadaloupe. **1391.** Robert Jones to . M. Bovine, of St. Christopher's, told him yesterday of a design the Indians have

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against Antigua "this full of the moon." They told him that what they did last at Antigua was only to make an inspection, and they were resolved to do more mischief there yet. Fourteen days since M. Bovine had occasion to hire a periago of Indians on Grandterre, but they said they could not stay because they must go with the rest of the periagoes, to the number of 20, to war against Antigua, and desired him to spare them some arms and ammunition, and what purchase they took he should share; which he denied them: he also not long since saw them at their houses at Grandterre making ready and poisoning their arrows, and says they are Warner's Indians, as M. de Baas has 20 of the other side of the Island Indians in prison in Martinico for abuse offered to that Island. The rogue that does all this has been a slave on Antigua, and will never give over till he has them in keeping that kept him. He speaks good English, and has at Dominica an English boy taken when they were last at Antigua, who might be had away if inquiry were made whilst M. de Baas is here. *Endorsed*, "Copy of intelligence "of an Indian design about the time of the people of Antego's "going against the Indians. Rec^{d}. 29 June 1676." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No. 79.*]

Nov. 24. Villiers House. **1392.** The Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations to the King. In obedience to his Majesty's command of 20th instant, to consider several points relating to Lord Vaughan's Commission and Instructions, humbly offer their opinion (1) That the 17th and 18th Articles of his Lordship's Instructions should be as follows:—17. He is by the first opportunity to transmit authentic copies and duplicates of all laws made in the Island, and so continue to transmit all that shall hereafter be made. 18. He shall not, after the 29th Sept. next, re-enact any law, except on very urgent occasions, but in no case more than once, except with his Majesty's express consent. (2) That the clause concerning the continuance of laws for two years should be with this exception: And the said laws, statutes, and ordinances shall continue and be in force for two years (except in the meantime his Majesty's pleasure shall be signified to the contrary), but no longer unless confirmed by his Majesty within the two years aforesaid. (3) That his Lordship have this additional instruction: To take care that there be no trading from Jamaica to any place in Africa within the Charter of the Royal African Company, and not to suffer any ships to be sent thither. (4) Also that the following be added to the 28th Instruction, viz.: Also how all public moneys heretofore raised or to be raised for the use of the Island are or shall be disposed of; and that there be this additional Instruction, viz.: That for the encouragement of such of his Majesty's subjects as shall be willing to remove from Surinam he receive them with kindness, take care that they be provided with provisions, &c. at moderate rates till they can procure them themselves, and proportion out to them by the head twice as much land as is used to be granted to other planters coming thither. *Mem.* This letter was delivered to Mr. Secretary

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Coventry the 25th Nov. 1674. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII.,* 188–189.]

Nov. 25. Whitehall. **1393.** Proclamation. Recites the King's Letters Patent of 27 Sept. 1672 to the Royal African Company of England, who have raised a very great stock and at great expense fortified and settled divers garrisons, forts, and factories, by which means their trade begins to flourish. Nevertheless divers who are not members of said company endeavour to reap the benefit and fruit thereof, and have sent ships to trade, which, if permitted, will disable said company from maintaining said trade. All his Majesty's subjects, except said Royal Company, are hereby prohibited from trading from any of the plantations in America or elsewhere to any of the parts or coasts of Africa from Sallee to Cape de Bona Esperanza or any of the islands near thereunto, or from thence to carry any negro servants, gold, elephants' teeth, or other commodities on pain of his Majesty's highest displeasure and forfeiture of said commodities. And the King's officers are commanded to be assisting to the Royal African Company and to attack and seize all other ships so trading contrary to said Letters Patent. 6 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 80.]

Nov. 27. Whitehall. **1394.** An Additional Instruction to John Lord Vaughan, Governor of Jamaica. To take special care that Sir Thos. Lynch be not molested or impeded by anyone on any account whatsoever, but be afforded all requisite aid whilst preparing for his return and in his passage homewards in accordance with his Majesty's order of 20th inst. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCV.,* 27–28.]

Dec. 1–2. **1395.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Names of the Assembly elected, viz., for St. Michael's, Cols. Wm. Bate, and Richd. Guy; Christchurch, Nathaniel Kingsland and Richd. Seawell; St. James's, Edward Littleton and James Walwyn; St. Peter's All Saints', Col. Richd. Bayley and Sir Wm. Yeamans, Bart.; St. Lucy's, Majr. Saml. Tidcomb and John Maddocke; St. Joseph's, William Sharpe and Edward Binney; St. John's, Henry Walrond, junr., and Christopher Codrington; St. Thomas's, James Carter and John Davis; St. Philip's, James Fauntleroy and Richard Pococke; St. Andrew's, Thomas Lake and John Gibbs; St. George's, Henry Odiarn, and Rowland Buckley.

Dec. 2. The Assembly attended and Mr. Speaker delivered two papers containing votes for presenting his Excellency with 200,000 lbs. sugar, and discharging the duty on 10 pipes of wine for his Excellency's use; which were agreed to by his Excellency and Council. Three papers delivered by Mr. Speaker, viz., for payment of mattrosses, for discharge of duty on Sir William Poole's wine, and for nominating a committee to inspect the Acts concerning the Act of Militia. Four of the Council nominated to meet those nominated by the Assembly to inspect the Act of Militia. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI.,* 281–284.]

1674.
Dec. 1–2.
Barbadoes.

1396. Journals of the Assembly of Barbadoes, elected by virtue of a writ form Governor Sir Jonathan Atkins. List of members returned for the several parishes (*see No.* 1395), who met at the house of Paul Gwynn in St. Michael's Town, and every member giving in a paper with the name for speaker, Col. Codrington was chosen and presented to his Excellency. John Higinbotham was chosen clerk, and Joseph Withers Marshal. Adjourned till to-morrow after dining with his Excellency.

Dec. 2.—The oaths taken by the members, the Clerk, and Marshal. Text of same rules and orders for governing the Assembly in their proceedings, Fines of 1s. to 10s. for not attending to the Speaker's hammer for silence, not addressing the Speaker, interruption, speaking to things not in debate, and using reviling language; a member not present at the hour of adjournment or within a quarter after, to pay 2s., and if absenting himself during a sitting without leave of the Speaker, to pay for every half hour 2s. Ordered that 200,000 lbs. sugar be presented to Governor Sir Jonathan Atkins to express the Island's welcome, and assist him in settling himself and family; that 10 pipes of wine landed for his Excellency's own use, pay no duty or excise; and that the excise due on 30 pipes of Madeira wine belonging to Sir William Poole, and brought in H.M.S. St. David, be presented to his Excellency, to be disposed of as to him shall seem meet. Ordered by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, that the Treasurer pay out of the excise on liquors imported, to the gunner, mate, and matrosses of Charles Fort, 34,060 lbs. sugar, their salary from 25 Aug. 1673 to 25 Sept. 1674. His Excellency's speech yesterday to the Assembly, and sent this day in writing. Refers to the great clamour in England of the injustice of the Island to their creditors; recommends that the multiplicity of Courts be considered, that treble damages be paid as in England to those injured by dilatory pleas, and that bills and bonds be Bench actions as formerly; the King's particular commands to the Governor, to endeavour to prevail with the Assembly, that the 80 days' delay after judgments be not allowed, that the way of appraisement be abolished and estates and goods of debtors sold by inch of candle, and that the prison be repaired, or a new one built. Confesses his astonishment that so honorable an Assembly should have no house to meet in but a Public Tavern, or a place for the Governor to put his head in, though he found himself not destitute, for which he gives them many thanks. Six of the Assembly nominated, together with such of the Council as shall be appointed, a Committee to consider the defects in the Act of Militia, and prepare amendments against next sitting of the Assembly. Names of the members of the Council appointed for said Committee. The House adjourned to the second Tuesday in Jan. next. 10½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XIII.*, 125–135.]

Dec. 2.

1397. State of the differences in the several Provinces of New England. The Council for New England established in 1620, was framed as an expedient for the convenient deriving from them certain grants, of which 20 were made. Amongst others one dated

9 March 1620 to Cap^{t}. John Mason, of Cape Ann, one dated 1628 to Rosewell and others of the Massachusetts, in 1629 grants to Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason of Hampshire and Maine confirmed in 1634. In 1652 the Massachusetts, being of the greatest strength, their numbers having been improved by collections in England to the amount of 6,000*l.*, and encouraged by Frost and Hugh Peters, invaded Hampshire and Maine, pretending that their line and limits led them into those Provinces. It is answered that Capt. Mason in 1620 had a prior grant to the Massachusetts, and that the bounds of Gorges and Mason's grants in 1629 were exclusive to the Massachusetts according to the maps then used. The Massachusetts. though affecting an universal authority, will allow the Proprietors, if they had their right to the Massachusetts power, to have free disposing of the land. *Endorsed,* Mr. Povey, 2 Dec. 1674. 3 *pp* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 81.]

Dec. 3. Whitehall. **1398.** Instructions for John Lord Vaughan, Capt.-General and Governor-in-chief of Jamaica. Similar to those for the Earl of Carlisle of 23 March, 1674 (*see ante, No.* 1252), but with three additional Articles, viz., Art. 31. To take care that there be no trading within the Charter of the Royal African Company. Art. 50. That the offices granted under the Great Seal be freely enjoyed by the Patentees or their Deputies, and in case of misbehaviour, only to suspend during the King's pleasure. Art. 51. To receive kindly the King's subjects from Surinam, furnishing them with provisions, and granting them twice the usual quantity of land. There are also slight alterations in Art. 17, 18, and 28. With two marginal columns containing a short abstract, and also an abridgement of each of the 51 Articles. 12 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 82.]

Dec. 3. Whitehall. **1399.** Copy of the preceding, with the alterations and additions above referred to, written out on a separate page. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 83.]

1400. Three copies of the above instructions, two of which are dated 18 May 1674, with note that the added Articles were dated 3 Dec. 1674, *see his Commission, No.* 1259. [*Col. Entry Bks., Vol. XXIX.,* 12–27, *Vol. XCIII.,*92–98, and *Vol. XCV.,* 11–27.]

Dec. 4. Villiers House. **1401.** Address of the Council for Plantations to the King. On perusal of the Extract of the Resolution of the States General of $\frac{5}{15}$th November last [*see ante No.* 1377 I.], concerning their orders to the Governor of Surinam, advise that his Majesty's Minister in Holland have order to demand ; (1.) That the orders to the Governor be express that the person his Majesty sends may have liberty to go on shore and converse freely with his Majesty's subjects there concerning the provision made for their transporation ; and (2.) That the Clause in said Extract about not diverting those willing to remain there, be either wholly omitted, or explained so that it may be understood that his Majesty has a right to send anyone freely to discourse with his subjects on the provisions made for their removal, &c., with other like inducements to their departure ; forasmuch as the like clause in the former despatches was made use of by the Governor, to render his Majesty's sending of Major Banister ineffectual: besides there is not in the 5th Article (as they insinuate) the least pretence for such restraint, but quite the contrary. 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 84.] *See also* copy *with Mem.* Dd. to Mr. Sec. Williamson the same day. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LXXVII.*, 71.]

Dec. 4. **1402.** Commission from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Appointing John Richards Treasurer and Agent in matters relating to their joint carrying on that Plantation, with authority to receive debts due upon that account, and particularly to take the accounts of their late Treasurer and Agent, Peter Jones, deceased, and receive from his executors or administrators all books and papers belonging to the Lords Proprietors, with the salary of 20*l.* per annum: *Signed by* Shaftesbury, Jo. Berkeley, Craven, and G. Carteret. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XX., p.* 102.]

Dec. $\frac{11}{21}$. Hague. **1403.** Sir Wm. Temple to [Sec. Lord Arlington]. The States General and himself fell upon the several heads transmitted by the Commissioners for Plantations on the affair of Surinam [*see ante, No.* 1367]. Obtained in the first place that new orders be sent to the Governor of Surinam by the Advice yacht, containing the very words of the last paper, with the addition only of using no threats to such as desire to stay. In the next place gained the consent of all the Deputies, excepting of Zealand, that his Majesty should send a man-of-war to convoy the flyboats; and though that Deputy would not consent, he gave reasons that the thing would be yielded to. Then they would have entered into greater complaints of Major Banister, but he cut them off as no part of his business. As to the 2nd Article of the Orders desired for the Commissioners, it was added that the ships riding and removing should be with communication to and not with consent of their Governor; on the 3rd Article that provisions might be bought at the usual rates, the words were added "en telle quantité que cela n'incommoderoit pas la Colonie;" the 12th Article was agreed to be reciprocal and all the rest were agreed to, except the 6th to 10th, on which Pensionary Fagel was peremptory that they could not possibly be agreed to, not only because there was no ground for them in the Article of the last Treaty, but because the States had not the power to alter the course of judicature or to force any man to accept another creditor than he to whom his money had been lent, nor to force him to accept lands or houses in payment of money lent, but they offered that in buying and selling, &c., his Majesty's subjects should have the same privileges with the rest of the inhabitants, and to order Commissioners to assist those of his Majesty in disposing the parties concerned to adjust such debts by exchange, or by taking satisfaction in lands or goods. In this they were immovable; told them he could not accept what they offered, and had nothing to do but to represent it to his Majesty. Meantime is assured that the Orders for the Advice yacht will be in his hands before the closing of this packet. *Indorsed by* John Locke, "Surynam." Received

17th December, Read 18th December 1674. 5 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 85.]

Dec. $\frac{11}{21}$.
The Hague.

1404. The States General of the United Provinces to the Governor of Surinam. Have taken Resolution upon what has this day been represented in their Assembly concerning Surinam, the person the King of Great Britain sends thither, and the departure of the English thence, according to which he is to comport himself without failing in the least, viz.:—Resolved, that the Governor of Surinam be again writ to, to suffer the person, whom his Majesty of Great Britain sends with the Advice yacht, freely to come on shore and acquaint his Majesty's subjects there with the time and conveniences his Majesty has appointed for their transportation; provided that he use no threats towards such as shall desire to remain there; and that an extract hereof be sent to the States of Zealand or to the Lords of their Council. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 125–126.]

Dec. $\frac{11}{21}$.
The Hague.

1405. The same to the States of Zealand or their Council. Have taken Resolution (*see above*) on what has been this day represented in their Assembly concerning Surinam, and the person the King of Great Britain sends thither, and the departure of the English thence; which is sent for their necessary information. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 126.]

Dec. $\frac{11}{21}$.
The Hague.

1406. Copies of preceding Resolution. *Dutch and English translation.* 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 86, 87.]

Dec. 15.
Whitehall.

1407. Sec. Sir Joseph Williamson to Sir Jonathan Atkins, Governor of Barbadoes. Humbly thanks him for his of 17–27th Sept. from Madeira. Hopes he is safe settled in his station, and asks his commands if in anything he may be serviceable. One of his secretaries, Mr. Benson or Yard, shall regularly furnish him with extracts of all that passes here; and in return begs to hear from him as to the state of that place, more for the King's service, and the good of the Colony than for curiosity. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 123.]

Dec. 16.

1408. Memorials from two books, one covered with vellum, the other with blue paper, lent by Lord Gorges, 16 December 1674, being from 1631–1633. In the book covered with blue paper it is observable that in the 4th line of the first folio it is said "5 English miles and so by an imaginary line up into the Maine North to the bounds of a Plantation. p. 9. One Humphreys, in 1632, complains to the Council meeting at Warwick House for not permitting ships and passengers for the Massachusetts Bay without a license, to which they were free not only by a patent granted by the President and Council of New England but by a patent of confirmation from the King, which the Council desiring to see it was answered that it was in New England, that it had been often writ for but not yet come. p. 11. June 1, 1632. The names of the Council were but 21, whereas by the patent there should be 40, 19 of the number being dead, they therefore in Council desired their members to incite others to come in. The E. of Warwick was desired to direct a course for finding out what patents had been granted for New England. p. 12. Nov. 1632. That a conveyancer be sent over to hear and determine all differences, relieve grievances, if not, to certify to the President and Council here in whom the fault is. p. 14. Commissioners made by the King to examine abuses in New England. p. 18. On 18 April 1634 leases for 3,000 years were made of the several divisions, on 10 April deeds of feoffment were made to them. p. 19. A Petition to the King to accept a surrender of their grand patent and to grant confirmations of every particular grant. p. 20. A declaration of the King's pleasure to establish a general government in New England. 25 April 1635. p. 25. An Instrument for the resignation of the great charter of New England. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI. No.* 88.]

Dec. 17. **1409.** Address of the Council for Plantations to the King. The Council of Barbadoes having sent notice that 11 Indians have been lately brought thither, as they judge by force, from the River of Amacoura in Guiana; they advise that orders be sent to the Governor and Council of Barbadoes that they be sent home to the place whence they were taken by the first convenient opportunity, and meantime be kindly used, and that they take occasion to gain the goodwill of the neighbour Indians to his Majesty's subjects, who have lately found by their assistance to the French, of what consequence their friendship is. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV.*, 105.]

Dec. 18. Whitehall. **1410.** Sec. Sir Joseph Williamson to Lord Vaughan, Governor of Jamaica. Finding his Lordship still in the Downs, takes leave to make his excuse for not wishing him a good voyage and receiving his commands before his departure. Takes leave to recommend to his favour and protection Mr. Beckford, the Secretary of the Island, who is related to some very good friends of Williamson's in town. There is a suspicion that one Sierra, a kind of a Spaniard by birth, late servant to the Baron de Vic, having robbed his master to a considerable value, has sheltered himself in the Jamaica fleet; if so his Lordship is prayed to have him found out and sent back in custody. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 124.]

Dec. 18. Whitehall. **1411.** Sec. Sir Joseph Williamson to Mr. Beckford, Secretary of Jamaica. Takes this opportunity, on the encouragement of his good friend Mr. Beckford, to begin a small commerce with him, which may be for the good of the Island and his Majesty's service, and for his own advantage, to which Sir Joseph will contribute in anything within his power. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIII., fo.* 124.]

Dec. 21. Westminster. **1412.** Commission revoking and determining a Commission of Sept. 27, 24 Car. II. (1672), appointing Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury and others a standing Council for affairs relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and appointing Benjamin Worsley, Secretary to

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the said Council, and others concerned, to deliver all books, papers, or writings relating to said Commission to the Clerk of the Privy Council. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIV., p.* 1.]

Dec. 22. Villiers House. **1413.** "Instructions for our trusty and welbeloved." As soon as wind and weather permit to sail for Surinam. To give notice to the Governor of his arrival and deliver the States letter and acquaint him with his commission and demand liberty to come ashore and speak with any of his Majesty's subjects. To acquaint as many of his Majesty's subjects as he can that his Majesty is sending two other great flyboats with a frigate for their guard, wherein they may transport themselves, families, estates, slaves, and utensils freight free to England or to any of his Majesty's Plantations wheresoever they shall desire to settle. That his Majesty has commanded his respective Governors to set them out by the head double the quantity of land allowed to other planters, and to take care that they be furnished with provisions and other necessaries at a moderate rate, till they can produce them themselves. That he is sent to give them notice that they may be ready to embark on the arrival of the flyboats, and particularly that they may disentangle themselves from all debts and other hindrances to their removal. To inquire whether there be any public laws or private contrivance to discourage any of them from removing, and therewith to acquaint the Commissioners as soon as they arrive, and inform them in what money or goods creditors are compellable to receive their debts. To stay in the river till the arrival of the other ships, and follow the orders of the Commissioners, and to do what else he judges necessary for this service, and shall not be repugnant to his commission and instructions. *In the handwriting of John Locke. Endorsed by* Williamson, "Instructions for the Advice a vessel." 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 89.]

Dec. 22. **1414.** Copy of preceding. *Signed by* Thos. Culpeper, Vice President, and five others of the Council for Plantations. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 90.]

Dec. 22. **1415.** Another copy of the above *with Mem.,* That this draft was left the same day, by Mr. Locke, sealed up at Mr. Sec. Williamson's office with Mr. Yard, one of the clerks there. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LXXVII.,* 72–73.]

Dec. 22. Villiers House. **1416.** Address of the Council for Plantations to the King. Mr. Sec. Williamson having communicated to them a letter from Sir Wm. Temple signifying that the States General have accorded that orders be sent to the Governor of Surinam agreeable to his Majesty's desires in all material points, except Articles 6 to 10, which relate only to clearing his Majesty's subjects who are in debt, in which very few, they are informed, are like to be concerned, offer as their opinion and humble advice, That his Majesty's minister in Holland be directed to accept said orders as already accorded, rather than expect concessions, which (if after some time they should be obtained) would not countervail the inconvenience of disordering his Majesty's

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preparations and causing the ships to arrive at an incommodious season. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 91.] See also copy *with Mem.* Dd to Mr. Sec. Williamson the same day. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., LXXVII.,* 74.]

Dec. 22. Derby House. **1417.** Saml. Pepys to Sec. Williamson. In answer to his commands of this morning;—The flyboat designed for carrying letters of advice to Surinam is the Henry and Sarah, John Baker, master; the two hired ships which are to follow are, the America, Roger Packston, master, and Hercules, Simon Orton, master; the King's ship that conveys them is the Hunter, Capt. Richd. Dickinson, commander. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 92.]

Dec. 22. **1418.** Order of the Council for Trade and Plantations. That John Locke, Esq., Treasurer, pay to the Duchess of Cleveland, 250*l.* for a year and a quarter's rent of Villiers House. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV., p.* 120.]

Dec. 22. **1419.** Similar order. That John Locke, Esq., Treasurer, pay himself 100*l.* for his pains and charges in that service up to date. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV., p.* 121.]

1420. Petition of Ferdinando Gorges to the King and Council. Recites a previous petition (*see ante, No.* 439), and prays his Majesty to put forth his authority, that the few factious persons in Boston may no longer dispute the grants under the great seal, and compel a people well inclined to his Majesty to submit to an arbitrary and dangerous government and combination, to the ill example and hazard of his Majesty's other dominions. *Endorsed* praying relief for the province of Maine against the Massachusetts. Xmas, 1674. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 93.]

Dec. 30. Boston. **1421.** Benjamin Batten to Sir Joseph Williamson. Is emboldened by the favour he has found at his hands to write from those remote parts in which he chooses to live rather than in England, where his father was better known, his patrimony being unjustly kept by Lord Lionsberg, who married his mother-in-law, and by seizing the ship given by the King to his father had nipped him in his bud. Entreats him to be a means to induce Lord Lionsberg to restore him his right. Had seen the King's warrant of Sept. 29, [*see No.* 1357] for sending the Expectation, Moline, master, for London; which ship was taken by the Dutch as it was coming into New York from Barbadoes, and afterwards, laden with plundered English and some Dutch goods, was bound for Holland, but putting into one of their ports by stress of weather was seized by some private merchants, the Dutch having left her, and the former master only being left aboard, who pretended all to be his, the ship not being condemned: the ship was brought to a trial, but not determined, and had been sent to Jamaica with Moline in her, of whom no account had been heard; much is pretended on both sides, the ship having been tried at Barbadoes for a Dutchman, and cleared, and having had another trial before; Moline is a Dutchman, but hath his denization from the English. Thinks that the vessel was

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designed to go safe whether it met English or Dutch: desires his name to be concealed, it not being any interest of his. The seizing of the ship occasioned the difference between them and New York, which proclaimed war and took 7 sail of their small craft. 2 *pp.* with seal. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No. 94.*]

Dec. 31. Carolina. Shaftesbury Papers.

1422. Henry Woodward to Earl of Shaftesbury. "A faithful "relation of his Westoe voyage, begun from the head of Ashley "river the tenth of October and finished the sixth of November "following." Received notice from Mr. Percival that strange Indians had arrived at his Lordship's plantation, he immediately went up in the yawl, where he found they were, according to his conjecture, Westoes. Not understanding their speech, and they very desirous Woodward should go along with them, he set forth on the afternoon of Saturday the 10th October. After describing his voyage he came in sight of the Westoe town, alias ye Hickanhaugan, which stands upon the point of a river, undoubtedly the river May. His reception by a concourse of some hundreds of Indians, dressed up in their antique fighting garb, through the midst of whom he was conducted to their Chieftain's house, which, not being capable to contain the crowd that came to see him, the smaller fry uncovered the top of the house to satisfy their curiosity. The Chief made long speeches, intimating their own strength, and, as Woodward judged, his desire for friendship with us. Description of the town, consisting of many long houses, whose sides and tops are artificially done with bark, and upon the tops of most of them are fastened long poles with, at the ends, the locks of hair of Indians they have slain. They are well provided with arms, ammunition, trading cloth, and other trade from the northward, for which they truck skins, furs, and young Indian slaves. Tarried ten days and viewed the adjacent country. Eight days' journey from Westoe inhabit the Cowatee and Choorakee Indians, with whom the Westoes are at continual war, and 40 miles distant from the town, northward, lies the head of Edistoe River. Two days before Woodward's departure arrived two Savanna Indiana, living 20 days' journey west, southerly. They entreated by signs friendship with the Westoes, and told them the Cussetaws, Cheesaws, and Chiskews were coming to fight them. A young Indian boy was given to Woodward. The Savanna Indians brought Spanish beads and other trade as presents, and were civilly dismissed before Woodward left. Ten Westoes accompanied him in his journey home, and returned the same way, but for good reasons he did not permit them to enter his Lordship's plantation. *Endorsed by Locke.* 5 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle 48, No. 96.*]

Dec. 31. Whitehall.

1423. Additional instructions to John Lord Vaughan, Governor of Jamaica. To observe exactly the Articles of the Peace with Spain; his Majesty having been credibly informed that his Catholic Majesty has sent orders to his Governors in America to give commissions to privateers to act hostility upon his Majesty's subjects in the West Indies. Immediately on his arrival at Jamaica

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to inquire into the truth thereof, and if he find that any such hostilities have been acted by virtue of such commissions, contrary to the late Treaties of Peace, to send to the Governor by whose commissions they have been acted for reparation of damages and punishment upon the offenders, which if denied or unreasonably delayed, in pursuance of the 14th Article of the Treaty of $\frac{8}{18}$ July 1670, to give out commissions to privateers sufficient to redress the injury and satisfy those endamaged: and this he may do in behalf of all his Majesty's subjects in the West Indies when so injured. Mem. "That this additional instruction was read in the " Council for Foreign Affairs and approved. Dec. ult. 74. *Signed* " H. Coventry." 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCV.*, 31-32.]

Dec. 31. **1424.** Memorial of Sir Wm. Godolphin to the Queen of Spain. Has formerly complained of the barbarous murder of Timothy Stamp, and most of the men in the Humility, Matthew Fox, master, and now with all earnestness demands satisfaction and reparation for same and for the losses sustained. 1674 Dec. (*Two copies.*) Together 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., Nos.* 95, 96.]

1425. Paper endorsed "To the Right Honobl. the Lord Vaughan, Govr. of the Island of Jamaica," recapitulating a conversation overheard by the writer between a father and son in the house of a person of honour. The father says that a friend of his is very intimate with the new designed Governor of Jamaica, to whom he has promised to recommend the son for preferment, and proceeds to discourse upon wealth and honour as the two standards of temporal felicity, and points out what means may be most conducive to the increase of the wealth and reputation of Jamaica and its Governor, in whose interest the son must look for his own; viz.:—That the law have free and open course; That no industrious man be imprisoned for debt till he have wherewithall to make satisfaction; That some public manly sports instead of cards, dice, and tables be brought into fashion among the young gentry, as riding at the ring, tilting on horseback, shooting at marks with guns and bows, running, wrestling, and the like, and that prizes be appointed for the victors by way of encouragement. That in time of peace they be often exercised in arms. That a good collection of books in the English tongue be gotten at public charge and disposed in the most conspicuous places where such of the gentry as are studious may always resort, since there is nothing more ridiculous than ignorance in a person of quality. That idleness be utterly discountenanced as unworthy of a man, and most unworthy of a gentleman, being certainly the father of expensive vices, and the undoubted mother of poverty and shame That penalties be set upon men's vices, especially upon swearing, that unpleasant, unprofitable piece of irreligion, which takes away all reverence to the Divine Majesty, ushering atheism into the world, and upon intemperance, that shame of society, so as at least it may be brought to the state it was formerly, when those that were drunk were drunk in the night. That all men may enjoy liberty of conscience, if they

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own the substance of Christian Religion, and entertain no tenets prejudicial to the ends of Government and Society. Our blessed Saviour and His Apostles never preached, nor did the Church for some ages ever practise, any other force on men's consciences than those of persuasion and a holy example; and this course is most suitable to the constitution of Christianity, and also agreeable with modern policy, witness the poverty and emptiness of Spain, and the vast riches and numbers of people in the United Netherlands. That government would do well to make the laws few and plain and the execution certain and severe; patient connivance at the breach of a known law, renders the law and law-giver contemptible. If the law be good it ought to be executed, if ill repealed. Besides, the laws designed for the redress of immoralities must receive their true value from the example of the Court. Shame is a greater restraint upon vice than penalties or pain itself, therefore, the Governor ought to begin the reformation at his own house, and if he intends to take any liberties which God's laws or his own prohibit, he should content himself with those enjoyments in private, lest he minister cause of scandal to the best and of encouragement to the worst of the people. For his own part, he ought to consider of some methods to enrich himself as well as the island against the time the government ceases, for if the place be so profitable as reported he cannot be always secured the enjoyment of it, for the King has many needy favourites to gratify, whose importunity shall over-balance the greatest merit in the world at that distance. He should not make show of more outward splendour at first arrival than may be conveniently maintained, nay augmented, for exterior gaiety brings no addition to any man's credit, it only serves to dazzle the eyes of the ignorant vulgar. He should so proportion his expenses that the first year he may have something to add to his stock. Most of the great men in this nation run in debt, to the impoverishing of their revenue and loss of their credit. He must be punctual in the payment of all men, especially tradesmen, whose greatest gain is a quick return, so he may be sure of a pennyworth for a penny, and it is from the mouths of these men that he shall rise or fall in his credit. He should now and then borrow money when he needs it not, for no other end but to pay it exactly at the time, because he may have occasion to use his credit for a considerable sum. For not the fame of power, or greatness of estate, but that of being prudent and just is the very root of reputation; else how comes it to pass that a goldsmith finds credit for many thousands of pounds more than he is worth, while a nobleman worth 10,000*l.* per annum cannot borrow so many shillings without a mortgage. He should take to his intimate acquaintance some of the most thriving men upon the island, that he may be instructed in all the arts of improvement and be concerned with them in some of their most profitable undertakings. Using these means everybody will be ready to put their money into his hands as into the safest repository, whereas if he run into debt and forfeit the reputation of wise or of just, he must not think to fare better than those unhappy Princes whose people make them part with two pennyworth of prerogative

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for every penny of money they supply them. "Just then somebody else coming into the room put an end to the discourse." 14½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 97.]

1426. Mem. "Sta Crux. The Governor is a Moore. We trade " much there: the Hollanders have fallen in theirs: De Ruyter " lived (?) there 5 years, &c." *A fragment in Sir Jos. Williamson's handwriting.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 98.]

1427. Lists of the names of twenty persons who have sugar works and 675 negroes, and of the names of 26 persons who have provision plantations and 382 negroes in Surinam. There are several poor people who have two, three, or four negroes a piece, which may amount to 60 or 70 more; and there may be about 300 Christians, male and female; total, 1,397. *Endorsed* by John Locke "Surinam, 1674." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXI., No.* 99.]

Shaftesbury Papers.

1428. Mem., in the handwriting of John Locke, relating to Virginia. That corn was worth, in Sept. 1674, 150 lbs. of tobacco per barrel, the cheapest time to buy being in Oct., Nov., and Dec., newly after harvest: corn may now be worth 100 lbs. of tobacco. Indian corn requires more labour than wheat in planting and tillage, but nourishes labourers better and brings a far greater increase, commonly fifty for one. They have two sorts of wheat, winter wheat, sown in Sept., and summer wheat, sown in March, both ripe in June or July. Indian corn is gathered beginning of October. Maj.-Gen. Wood (liveth ? *torn away*) south-west part of Virginia, about 60 miles from the mountains, upon Apomotack River, which falls into James River. Mr. Richards (*sic*), *by whom this paper was probably communicated to Locke, who has endorsed it* "Virginia Husbandry." 1 *p.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 83.]

Shaftesbury Papers.

1429. Two papers of memoranda in the handwriting of John Locke, marked Carolina. One relating to weights and measures, and the other with lists of names of places, the soil, vegetables, animals, and inhabitants; under the last heading "kind to their women, dye " their deer skins of excellent colours, 1536. Kill servants to wait " on them in the other world, 1553," &c. *Together* 5 *pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 83.]

Shaftesbury Papers.

1430. An Account of what masts a ship of 300 tons may bring from Carolina to London and what they may be worth here. These include 10 masts of 76 feet long and 29 inches diameter at 24*l.* each and 50 other masts from 72 feet to 60 feet long and from 24 inches to 13 inches diameter, also 155 spears of 55 feet long and from 7 to 9 inches diameter. Pipe staves, cedar plank, knees, &c. to fill up the ship. The total worth 826*l.* 10*s.* 1 *p.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 83.]

Shaftesbury Papers.

1431. Mem. of provisions required for 48 men three months outward bound, allowing 50 beef days with pudding and peas, and

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20 days for pork and peas, and 20 days stock fish with oil or butter, also mem. of provisions for 30 men in the country and for eight seamen for three months. With the prices. *Two papers. 2 pp.* [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., Bundle* 48, *No.* 83.]

1432. Map of Jamaica (21 in. by 14 in.) showing the boundaries of the Parishes as fixed in 1674, and in detail the mountains, savannas, rivers, harbours, creeks, bays, points, islands, &c., with their names; also soundings on many parts of the coast. The churches also are delineated, and many houses and plantations are numbered. [*Frontispiece to Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXIX.*]

1670 ? **1433.** Advertisement. The first part of Mr. Ogilby's English Atlas being published on the 28th of April last past are to be had at his office in White Fryers below the "Green Dragon" Tavern in Fleet St., where those that have subscribed and others that are willing to be concerned in like manner are desired to repair to receive *African* volumes that are ready to be delivered, where they may also subscribe for his second work, being *America*, which he hopes to make ready by January next, still continuing the same advantage according to the following proposals of six for five. Also he intends his third volume, before the publication of *Asia*, and his first part of *Europe* to be the Description of the British Monarchy, to which all those that are willing to be concerned are desired whatever they know of supplemental remarks conducible to the illustrations thereof that they would be pleased to participate them unto the author which he will take as a kind and civil favour from them. *Printed.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No.* 113.]

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Lambert, Col. Symon, *Jan. only.*
Littleton, Edw.
Maddocke, John, *Dec. only.*
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2. Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1858.

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4. Monumenta Franciscana. Vol. I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vol. II.—De Adventu Minorum; re-edited, with additions. Chronicle of the Grey Friars. The ancient English version of the Rule of St. Francis. Abbreviatio Statutorum, 1451, &c. *Edited by* Richard Howlett, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1858, 1882.

The first volume contains original materials for the history of the settlement of the order of Saint Francis in England, the letters of Adam de Marisco, and other papers connected with the foundation and diffusion of this great body. None of these have been before printed. The second volume contains materials found since the first volume was published, among the MSS. of Sir Charles Isham, and in various libraries.

5. Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif cum Tritico. Ascribed to Thomas Netter, of Walden, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. 1858.

This work derives its principal value from being the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards. When written, the disputes of the schoolmen had been extended to the field of theology, and they appear both in the writings of Wycliff and in those of his adversaries. Wycliff's little bundles of tares are not less metaphysical than theological, and the conflict between Nominalists and Realists rages side by side with the conflict between the different interpreters of Scripture. The work gives a good idea of the controversies at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.

6. The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece; by William Stewart. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. B. Turnbull, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, 1858.

This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." Strict accuracy of statement is not to be looked for; but the stories of the colonization of Spain, Ireland, and Scotland are interesting if not true; and the chronicle reflects the manners, sentiments, and character of the age in which it was composed. The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this version, and the student of language will find ample materials for comparison with the English dialects of the same period, and with modern lowland Scotch.

7. Johannis Capgrave Liber de Illustribus Henricis. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

This work is dedicated to Henry VI. of England, who appears to have been, in the author's estimation, the greatest of all the Henries. It is divided into three parts, each having a separate dedication. The first part relates only to the history of the Empire, from the election of Henry I. the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, from the accession of Henry I. in 1100, to 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world. Capgrave was born in 1393, in the reign of Richard II., and lived during the Wars of the Roses, for which period his work is of some value.

8. Historia Monasterii S. Augustini Cantuariensis, by Thomas of Elmham, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* Charles Hardwick, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191. Prefixed is a chronology as far as 1418, which shows in outline what was to have been the character of the work when completed. The author was connected with Norfolk, and most probably with Elmham.

9. Eulogium (Historiarum sive Temporis): Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* F. S. Haydon, Esq., B.A. 1858–1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, about the year 1367. A continuation, carrying the history of England down to the year 1413, was added in the former half of the fifteenth century by an author whose name is not known. The original Chronicle contains a history of the world generally, but more especially of England to the year 1366. The continuation extends the history down to the coronation of Henry V. The Eulogium itself is chiefly valuable as containing a history, by a contemporary, of the period between 1356 and 1366. Among other interesting matter, the Chronicle contains a diary of the Poitiers campaign, evidently furnished by some person who accompanied the army of the Black Prince. The continuation of the Chronicle is also the work of a contemporary, and gives a very interesting account of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV.

10. Memorials of Henry the Seventh: Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1858.

The contents of this volume are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies on which he was sent by Henry VII. to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest are given in an appendix.

11. MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE FIFTH. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V. *Edited by* CHARLES A. COLE, Esq. 1858.

This volume contains three treatises which more or less illustrate the history of the reign of Henry V., viz.: A Life by Robert Redman; a Metrical Chronicle by Thomas Elmham, prior of Lenton, a contemporary author; Versus Rhythmici, written apparently by a monk of Westminster Abbey, who was also a contemporary of Henry V. These works are printed for the first time.

12. MUNIMENTA GILDHALLÆ LONDONIENSIS; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati. Vol. I., Liber Albus. Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum. Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. *Edited by* HENRY THOMAS RILEY, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859–1862.

The manuscript of the *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and early part of the 15th centuries. The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled probably by various hands in the early part of the 14th century during the reign of Edward II. The manuscript, a folio volume, is preserved in the Record Room of the City of London, though some portion in its original state, borrowed from the City in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and never returned, forms part of the Cottonian MS. Claudius D. II. in the British Museum. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the 12th, 13th, and early part of the 14th centuries.

13. CHRONICA JOHANNIS DE OXENEDES. *Edited by* Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in England in 449, yet it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and comes down to 1292, where it ends abruptly. The history is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the Kingdom, not to be elsewhere obtained. Some curious facts are mentioned relative to the floods in that part of England, which are confirmed in the Friesland Chronicle of Anthony Heinrich, pastor of the Island of Mohr.

14. A COLLECTION OF POLITICAL POEMS AND SONGS RELATING TO ENGLISH HISTORY, FROM THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD III. TO THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1859–1861.

These Poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are various in character; some are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another. The period comprised is in itself interesting, and brings us through the decline of the feudal system, to the beginning of our modern history. The songs in old English are of considerable value to the philologist.

15. The "OPUS TERTIUM," "OPUS MINUS," &c., of ROGER BACON. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

This is the celebrated treatise—never before printed—so frequently referred to by the great philosopher in his works. It contains the fullest details we possess of the life and labours of Roger Bacon: also a fragment by the same author, supposed to be unique, the "*Compendium Studii Theologiæ.*"

16. BARTHOLOMÆI DE COTTON, MONACHI NORWICENSIS, HISTORIA ANGLICANA; 449–1298: necnon ejusdem Liber de Achiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.

The author, a monk of Norwich, has here given us a Chronicle of England from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the year 1298, in or about which year it appears that he died. The latter portion of this history (the whole of the reign of Edward I. more especially) is of great value, as the writer was contemporary with the events which he records. An Appendix contains several illustrative documents connected with the previous narrative.

17. BRUT Y TYWYSOGION; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

This work, also known as "The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Caedwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. A COLLECTION OF ROYAL AND HISTORICAL LETTERS DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY IV. 1399–1404. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.

This volume, like all the others in the series containing a miscellaneous selection of letters, is valuable on account of the light it throws upon biographical history, and the familiar view it presents of characters, manners, and events.

19. The Repressor of over much Blaming of the Clergy. By Reginald Pecock, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. He maintained that it was no part of a bishop's functions to appear in the pulpit, and that his time might be more profitably spent, and his dignity better maintained, in the performance of works of a higher character. Among those who thought differently were the Lollards, and against their general doctrines the "Repressor" is directed. Pecock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported, and because it assists us to ascertain the state of feeling which ultimately led to the Reformation. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "Repressor" has great value for the philologist, as it tells us what were the characteristics of the language in use among the cultivated Englishmen of the fifteenth century.

20. Annales Cambriæ. *Edited by* the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A. 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in 447, and come down to 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. During its first century it contains scarcely anything relating to Britain, the earliest direct concurrence with English history is relative to the mission of Augustine. Its notices throughout, though brief, are valuable. The annals were probably written at St. Davids, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

21. The Works of Giraldus Cambrensis. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V., VI., and VII. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1861–1877.

These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. Davids to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. His frequent travels in Italy, in France, in Ireland, and in Wales, gave him opportunities for observation which did not generally fall to the lot of mediæval writers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of these observations Giraldus has made due use. Only extracts from these treatises have been printed before, and almost all of them are taken from unique manuscripts.

The Topographia Hibernica (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland. The first in 1183, the second in 1185–6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. A very interesting portion of this treatise is devoted to the animals of Ireland. It shows that he was a very accurate and acute observer, and his descriptions are given in a way that a scientific naturalist of the present day could hardly improve upon. The Expugnatio Hibernica was written about 1188 and may be regarded rather as a great epic than a sober relation of acts occurring in his own days. Vol. VI. contains the Itinerarium Kambriæ et Descriptio Kambriæ: and Vol. VII., the lives of S. Remigius and S. Hugh.

22. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Wars of the English in France during the Reign of Henry the Sixth, King of England. Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861–1864.

These letters and papers are derived chiefly from originals or contemporary copies extant in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and the Depot des Archives, in Paris. They illustrate the policy adopted by John Duke of Bedford and his successors during their government of Normandy, and other provinces of France acquired by Henry V. Here may be traced, step by step, the gradual declension of the English power, until we are prepared for its final overthrow.

23. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several Original Authorities. Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* Benjamin Thorpe, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

This chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to 1154, is justly the boast of England: no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

24. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1861–1863.

The papers are derived from the MSS. in Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other repositories. The period to which they refer is unusually destitute of chronicles and other sources of historical information, so that the light obtained from them is of special importance. The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III.; correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole Earl of Suffolk: and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. Letters of Bishop Grosseteste, illustrative of the Social Condition of his Time. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The Letters of Robert Grosseteste (131 in number) are here collected from various sources, and a large portion of them is printed for the first time. They range in date from about 1210 to 1253, and relate to various matters connected not only with the political history of England during the reign of Henry III. but with its ecclesiastical condition. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066-1200. Vol. III.; 1200-1327. *By* Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1862–1871.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials, when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which original portions are distinguished from mere compilations. If possible, the sources are indicated from which compilations have been derived. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. Royal and other Historical Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III. Vol. I., 1216–1235. Vol. II., 1236–1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862–1866.

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence formerly in the Tower of London, and now in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort. The affairs of France form the subject of many of them, especially in regard to the province of Gascony. The entire collection consists of nearly 700 documents, the greater portion of which is printed for the first time.

28. Chronica Monasterii S. Albani.—1. Thomæ Walsingham Historia Anglicana; Vol. I., 1272-1381: Vol. II., 1381–1422. 2. Willelmi Rishanger Chronica et Annales, 1259-1307. 3. Johannis de Trokelowe et Henrici de Blaneforde Chronica et Annales, 1259–1296; 1307–1324; 1392–1406. 4. Gesta Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, a Thoma Walsingham, regnante Ricardo Secundo, ejusdem Ecclesiæ Præcentore, compilata; Vol. I., 793–1290: Vol. II., 1290–1349: Vol. III., 1349–1411. 5. Johannis Amundesham, Monachi Monasterii S. Albani, ut videtur, Annales; Vols. I. and II. 6. Registra quorundam Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, qui sæculo xv^mo floruere; Vol. I., Registrum Abbatiæ Johannis Whethamstede, Abbatis Monasterii Sancti Albani, iterum susceptæ; Roberto Blakeney, Capellano, quondam adscriptum; Vol. II., Registra Johannis Whethamstede, Willelmi Albon, et Willelmi Walingforde, Abbatum Monasterii Sancti Albani, cum Appendice, continente quasdam Epistolas, a Johanne Whethamstede Conscriptas. 7. Ypodigma Neustriæ a Thoma Walsingham, quondam Monacho Monasterii S. Albani, conscriptum. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., Cambridge and Oxford; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1876.

In the first two volumes is a History of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of St. Albans.

In the 3rd volume is a Chronicle of English History, attributed to William Rishanger, who lived in the reign of Edward I.: an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol, 1291-1292, also attributed to William Rishanger, but on no sufficient ground: a short Chronicle of English History, 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand: a short Chronicle Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi, Regis Angliæ, with Annales Regum Angliæ, probably by the same hand: and fragments of three Chronicles of English History, 1285 to 1307.

In the 4th volume is a Chronicle of English History, 1259 to 1296: Annals of Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, and a continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henry de Blaneforde: a full Chronicle of English History, 1392 to 1406; and an account of the Benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the 15th century.

The 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham: with a Continuation, from the closing pages of Parker MS. VII., in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The 8th and 9th volumes, in continuation of the Annals, contain a Chronicle, probably by John Amundesham, a monk of St. Albans.

The 10th and 11th volumes relate especially to the acts and proceedings of Abbots Whethamstede, Albon, and Wallingford, and may be considered as a memorial of the chief historical and domestic events during those periods.

The 12th volume contains a compendious History of England to the reign of Henry V., and of Normandy in early times, also by Thomas Walsingham, and dedicated to Henry V. The compiler has often substituted other authorities in place of those consulted in the preparation of his larger work.

29. Chronicon Abbatiæ Eveshamensis, Auctoribus Dominico Priore Eveshamiæ et Thoma de Marleberge Abbate, a Fundatione ad Annum 1213, una cum Continuatione ad Annum 1418. *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. Macray, Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from its foundation by Egwin, about 690, to the year 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey, such as but rarely has been recorded. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history which will be read with much interest. This work exists in a single MS., and is for the first time printed.

30. Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ. Vol. I., 447–871. Vol. II., 872–1066. *Edited by* John E. B. Mayor, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863–1869.

The compiler, Richard of Cirencester, was a monk of Westminster, 1355–1400. In 1391 he obtained a licence to make a pilgrimage to Rome. His history, in four books, extends from 447 to 1066. He announces his intention of continuing it, but there is no evidence that he completed any more. This chronicle gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book ii. c. 3. It was on this author that C. J. Bertram fathered his forgery, *De Situ Brittaniæ* in 1747.

31. Year Books of the Reign of Edward the First. Years 20–21, 21–22, 30–31, 32–33, and 33–35 Edw. I.; and 11–12 Edw. III. *Edited and translated by* Alfred John Horwood, Esq., of the Middle Temple Barrister-at-Law. Years 12–13, 13–14, and 14 Edward III. *Edited and translated by* Luke Owen Pike, Esq., M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1886.

The "Year Books" are the earliest of our Law Reports. They contain matter not only of practical utility to lawyers in the present day, but also illustrative of almost every branch of history, while for certain philological purposes they hold a position absolutely unique. The history of the constitution and of the law of procedure, and of practice, the jurisdiction of the various Courts, and their relation to one another, as well as to the Sovereign and Council, cannot be known without the aid of the Year Books.

32. Narratives of the Expulsion of the English from Normandy 1449–1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conferences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited, from MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris, by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham. 1863.

This volume contains the narrative of an eye-witness who details with considerable power and minuteness the circumstances which attended the final expulsion of the English from Normandy in 1450. Commencing with the infringement of the truce by the capture of Fougères, and ending with the battle of Formigny and the embarkation of the Duke of Somerset. The period embraced is less than two years.

33. Historia et Cartularium Monasterii S. Petri Gloucestriæ. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863–1867.

This work consists of two parts, the History and the Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester. The history furnishes an account of the monastery from its foundation, in the year 681, to the early part of the reign of Richard II., together with a calendar of donations and benefactions. It treats principally of the affairs of the monastery, but occasionally matters of general history are introduced. Its authorship has generally been assigned to Walter Froucester the twentieth abbot, but without any foundation.

34. Alexandri Neckam de Naturis Rerum libri duo: with Neckam's Poem, De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., 1863.

Neckam was a man who devoted himself to science, such as it was in the twelfth century. In the "De Naturis Rerum" are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam was not thought infallible, even by his contemporaries, for Roger Bacon remarks of him, "This Alexander in many things wrote what was "true and useful; but he neither can nor ought by just title to be reckoned among authorities." Neckam, however, had sufficient independence of thought to differ from some of the schoolmen who in his time considered themselves the only judges of literature. He had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century. The poem entitled "De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ" appears to be a metrical paraphrase or abridgment of the "De Naturis Rerum." It is written in the elegiac metre, and it is, as a whole, above the ordinary standard of mediæval Latin.

35. Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I., II., and III. *Collected and edited*

by the Rev. T. Oswald Cockayne, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1864–1866.

This work illustrates not only the history of science, but the history of superstition. In addition to the information bearing directly upon the medical skill and medical faith of the times, there are many passages which incidentally throw light upon the general mode of life and ordinary diet. The volumes are interesting not only in their scientific, but also in their social aspect.

36. Annales Monastici. Vol. I.:—Annales de Margan, 1066–1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066–1263; Annales de Burton, 1004–1263. Vol. II.:—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519–1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1–1291. Vol. III.:—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1–1297. Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042–1432. Vol. IV.:—Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016–1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066–1289; Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, 1–1377. Vol. V.:—Index and Glossary. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge. 1864–1869.

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. Some of these narratives have already appeared in print, but others are printed for the first time.

37. Magna Vita S. Hugonis Episcopi Lincolniensis. From MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

This work contains a number of very curious and interesting incidents, and being the work of a contemporary, is very valuable, not only as a truthful biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic but as the work of a man, who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of individuals who were then taking active part in public affairs. The author, in all probability, was Adam Abbot of Evesham. He was domestic chaplain and private confessor of Bishop Hugh, and in these capacities was admitted to the closest intimacy. Bishop Hugh was Prior of Witham for 11 years before he became Bishop of Lincoln. His consecration took place on the 21st September 1186; he died on the 16th of November 1200; and was canonized in 1220.

38. Chronicles and Memorials of the Reign of Richard the First. Vol. I.:—Itinerarium Peregrinorum et Gesta Regis Ricardi. Vol. II.:—Epistolæ Cantuarienses; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury; 1187 to 1199. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864–1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London. The narrative extends from 1187 to 1199; but its chief interest consists in the minute and authentic narrative which it furnishes of the exploits of Richard I., from his departure from England in December 1189 to his death in 1199. The author states in his prologue that he was an eye-witness of much that he records; and various incidental circumstances which occur in the course of the narrative confirm this assertion.

The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, are of value as furnishing authentic materials for the history of the ecclesiastical condition of England during the reign of Richard I. They had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury, who saw in it a design to supplant them in their function of metropolitan chapter. These letters are printed, for the first time, from a MS. belonging to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

39. Recueil des Croniques et anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a present nomme Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin. Vol. I. Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399–1422. Vol. III., 1422–1431. *Edited by* Sir William Hardy, F.S.A. 1864–1879. Vol. IV. 1431–1443. *Edited by* Sir William Hardy, F.S.A., and Edward L. C. P. Hardy, Esq., F.S.A. 1884.

40. A Collection of the Chronicles and ancient Histories of Great Britain, now called England, by John de Wavrin. Albina to 688. (Translation of the preceding Vols. I. and II.) *Edited and translated by* Sir William Hardy, F.S.A., and Edward L. C. P. Hardy, Esq., F.S.A. 1864–1887.

This curious chronicle extends from the fabulous period of history down to the return of Edward IV. to England in the year 1471 after the second deposition of Henry VI. The manuscript from which the text of the work is taken is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris, and is believed to be the only complete and nearly contemporary copy in existence. It is illustrated with exquisite miniatures, vignettes, and initial letters. It was written towards the end of the fifteenth century, having been expressly executed for Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester, from whose cabinet it passed into the library of Louis XII. at Blois.

41. Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., and IX. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Vicar of St. Edward's, Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865–1886.

This is one of the many mediæval chronicles which assume the character of a history of the world. It begins with the creation, and is brought down to the author's own time, the reign of Edward III. Prefixed to the historical portion, is a chapter devoted to geography, in which is given a description of every known land. To say that the Polychronicon was written in the fourteenth century is to say that it is not free from inaccuracies. It has, however, a value apart from its intrinsic merits. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth. The differences between Trevisa's version and that of the unknown writer are often considerable.

42. Le Livere de Reis de Brittanie e Le Livere de Reis de Engletere. *Edited by* John Glover, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises, though they cannot rank as independent narratives, are nevertheless valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians, especially "Le Livere de Reis de Engletere." Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonized French. It is supposed that Peter of Ickham was the supposed author

43. Chronica Monasterii de Melsa ab Anno 1150 usque ad Annum 1406. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* Edward Augustus Bond, Esq., Assistant-Keeper of Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866–1868.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is both curious and valuable. It is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country. In addition to the private affairs of the monastery, some light is thrown upon the public events of the time, which are however kept distinct, and appear at the end of the history of each abbot's administration. The text has been printed from what is said to be the autograph of the original compiler, Thomas de Burton, the nineteenth abbot.

44. Matthæi Parisiensis Historia Anglorum, sive, ut vulgo dicitur, Historia Minor. Vols. I., II., and III. 1067–1253. *Edited by* Sir Frederic Madden, K.H., Keeper of the Manuscript Department of British Museum. 1866–1869.

The exact date at which this work was written is, according to the chronicler, 1250. The history is of considerable value as an illustration of the period during which the author lived, and contains a good summary of the events which followed the Conquest. This minor chronicle is, however, based on another work (also written by Matthew Paris) giving fuller details, which has been called the "Historia Major." The chronicle here published, nevertheless, gives some information not to be found in the greater history.

45. Liber Monasterii de Hyda: a Chronicle and Chartulary of Hyde Abbey, Winchester, 455–1023. *Edited, from a Manuscript in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield, by* Edward Edwards, Esq. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde Chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify—either from tradition or from sources of information not now discoverable—the statements, which, in substance, he adopts. He also mentions, and frequently quotes from writers whose works are either entirely lost or at present known only by fragments.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval English.

46. Chronicon Scotorum: a Chronicle of Irish Affairs, from the Earliest Times to 1135; and Supplement, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150. *Edited, with Translation, by* William Maunsell Hennessy, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1866.

There is, in this volume, a legendary account of the peopling of Ireland and of the adventures which befell the various heroes who are said to have been connected with Irish history. The details are, however, very meagre both for this period and for the time when history becomes more authentic. The plan adopted in the chronicle gives the appearance of an accuracy to which the earlier portions of the work cannot have any claim. The succession of events is marked year by year, from A.M. 1599 to A.D. 1150. The principal events narrated in the later portion of the work are, the invasions of foreigners, and the wars of the Irish among themselves. The text has been printed from a MS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, written partly in Latin, partly in Irish.

47. The Chronicle of Pierre de Langtoft, in French Verse, from the earliest Period to the Death of Edward I. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1866–1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first, is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum;" in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, to the death of Henry III.; in the third, a history of the reign of Edward I. The principal object of the work was apparently to show the justice of Edward's Scottish wars. The language is singularly corrupt, and a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. The War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, or The Invasions of Ireland by the Danes and other Norsemen. *Edited, with a Translation, by* James Henthorn Todd, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, Dublin. 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an undoubtedly ancient original. That it was compiled from contemporary materials has been proved by curious incidental evidence. It is stated in the account given of the battle of Clontarf that the full tide in Dublin Bay on the day of the battle (23 April 1014) coincided with sunrise; and that the returning tide in the evening aided considerably in the defeat of the Danes. The fact has been verified by astronomical calculations, and the inference is that the author of the chronicle, if not an eye-witness, must have derived his information from eye-witnesses. The contents of the work are sufficiently described in its title. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas, with poems and fragments of poems introduced into the prose narrative.

49. Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi Benedicti Abbatis. Chronicle of the Reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., 1169–1192, known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

This chronicle of the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., known commonly under the name of Benedict of Peterborough, is one of the best existing specimens of a class of historical compositions of the first importance to the student.

50. Munimenta Academica, or, Documents illustrative of Academical Life and Studies at Oxford (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. Henry Anstey, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and lately Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

This work will supply materials for a History of Academical Life and Studies in the University of Oxford during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

51. Chronica Magistri Rogeri de Houedene. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868–1871.

This work has long been justly celebrated, but not thoroughly understood until Mr. Stubbs' edition. The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little, and not always judiciously. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (*see* No. 49); but it is not a copy, being sometimes an abridgment, at others a paraphrase; occasionally the two works entirely agree; showing that both writers had access to the same materials, but dealt with them differently. From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work; it is extremely valuable, and an authority of the first importance.

52. Willelmi Malmesbiriensis Monachi de Gestis Pontificum Anglorum Libri Quinque. *Edited by* N. E. S. A. Hamilton, Esq., of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.

William of Malmesbury's "Gesta Pontificum" is the principal foundation of English Ecclesiastical Biography, down to the year 1122. The manuscript which has been followed in this Edition is supposed by Mr. Hamilton to be the author's autograph, containing his latest additions and amendments.

53. Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland, from the Archives of the City of Dublin, &c. 1172–1320. *Edited by* John T. Gilbert, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.

A collection of original documents, elucidating mainly the history and condition of the municipal, middle, and trading classes under or in relation with the rule of England in Ireland,—a subject hitherto in almost total obscurity. Extending over the first hundred and fifty years of the Anglo-Norman settlement, the series includes charters, municipal laws and regulations, rolls of names of citizens and members of merchant-guilds, lists of commodities with their rates, correspondence, illustrations of relations between ecclesiastics and laity; together with many documents exhibiting the state of Ireland during the presence there of the Scots under Robert and Edward Bruce.

54. The Annals of Loch Cé. A Chronicle of Irish Affairs, from 1041 to 1590. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with a Translation, by* William Maunsell Hennessy, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1871.

The original of this chronicle has passed under various names. The title of "Annals of Loch Cé" was given to it by Professor O'Curry, on the ground that it was transcribed for Brian Mac Dermot, an Irish chieftain, who resided on the island in Loch Cé, in the county of Roscommon. It adds much to the materials for the civil and ecclesiastical history of Ireland; and contains many curious references to English and foreign affairs, not noticed in any other chronicle.

55. Monumenta Juridica. The Black Book of the Admiralty, with Appendices. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* Sir Travers Twiss, Q.C., D.C.L. 1871–1876.

This book contains the ancient ordinances and laws relating to the navy, and was probably compiled for the use of the Lord High Admiral of England. Selden calls it the "jewel of the Admiralty Records." Prynne ascribes to the Black Book the same authority in the Admiralty as the Black and Red Books have in the Court of Exchequer, and most English writers on maritime law recognize its importance.

56. Memorials of the Reign of Henry VI.:—Official Correspondence of Thomas Bekynton, Secretary to Henry VI., and Bishop of Bath and Wells. *Edited, from a MS. in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, with an Appendix of Illustrative Documents, by* the Rev. George Williams, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Vols. I. and II. 1872.

These curious volumes are of a miscellaneous character, and were probably compiled under the immediate direction of Beckynton before he had attained to the Episcopate. They contain many of the Bishop's own letters, and several written by him in the King's name; also letters to himself while Royal Secretary, and others addressed to the King.

57. Matthæi Parisiensis, Monachi Sancti Albani, Chronica Majora. Vol. I. The Creation to A.D. 1066. Vol. II. A.D. 1067 to A.D. 1216. Vol. III. A.D. 1216 to A.D. 1239. Vol. IV. A.D. 1240 to A.D. 1247. Vol. V. A.D. 1248 to A.D. 1259. Vol. VI. Additamenta. Vol. VII. Index. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Registrary of the University, and Vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. 1872–1884.

This work contains the "Chronica Majora" of Matthew Paris, one of the most valuable and frequently consulted of the ancient English Chronicles. It is published from its commencement, for the first time. The editions by Archbishop Parker, and William Watts, severally begin at the Norman Conquest.

58. Memoriale Fratris Walteri de Coventria.—The Historical Collections of Walter of Coventry. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, from the MS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by* William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1872–1873.

This work, now printed in full for the first time, has long been a desideratum by Historical Scholars. The first portion, however, is not of much importance, being only a compilation from earlier writers. The part relating to the first quarter of the thirteenth century is the most valuable and interesting.

59. The Anglo-Latin Satirical Poets and Epigrammatists of the Twelfth Century. Vols. I. and II. *Collected and edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres). 1872.

The Poems contained in these volumes have long been known and appreciated as the best satires of the age in which their authors flourished, and were deservedly popular during the 13th and 14th centuries.

60. Materials for a History of the Reign of Henry VII., from original Documents preserved in the Public Record Office. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. William Campbell, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. 1873–1877.

These volumes are valuable as illustrating the acts and proceedings of Henry VII. on ascending the throne, and shadow out the policy he afterwards adopted.

61. Historical Papers and Letters from the Northern Registers. *Edited by* James Raine, M.A., Canon of York, and Secretary of the Surtees Society. 1873.

The documents in this volume illustrate, for the most part, the general history of the north of England, particularly in its relation to Scotland.

62. Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense. The Register of Richard de Kellawe, Lord Palatine and Bishop of Durham; 1311–1316. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1873–1878.

Bishop Kellawe's Register contains the proceedings of his prelacy, both lay and ecclesiastical, and is the earliest Register of the Palatinate of Durham.

63. Memorials of Saint Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1874.

This volume contains several lives of Archbishop Dunstan, opening various points of Historical and Literary interest.

64. Chronicon Angliæ, ab Anno Domini 1328 usque ad Annum 1388, Auctore Monacho quodam Sancti Albani. *Edited by* Edward Maunde Thompson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Assistant-Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum. 1874.

This chronicle gives a circumstantial history of the close of the reign of Edward III.

65. Thómas Saga Erkibyskups. A Life of Archbishop Thomas Becket, in Icelandic. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with English Translation, Notes, and Glossary by* M. Eiríkr Magnússon, M.A., Sub-Librarian of the University Library, Cambridge. 1875–1884.

This work is derived from the Life of Becket written by Benedict of Peterborough, and apparently supplies the missing portions in Benedict's biography.

66. Radulphi de Coggeshall Chronicon Anglicanum *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A. 1875.

This volume contains the "Chronicon Anglicanum," by Ralph of Coggleshall, the "Libellus de Expugnatione Terræ Sanctæ per Saladinum," usually ascribed to the same author, and other pieces of an interesting character.

67. Materials for the History of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., and VI. *Edited by* the Rev. James Craigie Robertson, M.A., Canon of Canterbury. 1875–1883. Vol. VII. *Edited by* Joseph Brigstocke Sheppard, Esq., LL.D. 1885.

This publication comprises all contemporary materials for the history of Archbishop Thomas Becket. The first volume contains the life of that celebrated man, and the miracles after his death, by William, a monk of Canterbury. The second, the life by Benedict of Peterborough; John of Salisbury; Alan of Tewkesbury; and Edward Grim. The third, the life by William Fitzstephen; and Herbert of Bosham. The fourth, anonymous lives, Quadrilogus, &c. The fifth, sixth, and seventh, the Epistles, and known letters.

68. Radulfi de Diceto Decani Lundoniensis Opera Historica. The Historical Works of Master Ralph de Diceto, Dean of London. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, from the Original Manuscripts, by* William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1876.

The Historical Works of Ralph de Diceto are some of the most valuable materials for British History. The Abbreviationes Chronicorum extend from the Creation to 1147, and the Ymagines Historiarum to 1201.

69. Roll of the Proceedings of the King's Council in Ireland, for a Portion of the 16th Year of the Reign of Richard II. 1392–93. *Edited by* the Rev. James Graves, A.B. 1877.

This Roll throws considerable light on the History of Ireland at a period little known. It seems the only document of the kind extant.

70. Henrici de Bracton de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ Libri Quinque in Varios Tractatus Distincti. Ad Diversorum et Vetustissimorum Codicum Collationem Typis Vulgati. Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., and VI. *Edited by* Sir Travers Twiss, Q.C., D.C.L. 1878–1883.

This is a new edition of Bracton's celebrated work, collated with MSS. in the British Museum; the Libraries of Lincoln's Inn, Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn; Bodleian Library, Oxford; the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; &c.

71. The Historians of the Church of York, and its Archbishops. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* James Raine, M.A., Canon of York, and Secretary of the Surtees Society. 1879–1886.

This will form a complete "Corpus Historicum Eboracense," a work very much needed.

72. Registrum Malmesburiense. The Register of Malmesbury Abbey; Preserved in the Public Record Office. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Preacher at the Rolls, and Rector of Toppesfield; *and* Charles Trice Martin, Esq., B.A. 1879, 1880.

This work illustrates many curious points of history, the growth of society, the distribution of land, the relations of landlord and tenant, national customs, &c.

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73. Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury. Vols. I. and II. The Chronicle of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I., by Gervase, the Monk of Canterbury. *Edited by* William Stubbs, D.D.; Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London; Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; &c. 1879, 1880.

The Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury are of great importance as regards the questions of Church and State, during the period in which he wrote. This work was printed by Twysden, in the "Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores X.," more than two centuries ago.

74. Henrici Archidiaconi Huntendunensis Historia Anglorum. The History of the English, by Henry, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, from A.D. 55 to A.D. 1154, in Eight Books. *Edited by* Thomas Arnold, Esq., M.A., of University College, Oxford. 1879.

Henry of Huntingdon's work was first printed by Sir Henry Savile, in 1596, in his "Scriptores post Bedam," and reprinted at Frankfort in 1601. Both editions are very rare and inaccurate. The first five books of the History were published in 1848 in the "Monumenta Historica Britannica," which is out of print. The present volume contains the whole of the manuscript of Huntingdon's History in eight books, collated with a manuscript lately discovered at Paris.

75. The Historical Works of Symeon of Durham. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Arnold, Esq., M.A., of University College, Oxford 1882–1885.

The first volume of this edition of the Historical Works of Symeon of Durham, contains the "Historia Dunelmensis Ecclesiæ," and other Works. The second volume contains the "Historia Regum," &c.

76. Chronicles of the Reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* William Stubbs, D.D., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London; Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College. Oxford, &c. 1882, 1883.

The first volume of these Chronicles contains the "Annales Londonienses" and the "Annales Paulini:" the second, I.—Commendatio Lamentabilis in Transitu magni Regis Edwardi. II.—Gesta Edwardi de Carnarvan Auctore Canonico Bridlingtoniensi. III.—Monachi cujusdam Malmesberiensis Vita, Edwardi II. IV.—Vita et Mors Edwardi II. Conscripta a Thoma de la Moore.

77. Registrum Epistolarum Fratris Johannis Peckham, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* Charles Trice Martin, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., 1882–1886.

These Letters are of great value for illustrating English Ecclesiastical History.

78. Register of S. Osmund. *Edited by* the Rev. W. H. Rich Jones, M.A., F.S.A., Canon of Salisbury, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon. Vols. I. and II. 1883, 1884.

This Register, of which a complete copy is here printed for the first time, is among the most ancient of the muniments of the Bishops of Salisbury. It derives its name from containing the statutes, rules, and orders made or compiled by S. Osmund, to be observed in the Cathedral and diocese of Salisbury. The first 19 folios contain the "Consuetudinary," the exposition, as regards ritual, of the "Use of Sarum."

79. Chartulary of the Abbey of Ramsey. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* William Henry Hart, Esq., F.S.A., and the Rev. Ponsonby Annesley Lyons. 1884, 1886.

This Chartulary of the Ancient Benedictine Monastery of Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, came to the Crown on the Dissolution of Monasteries, was afterwards preserved in the Stone Tower, Westminster Hall, and thence transferred to the Public Record Office.

80. Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, with the Register of its house at Dunbrody, County of Wexford, and Annals of Ireland, 1162–1370. *Edited by* John Thomas Gilbert, Esq., F.S.A., M.R.I.A. Vols. I. & II. 1884, 1885.

The Chartularies and register, here printed for the first time, are the only surviving manuscripts of their class in connexion with the Cistercians in Ireland. With them are included accounts of the other establishments of the Cistercian Order in Ireland. together with the earliest body of Anglo-Irish Annals extant.

81. Eadmeri Historia Novorum in Anglia, et opuscula duo de Vita Sancti Anselmi et quibusdam Miraculis ejus. *Edited by* the Rev. Martin Rule, M.A. 1884.

This volume contains the "Historiæ Novorum in Anglia," of Eadmer; his treatise "De Vita et conversatione Anselmi Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis," and a Tract entitled "Quaedam Parva Descriptio Miraculorum gloriosi Patris Anselmi Cantuariensis."

82. Chronicles of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I. Vols. I. II., and III., *Edited by* Richard Howlett, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law. 1884–1886.

Vol. I. contains Books I.-IV. of the "Historia Rerum Anglicarum" of William of Newburgh. Vol. II. contains Book V. of that work, the continuation of the same to A.D. 1298, and the "Draco Normannicus" of Etienne de Rouen.

Vol. III. contains the "Gesta Stephani Regis," the Chronicle of Richard of Hexham, the "Relatio de Standardo" of St. Aelred of Rievaulx, the poem of Jordan Fantosme, and the Chronicle of Richard of Devizes.

83. Chronicle of the Abbey of Ramsey. *Edited by* the Rev. William Dunn Macray, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Ducklington, Oxon. 1886.

This Chronicle forms part of the Chartulary of the Abbey of Ramsey, preserved in the Public Record Office (*see* No. 79).

84. Chronica Rogeri de Wendover, sive Flores Historiarum. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* Henry Gay Hewlett, Esq., Keeper of the Records of the Land Revenue. 1886–1889.

This edition gives that portion only of Roger of Wendover's Chronicle which can be accounted an original authority.

85. The Letter Books of the Monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury. *Edited by* Joseph Brigstocke Sheppard, Esq., LL.D. Vols. I. and II., 1887, 1888.

The Letters printed in these volumes were chiefly written between the years 1296 and 1333. Among the most notable writers were Prior Henry of Eastry, Prior Richard Oxenden, and the Archbishops Raynold and Meopham.

86. The Metrical Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester. *Edited by* William Aldis Wright, Esq., M.A. Parts I. and II., 1887.

The date of the composition of this Chronicle is placed about the year 1300. The writer appears to have been an eye witness of many events which he describes. The language in which it is written was the dialect of Gloucestershire at that time.

87. Chronicle of Robert of Brunne. *Edited by* Frederick James Furnivall, Esq., M.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Barrister-at-Law. Parts I and II. 1887.

Robert of Brunne, or Bourne, co. Lincoln, was a member of the Gilbertine Order established at Sempringham. His Chronicle is described by its editor as a work of fiction, a contribution not to English history, but to the history of English.

88. Icelandic Sagas and other Historical Documents relating to the Settlements and Descents of the Northmen on the British Isles. Vol. I. Orkneyinga Saga, and Magnus Saga. Vol. II. Hakonar Saga, and Magnus Saga. *Edited by* M. Gudbrand Vigfusson, M.A. 1887.

89. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, with other documents relating to that Saint. *Edited by* Whitley Stokes, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., Honorary Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford; and Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. Parts I. and II. 1887.

90. Willelmi Monachi Malmesbiriensis de Regum Gestis Anglorum, libri V.; et Historiæ Novellæ, libri III. *Edited by* William Stubbs, D.D., Bishop of Chester. Vol. I. 1887.

91. Lestorie des Engles solum Geffrei Gaimar. *Edited by* the late Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records; *continued and translated by* Charles Trice Martin, Esq., B.A., F.S.A. Vols. I. and II. 1888, 1889,

In the Press.

Icelandic Sagas, and other Historical Documents relating to the Settlements and Descents of the Northmen on the British Isles. Vols. III.—IV. *Translated by* Sir George Webbe Dasent, D.C.L.

Willelmi Monachi Malmesbiriensis de Regum Gestis Anglorum, libri V.; et Historiæ Novellæ, libri III. *Edited by* William Stubbs, D.D., Bishop of Oxford. Vol. II.

Chartulary of the Ancient Benedictine Abbey of Ramsey, from the MS. in the Public Record Office. Vol. III. *Edited by* the late William Henry Hart, Esq., F.S.A., and the Rev. Ponsonby Annesley Lyons.

Charters and Documents, illustrating the History of the Cathedral and City of Sarum, 1100–1300; forming an Appendix to the Register of S. Osmund. Vol. III. *Edited by* the late Rev. W. H. Rich Jones, M.A., F.S.A., *and* the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Ducklington.

In the Press—(continued).

Flores Historiarum, per Matthæum Westmonasteriensem collecti. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Registrary of the University, and Vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. Vol. I., II., and III

Ranulf de Glanvill; Tractatus de legibus et consuetudinibus Angliæ, &c. *Edited and translated by* Sir Travers Twiss, Q.C., D.C.L.

Chronicle of Adam Murimuth, with the Chronicle of Robert of Avesbury. *Edited by* Edward Maunde Thompson, Esq., Principal Librarian and Secretary of the British Museum.

Year Books of the Reign of Edward III. *Edited and translated by* Luke Owen Pike, Esq., M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

Chronicle of Henry Knighton, Canon of Leicester, to the death of Richard II. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, D.D.

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